

Dr. C. M. Hill.

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

1923

ONE-HUNDRED-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

Presented by the Board of Managers,
at the Annual Meeting held in
Atlantic City, N. J., May 23-29, 1923

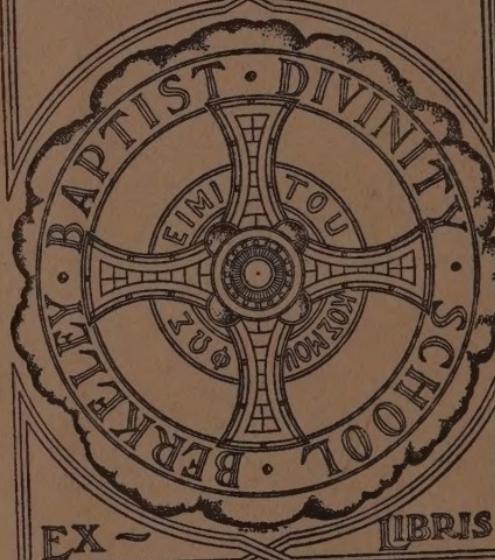
Foreign Mission Headquarters
276 Fifth Avenue
New York

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Dr. C. M. Hill



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American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

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PREFACE

IN the early part of the 19th century the position of Baptists in America was not one of great prominence. With little organization, they were widely scattered and without facilities in those days for easy communication among themselves. The formation of the English Baptist Missionary Society, which had taken place in 1792, and the early efforts of the pioneer missionaries in India had, however, aroused a deep interest in this country, so that considerable money was raised and sent to their aid. The interest thus awakened and fostered was accentuated also by the reading of letters from Dr. William Carey, which appeared from time to time in the *Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Magazine*. When in the early part of 1812 a company of five young men was set apart for service in foreign lands, and sailed from our shores, a deep impression was made upon Baptists, although the volunteers were of another denomination.

One of these young men, Adoniram Judson, read his New Testament with great thoroughness during his voyage to India, and as a result accepted the Baptist view of baptism and wrote a letter which was received in Boston, January 19, 1813, in which he said: "Should there be formed a Baptist Society for the support of missions in these parts, I should be ready to consider myself their missionary." This challenge profoundly stirred the Baptists, so that they began at once to make plans to undertake this work. Luther Rice, another of the young men, having experienced a like change in belief, returned to America to plead the cause of missions among the Baptists, the direct result of his efforts being the organization at Philadelphia, May 21, 1814, of "The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions," popularly known as the Triennial Convention. The delegates assembled on May 18, a fact which has led to the erroneous statement frequently made, that the Convention was organized on that date.

It is significant that the call to engage in foreign mission work was the first thing that led to organization and unity among the Baptists in this country. In 1845 the Southern Baptists withdrew because of a difference of opinion growing out of the slavery question, and in 1846 the name of the Society was changed to The American Baptist Missionary Union. The name was again altered in 1910, becoming American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The headquarters were established at Boston, Mass., in 1826, and in 1920 were removed to New York. At the annual meeting in 1908, the Society became a cooperating society of the Northern Baptist Convention.

BY-LAWS

As Adopted at Annual Meeting, 1910, and
Subsequently Amended

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

PREAMBLE

This corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York, for the purpose of diffusing the knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ by means of missions throughout the world, has, pursuant to the power bestowed on it by the several states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York, adopted the following by-laws:

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. The membership of the Society shall be composed as follows:

- (a) Of all persons who are now life members or honorary life members.
- (b) Of annual members appointed by Baptist churches. Any church may appoint one delegate, and one additional delegate for every 100 members, but no church shall be entitled to appoint more than ten delegates.
- (c) Of all missionaries of the Society during their terms of service.
- (d) Of all accredited delegates to each annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention.
- (e) Of the officers of the Society and the members of its Board of Managers.

SEC. 2. No member shall be entitled to more than one vote.

ARTICLE II

OFFICERS

SEC. 1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a First Vice-president, a Second Vice-president, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, and one or more administrative Secretaries. The President, the Vice-presidents, the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting. The administrative Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the Board of Managers.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society; in the case of his absence or inability to serve, his duties shall be performed by the Vice-president in attendance who is first in numerical order.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer, the Secretaries and such officers as the Board of Managers may appoint, shall be subject to the direction of the Board, and shall discharge such duties as may be defined by its regulations and rules of order.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall give such security for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board of Managers may direct.

SEC. 5. Each officer elected at the annual meeting shall serve from the close of the annual meeting at which he is elected, to the close of the next annual meeting, and until his successor is elected.

ARTICLE III

BOARD OF MANAGERS

SEC. 1. The Board of Managers shall consist of the President of the Society and twenty-seven persons elected by ballot at an annual meeting. At the meeting at which these by-laws shall be adopted, one-third of the managers shall be elected for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, to the end that thereafter, as nearly as practicable, one-third of the whole number of managers shall be elected at each subsequent annual meeting to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of office. As many more shall be elected also, as shall be necessary to fill any vacancies in unexpired terms.

SEC. 2. The Board of Managers shall meet at the principal office of the Society to organize as soon as practicable after the annual meeting.

SEC. 3. The Board of Managers shall have the management of the affairs of the Society; shall have the power to elect its own Chairman and Recording Secretary and to appoint or elect one or more administrative Secretaries of the Society and such additional officers and agents, and such committees as to it may seem proper, and to define the powers and duties of each; to appoint its own meetings; to adopt such regulations and rules as to it may seem proper, including those for the control and disposition of the real and personal property of the Society, the sale, leasing or mortgaging thereof, provided they are not inconsistent with its Act of Incorporation or its by-laws; to fill all vacancies in the Board of Managers and in any office of the Society until the next meeting of the Society; to establish such agencies and to appoint and remove such agents and missionaries as to it may seem proper by a three-fifths vote of all members present and voting at the meeting when said vote is taken; it being understood, however, that in case of missionaries of the Society, an absolute majority of the Board shall be necessary for suspension and a two-thirds majority of the whole Board for dismissal; to fix the compensation of officers, agents and missionaries; to direct and instruct them concerning their respective duties; and to make all appropriations of money; and at the annual meeting of the Society, and at the first session of each annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention, to present a printed or written full and detailed report of the proceedings of the Society and of its work during the year.

SEC. 4. The Board of Managers shall appoint annually one of its members, whose term does not expire with the current year, to act as an additional member of the Committee on Nominations, without the right to vote.

ARTICLE IV

ELIGIBILITY TO APPOINTMENT

All officers, all members of the Board of Managers and all missionaries must be members of Baptist churches.

ARTICLE V

ANNUAL AND OTHER MEETINGS

The Society shall meet annually on the third Wednesday in May, unless for some special reason another time shall be fixed by the Board of Managers in conference with the Executive Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention and with representatives of its other cooperating organizations. The meeting shall be held where the annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention shall be held. Special meetings may be held at any time and place upon the call of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VI

RELATIONS WITH NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

SEC. 1. With a view to unification in general denominational matters, the Northern Baptist Convention at each election may present nominations for officers and for the Board of Managers.

SEC. 2. The persons elected each year as the Committee on Nominations of the Northern Baptist Convention, shall be for that year the Committee of this Society on Nominations for its officers and members of its Board of Managers to be then elected.

SEC. 3. The Annual Report of this Society, as soon as it shall be prepared, shall be forwarded to the officer or committee of the Northern Baptist Convention authorized to receive it.

ARTICLE VII

BALLOTS AND VOTES BY STATES

SEC. 1. On all ballots for officers and for members of the Board of Managers there shall be reserved a space after the name of the nominee for each office, and after the names of the nominees for the Board of Managers, in which spaces may be inserted the name or names of any other person or persons to be voted for, as the case may be.

SEC. 2. (a) When any motion is pending before the Society, its consideration may be temporarily suspended by a motion that a vote on the subject shall be taken by the delegations from the States, and such a motion shall be deemed carried when supported by one-fifth of the delegates voting; and upon the report of the result by States, a motion to concur shall be in order; and in case it shall be decided in the affirmative, the matter shall be deemed settled, but if the Society votes not to concur, the matter shall be dismissed from further consideration at that meeting of the Society.

(b) On a vote by States, each State shall be entitled to as many votes as it has State Conventions and an additional vote for every ten thousand members of Baptist churches within each State Convention in affiliation with the Northern Baptist Convention.

If in any State there be no State Convention in affiliation with the Northern Baptist Convention, but there be in such State twenty-five Baptist churches which contribute money for said Society, said State shall be entitled to one vote and an additional vote for every ten thousand members of such contributing churches.

(c) The vote of each delegation from a State shall be determined by the majority of its delegates voting.

(d) A motion to vote by States shall be in order at any time while a motion is pending, shall not be debatable, and shall not close debate on the original motion.

(e) The statement of the number of votes to which each State shall be entitled, prepared by the Statistical Secretary of the Convention and approved by the Executive Committee thereof, shall be authoritative for this Society.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any annual meeting of the Society, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given at the preceding annual meeting of the Society, or such amendment shall be recommended by the Board of Managers.

RESOLUTION GOVERNING PROCEDURE IN A VOTE BY STATES

Resolved, Whenever a vote by States is ordered, as provided in the by-laws, either of two undebatable motions shall be in order:

(1) That the debate now close, that the Society recess for fifteen minutes to allow the delegates from the territory of each State Convention to meet in their designated places on the floor of the Society to take the vote, and that at the close of the recess the vote be reported to the Secretary, recorded, and announced, or

(2) That the vote by States be reported, recorded, and announced at a certain hour at some future session of the Society, that the delegates from the territory of each State Convention meet at the close of this session of the Society, in their designated places on the floor, and either then and there take their votes, or provide for further discussion within the delegations at their convenience at some other time and place, before the hour of reporting the vote as above provided.

In case the second of these motions should prevail, debate on the main question may continue at the pleasure of the Society, but a motion to close the debate shall be in order at any time.

When the vote by States has been reported, recorded, and announced, the motion to concur, provided for in the by-laws, shall follow immediately without the intervention of any other business and without discussion.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT FRED T. FIELD Massachusetts	SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT MRS. C. D. EULETTE Illinois
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT REV. JOSHUA GRAVETT Colorado	RECORDING SECRETARY WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD New York
HOME SECRETARY P. H. J. LERRIGO, M. D.	FOREIGN SECRETARY JAMES H. FRANKLIN, D. D.
ASSOCIATE SECRETARY WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD	FOREIGN SECRETARY JOSEPH C. ROBBINS, D. D.
TREASURER GEORGE B. HUNTINGTON	CANDIDATE SECRETARY P. H. J. LERRIGO, M. D.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Chairman, Prof. Frederick L. Anderson, D. D. Vice-Chairman, Mornay Williams.
Recording Secretary, William B. Lippard.

Fred T. Field, President of the Society, Boston, Mass.

CLASS I. TERM EXPIRES 1924

Prof. Frederick L. Anderson, D. D., Newton Center, Mass.	Prof. K. S. Latourette, New Haven, Conn.
Charles H. Button, Frankford, Pa.	Thomas H. Stacy, D. D., Center Sand-
Rev. Carey W. Chamberlin, Beverly, Mass.	wich, N. H.
Selden W. Cummings, D. D., Redlands, Calif.	Frank H. White, Ridgewood, N. J.
	Herbert J. White, D. D., Hartford, Conn.
	Mornay Williams, Englewood, N. J.

CLASS II. TERM EXPIRES 1925

H. M. Fillebrown, Pawtucket, R. I.	Prof. H. B. Robins, Ph. D., Rochester,
J. A. Francis, D. D., Los Angeles, Calif.	N. Y.
W. A. Jameson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	William T. Sheppard, Lowell, Mass.
Carter Helm Jones, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	F. E. Taylor, D. D., Indianapolis, Ind.
C. E. Milliken, LL. D., Augusta, Me.	M. J. Twomey, D. D., Newark, N. J.

CLASS III. TERM EXPIRES 1926

W. S. Abernethy, D. D., Washington, D. C.	Pres. Emory W. Hunt, D. D., L.L. D.,
A. C. Baldwin, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	Lewisburg, Pa.
Henry Bond, Brattleboro, Vt.	O. R. Judd, Brooklyn, N. Y.
G. A. Hagstrom, D. D., St. Paul, Minn.	T. Otto, Syracuse, N. Y.
G. E. Huggins, Montclair, N. J.	Rev. Carey J. Pope, Lincoln, Neb.

PROMOTIONAL AGENT

The General Board of Promotion of the Northern Baptist Convention, J. Y. Aitchison,
D. D., General Director, 276 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GENERAL REPRESENTATIVES

A. W. Rider, D. D., 313 West Third St., Los Angeles, Calif.

A. M. Petty, D. D., 405 Tilford Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

Frank Peterson, D. D., Room 700, 529 Second Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

STATE PROMOTION DIRECTORS

Arizona—Rev. H. Q. Morton, 216 Noll Bldg., Phoenix.

California, North—C. W. Brinstad, D. D., 408 Humboldt Savings Bank Bldg., 783 Market St., San Francisco.

California, South—F. G. Davies, D. D., 506 Columbia Bldg., Los Angeles.

Colorado—F. B. Palmer, D. D., 602 Exchange Building, Denver.

Connecticut—Rev. H. B. Sloat, 720 Main Street, Hartford.

Delaware—W. G. Russell, D. D., 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

District of Columbia—H. W. O. Millington, D. D., 308 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Idaho—Rev. W. A. Shanks, 601 Empire Bldg., Boise.

Illinois—Rev. A. E. Peterson, 143 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Indiana—C. M. Dinsmore, D. D., 729 Occidental Bldg., Indianapolis.

Iowa—G. P. Mitchell, D. D., 424 Valley National Bank Bldg., Des Moines.

Kansas—J. T. Crawford, D. D., 918 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

Maine—E. C. Whitemore, D. D., Waterville.

Massachusetts—H. A. Heath, D. D., 702 Ford Bldg., Boston.

Michigan—John E. Smith, D. D., 368 Capital National Bank Bldg., Lansing.

Minnesota—Rev. E. H. Rasmussen, Office Equipment Bldg., Room 700, 529 Second Ave., South, Minneapolis.

Missouri—Rev. M. D. Eubank, M. D., 1107 McGee St., Kansas City.

Montana—Rev. G. Clifford Cress, Box 1932, Lewistown.

Nebraska—Rev. F. W. Ainslee, Hedde Bldg., Grand Island.

Nevada—Rev. John Speed, Reno.

New Hampshire—Rev. D. S. Jenks, 922 Elm St., Manchester.

New Jersey—C. E. Goodall, D. D., 158 Washington Street, Newark.

Rufus M. Traver, D. D., 158 Washington St., Newark.

New York—R. E. Farrier, D. D., 487 South Salina Street, Syracuse.

New York City—C. H. Sears, D. D., 276 Fifth Ave., New York.

Edward C. Kunkle, D. D., 276 Fifth Ave., New York.

North Dakota—Rev. Fred E. Stockton, 405 First National Bank Bldg., Grand Forks.

Ohio—Rev. Frank G. Cressey, Ph. D., Granville.

Oregon—O. C. Wright, D. D., 405 Tilford Bldg., Portland.

Pennsylvania—W. G. Russell, D. D., 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Rhode Island—William Reid, Ph. D., 305 Lauderdale Bldg., Providence.

South Dakota—S. P. Shaw, D. D., 1520 South Summit Ave., Sioux Falls.

Utah—Rev. M. L. Rickman, 326 Dooley Building, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—W. A. Davison, D. D., Burlington.

Washington, East—Rev. A. H. Bailey, 516 Empire State Bldg., Spokane.

Washington, West—J. F. Watson, D. D., 433 Burke Bldg., Seattle.

West Virginia—Rev. A. S. Kelley, 213½ Fourth St., Parkersburg.

Wisconsin—A. LeGrand, D. D., 1717 Wells St., Milwaukee.

Wyoming—J. F. Blodgett, D. D., 405 South Park Ave., Casper.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR
1922-1923

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1922-1923

IN beginning the one hundred and tenth year of its existence as one of the great missionary agencies of the Christian church, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, known by that name since 1910, has reason for feeling profoundly grateful for Divine guidance and manifold blessings in all phases of its work during the past year. It has been a year of continued progress in political stability throughout the world, with the notable exception of sections in Europe, of economic revival and industrial recovery at home, of significant evangelistic success on the mission fields, and of substantial readjustment in the Society's financial situation. In presenting this One Hundred and Ninth Annual Report to the constituency, only the more important events of the year can be chronicled, since limitations of space prohibit mentioning the numerous and wide variety of detailed items each of which has nevertheless contributed to the gratifying progress of the year. As in previous years, the reports from the different fields are published in a separate section, while the customary financial tables are included in the report of the Treasurer.

The World Situation at the Beginning of the New Year

A forecast of the new year, based on a survey of world conditions as they existed at the close of the fiscal year, cannot be otherwise than hopeful. The restoration of normal conditions observable with a few notable exceptions throughout the world, while not as rapid as had been hoped, has nevertheless been gratifying. Some of the clouds that loomed so ominously on the international horizon in preceding years have gradually vanished. Conditions in the Far East are decidedly more favorable. China, although still disturbed by internal political misunderstandings and civil war, is nevertheless endeavoring to bring order out of chaos and seems to be

entering upon a period of industrial expansion and economic improvement. In Japan the liberal and democratic forces are increasing in influence in the government, while in her international relationships a lessening of tension and a development of friendly understanding have occasioned wide-spread favorable comment. In India the political turmoil of recent years is gradually but surely subsiding as the beneficent effect of British rule becomes more clearly recognized by the population and the success of the reform scheme becomes more apparent. In Africa the territorial redistribution and the mandate system are proving measurably satisfactory, and the former policy of exploitation is being replaced by a policy of commercial development for mutual benefit. The importance of moral agencies in the development of this immense continent is also coming to be more fully appreciated. Conditions in the United States have undergone marvelous changes within the last two years. The financial depression of 1921 has been followed by a period of industrial prosperity, such as the most optimistic business forecasts did not dare to anticipate. The theological agitation, so wide-spread since the end of the war, has rendered a distinct service to Christianity in that it has led multitudes of people to determine for themselves anew the reason for their faith and the spiritual realities of their religious life, an experience which probably accounts in some measure for the increase in church-membership as reflected in the statistics of the Federal Council of Churches. There has been a noticeable increase in public interest in American participation in world affairs and the responsibility of the nation in helping to solve the still unsolved problems of readjustment in Europe. This change in American sentiment is of hopeful significance for Europe which, with the relationship between France and Germany, with the deplorable conditions in Russia, with the limited improvement in other countries, is facing a precarious future.

It is therefore not difficult to understand how the missionaries should be faced with many perplexities but also evidences of the manifest blessing of God upon the work. In view of its contacts with multitudes of people, through scores of evangelical leaders in Europe, through hundreds of mis-

sionaries in Asia and Africa, and through thousands of native associates scattered in cities and towns and remote jungle villages, the Society must always be vitally concerned in the general world situation. The foreign-mission task is fraught with increasing significance in the light of recent world developments. The rising tide of race consciousness, the new economic and commercial movements, the unsatisfactory status of world relationships growing out of the war, and many other factors combine to render the task of the foreign missionary one of great delicacy and difficulty. On the other hand, the turbulence and turmoil which fill the world seem to be closely paralleled by a new consciousness of spiritual need upon the part of peoples the world over. God has given the missionaries the answer to these spiritual questionings so that in almost every one of the great fields movements are now taking place which manifestly come from the Spirit of God. The missionaries are taking full advantage of the tide of dissatisfaction and earnest inquiry and are using every endeavor to direct the inquiring thousands into the way of God.

Political Conditions in India

In India there has unquestionably been a distinct change in the general and political situation which today is far better than it was a year ago. This has been greatly facilitated by two good harvests, thereby improving the economic conditions of the people. Lord Reading, viceroy of India, at a recent address in Calcutta said:

The worst of the critical period in India is passed and the present year compares very favorably with the first year of my viceroyalty. Racial animosity is no longer so acute and is daily tending to diminish.

This summarizes the situation in India today. Hopeful signs are noticed in the direction of organized self-assertion on the part of the depressed classes. The first bulwark of caste dominance in political matters has been stormed. For the first time in the history of India the lower castes have asserted themselves against the intellectual oligarchy of the upper castes and have seized the political power in their own hands.

Many Indians are gaining political prominence. Mr. J. W.

Bhore, C. B. E., an Indian Christian, was appointed High Commissioner for India in London following the death of Sir William Meyer, the first man to hold this office. Mr. Shapuyi Saklatwala, a nephew of Mr. Jamshedjee Tata and a former employee of the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur, has been sent to Parliament by the Labor party, representing North Battersea. Five members of the newly elected legislative assembly in Burma are members of our Karen Baptist churches. Much progress is likewise being made toward securing the privilege of citizenship for Indians residing in the British Dominions. The Imperial Conference of 1921 expressed its opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth the right to citizenship of Indians domiciled in other parts of the Empire should be recognized.

The year has also been of great significance for Burma. Omitted originally from the Reform Government planned for India, Burma now has a new constitution of her own which in its liberality, especially regarding the franchise, surpasses that granted for India. The Legislative Council consists of 27 elected members and 24 members nominated by the Governor. The new constitution is exceedingly interesting, especially in that the women of Burma should have the vote. In view of their status and their command over the other sex this seems perfectly natural, whereas in India women do not enter the Council unless there is a resolution of the Council in favor of their doing so. Thus household suffrage is being established in Burma.

While the activities of Mr. Gandhi and the non-cooperative leaders had previously been involving India in turmoil and confusion the working of the Reformed Constitution has been unmistakably pointing the way to true progress. Sufficient evidence has demonstrated the desire of the administration to work in full sympathy with the new legislature. Sir Sivawamy Aiyer, the Indian delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, said publicly:

There has been much talk of the troubles in India at present, but no sane Indian entertains a desire to break away from England. We are sensible of the advantages which we have and will continue to have under the British Government, and no right-thinking person wants them to cease.

The achievements during the past year of the Reformed Constitution, its steady granting of the demands voiced by educated Indians for decades, its gradually increasing dignity, authority, and influence apparently justify the statement by Lord Winterton, Under-Secretary for India, to the effect that the promises which have been made to India are being surely and steadily fulfilled.

The Political Situation in the Far East

Significant changes are also noted in political conditions in the Far East. Without question the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments held in Washington City in the winter of 1921-1922, accomplished much in the improvement of international understandings. The visitor to the Far East today finds that the tension has been noticeably relieved, and that the danger of unfriendly developments between governments in that part of the world and America has been lessened. Representatives of the Board who visited China and Japan in 1922 report a decided change in international relationships. In China civil strife continued during the greater part of 1922, almost without cessation. At present conditions seem to be more stable, but it is difficult to make any reliable forecast. In Japan the liberal or democratic forces in the political world appear to be growing in power. A strong movement for complete independence is observed in the Philippine Islands. It cannot be doubted that the outcome of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments and other recent developments in the Far East have proved beneficial to the work of all foreign-mission agencies.

The general drift in the world at large in the direction of self-expression and self-determination has had its inevitable effect on the religious life of the people. Native Christian bodies have become more restive under the thought of foreign domination. They have come into a larger self-consciousness and are increasingly anxious that Christianity shall not be known in their lands as a foreign religion. The situation presents unusual problems for several denominations. By reason of their distinctive principles, such problems should be more easily solved by Baptist missions. To some extent the

aspirations for a larger measure of self-expression and self-determination are accompanied by larger efforts toward self-support, and a number of large gifts have been made by native business men in recent years either to the work of the Society or to institutions which they have founded under the guidance of the missionaries and native Christians. At the same time the churches in general need to be stimulated to make larger contributions for the support of their own work.

Baptist Progress in Europe

For many years the Society has manifested an interest in Europe. While it has not been the policy to send foreign missionaries to European countries, the Board has been glad to have fellowship, and cooperation in practical ways with indigenous and autonomous Baptist bodies in many parts of Europe has always been maintained. Nearly a hundred years ago the first contribution to Europe was made through co-operation with the few Baptists who were discovered in France. A little later J. G. Oncken was baptized in the River Elbe near Hamburg, Germany, by Prof. Barnas Sears, of Hamilton, N. Y., and almost immediately thereafter the Missionary Union (now the Foreign Mission Society) began to furnish financial assistance to the Baptists of Germany. Every student of European Baptist history knows the great extent to which the Baptist movements in almost every part of the continent are traceable directly or indirectly to the work in Germany. In later years the Board began to assist Baptists in the Scandinavian countries. In a limited way groups in Russia received aid while Baptists in Central and South-eastern Europe were helped through a committee organized in Germany. During the past year the Board has been furnishing assistance to Baptist groups in Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium, Norway, and Denmark. In Sweden and Germany the appropriations were practically discontinued several years ago. At present a small amount is continued to assist the theological schools at Stockholm and at Hamburg. On account of conditions in Russia, it has been impossible as yet to resume missionary relationships there, although much has been done in

cooperation with the American Relief Administration to furnish physical relief to Baptists and others in that country.

The Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Baptists of Sweden

In 1848 the First Baptist Church in Sweden was organized. Since that date the progress of Baptists in that country has been both rapid and substantial. Notwithstanding the removal of more than 30,000 of their number to America, their membership is over 60,000 at the present time. They have a well-developed theological school, an aggressive Foreign Mission Society, a denominational weekly with a large circulation, and numerous able leaders. In July they celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of their first church, and they have invited the Society to send fraternal representatives, which the Board is glad to do in view of the cordial relationships which have so long existed between the two groups. Representation of the Society will be arranged in connection with attendance of its members upon the meeting of the Baptist World Alliance, which follows immediately the Swedish celebration.

As a record of the relations that have long existed between the Baptists of Sweden and American Baptists, it is appropriate to repeat here a portion of the address delivered by Rev. C. E. Benander, D. D., at the meeting of the Baptist World Alliance in Philadelphia in 1911:

In speaking of Baptist work and influence as one of the agencies for the furtherance of true Christian life and principles in our home land, we deem it befitting at the outset to call attention to the fact that Sweden has been, and still is, to some extent, an American Baptist mission field. As early as 1855 The American Baptist Publication Society, of this city, great in its many noble achievements for the extension of the kingdom of heaven upon earth, was led to take loving and supporting care of the young Baptist child in our country, which at the time was poor, despised, and persecuted.

In 1866, the American Baptist Missionary Union, now the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, which, as we all know, is one of the regiments of honor in our Lord's great and victorious army of missions, planted its benign banner in Sweden. The substantial support of the Union at once called into existence our seminary for the education of ministers, and also furnished means for sending out a considerable number of gospel messengers in various provinces. Thus the work, which was

already begun, could be advanced with increased force and efficiency. Through the gracious blessing of God it was attended by an almost unequalled success, to which the history of our mission is known to bear abundant testimony. The work of sowing and reaping has been interchanging incessantly on the Swedish field. From this field my fellow delegates and I have come to this World Congress with hearts thrilling with harvest joy. Mindful of our Lord's words, "That he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together," we would especially call upon the representatives of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and The American Baptist Publication Society to share this joy with us. The seed, sown under the auspices of these societies in Swedish ground, is of the true mustard species of the parable, and through the grace of God the tree has already grown large and rich in branches.

Many years ago it was said that no missionary investment had ever yielded larger returns than the contributions made by the Publication Society at first, and for many years by the Foreign Mission Society, in support of the Baptist work in Sweden. The returns have been large indeed. Incidentally the Society has been greatly benefited through this connection with the Baptists of Sweden, since many of its most useful missionaries in various parts of the world are the children of Swedish Baptist parents.

The Meeting of the Baptist World Alliance

Plans for the third meeting of the Baptist World Alliance to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, July 21-27, 1923, have been so widely announced to the denomination that they scarcely need to be reported here. This great denominational gathering will undoubtedly be of far-reaching importance to Baptist work in all parts of the world. From the beginning of preparations for it the Board of Managers has therefore taken a deep interest in the Stockholm meeting and has cooperated in every practical way. With the approval of the Board, Secretary James H. Franklin has served as chairman of the special committee appointed by the Northern Baptist Convention to promote attendance, and Associate Secretary William B. Lippard has directed the publicity for this meeting. It is noteworthy that the Baptists in a country which until recently was regarded as a mission field of the Society, are now the host of the Baptist World Alliance. The Board has arranged

to be represented at the meeting of the Baptist World Alliance, and it has also thought it wise to make arrangements for limited representation of the missions and of the native Christian bodies in several countries.

Developments in Russia

From time to time the Board of Managers has received letters from individuals in Russia and from Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke and Dr. W. O. Lewis regarding developments among Russian Baptists. It is not possible even yet to state positively the exact progress made by Baptists in Russia in recent years, since many of the churches in that country believe it is unscriptural for them to count their members. It is estimated, however, that since 1914 they have increased in numbers from about 100,000 to at least 1,000,000. Some are of the opinion that the present strength of Baptists in Russia is 2,000,000 or more, but neither Doctor Rushbrooke nor Doctor Lewis is willing to hazard a guess. In one of his interviews with a government official, Doctor Rushbrooke was told that the Baptists were something like 3,000,000 strong in Russia. In Russia there have been two groups, one known as Baptists and the other as Evangelical Christians, with separate organizations, but holding to the same principles and form of church government. Partly because of the preference of leaders in the two groups, and partly because of a desire of each to hold its distinctive name, it was exceedingly difficult to secure the cooperation of all of those popularly known in Russia as Baptists and Evangelical Christians.

More than a year ago it was reported that the Baptists and the Evangelicals were seriously considering the formation of an All-Russian Baptist Union. All available information was brought to a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Baptist World Alliance in London in the summer of 1922, and the following action was taken by that committee:

The Executive Committee of the Baptist World Alliance assembled at the Baptist Church House, London, on August 1, 1922, expresses its gratification and thankfulness in learning that the baptized believers of Russia, gathered hitherto under the names of the All-Russian Union of Evan-

gelical Christians and the All-Russian Baptist Union, are earnestly seeking to be united in one body, and

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee is convinced that these two bodies are one in belief and in polity, indeed in all save name,

Resolved, That this Executive Committee expresses the hope that the union of these two groups may be speedily consummated.

On October 10, 1922, the Board of Managers of the Society took the following action:

Voted, That the Board express its pleasure at hearing of the proposed union of groups of baptized believers in Russia, and its most hearty approval of the action which was taken by the Executive Committee of the Baptist World Alliance in London, August 1, 1922.

Other Baptist bodies in America and in England sent messages to the Baptists in Russia expressing the hope that a union of the Baptists and the Evangelicals could be effected. At the present time it is impossible to secure reliable information from Russia direct, but the last reports indicated the disposition on the part of the two groups to effect a union and to establish one theological school for the use of both groups. In this connection it should be stated that a considerable sum of money, collected more than ten years ago for the establishment of a Baptist College in Russia, is in the hands of the American members of the Executive Committee of the Baptist World Alliance.

It seems evident therefore that during recent years the Baptists in Russia have made progress that probably is without precedent in the history of our denomination. It also seems clear that missionary agencies must be exceedingly cautious lest by some written or spoken word the Baptists in Russia be placed under suspicion by their government. Unwise procedure just now on the part of any missionary agency might easily be misinterpreted and could work serious injury to the Baptist movement in Russia.

Relief Work in Europe

The chaotic business conditions in most European countries since the war are so well known to the public that no special comment is required here. In general, the currency in most countries on the Continent of Europe has depreciated steadily

in value, with the corresponding effect on exchange rates. Fortunately in some of the countries in Western Europe, there has been an improvement in the economic conditions to such an extent that appropriations for relief-work, under the direction of Commissioner J. H. Rushbrooke, have been steadily decreased. In France Rev. O. Brouillet completed his service in relief work in the devastated areas and returned to America in the spring. Extended mention was made of his work in previous annual reports. The Board placed on record its grateful appreciation of his valuable service. He will long cherish the assurances of gratitude which he received from the French people.

However, the savings effected in the western countries of Europe have been rapidly consumed by the heart-sickening needs in Russia, especially in the famine areas. In view of the distress already wide-spread in 1920, the Baptist Conference held in London in July of that year recommended a program of relief work for the ensuing three years for adoption by Baptist bodies in England, Canada, the United States, and Scandinavian countries. The Society was requested to contribute at the rate of \$166,000 per annum for three years, or a total of \$500,000 before November 1, 1923. The response of Northern Baptists to the special appeal in the winter of 1920-1921 was very generous, but the offerings in recent months as reported elsewhere have been distressingly disappointing, with the result that in the midst of the third year of the relief program, at least \$75,000 is still required to meet the full \$500,000 expected of Northern Baptists. However, in the winter of 1921-1922 and again in the winter of 1922-1923 large shipments of clothing and other supplies were sent to various sections of Europe and Russia. It is impossible to estimate accurately the value of such supplies, but it is safe to say that, including the large shipments of clothing (about three thousand heavy bales and barrels) the total offering of Northern Baptists during the last two and one-half years has been well above \$1,000,000—possibly \$1,500,000 for relief-work in Europe.

A Noteworthy Achievement in Relief Work

Extended mention was made in the report of last year of the service of relief rendered in Europe through the shipment

of clothing, shoes, soap, toys, and miscellaneous supplies forwarded on "The Ship of Fellowship" in the fall of 1921. With the alleviation of distress that had been made possible through that service, it had been hoped that during the spring and summer months conditions in Europe would have so improved as to make similar relief measures no longer necessary. Fortunately most countries had experienced an improvement in conditions, so that the shortage of clothing was not nearly so acute as it was during the preceding winter. In the case of Russia, however, conditions had become worse instead of better. Reports by agents of the American Relief Administration, confirmed by our European Commissioner, Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, indicated an appalling need of clothing. In September the Foreign Mission Society's representative, Dr. W. O. Lewis, visited Russia and sent back to the Board a report that described conditions almost incredible. Recognizing the fearful need and remembering the magnificent response which had greeted the appeal in the fall of 1921, the Board felt under obligation again to undertake this relief service, not only in giving expression to a feeling of sympathy but also as a demonstration of genuine Christian helpfulness. At its October meeting, the Board decided unanimously to present this need to the denomination. A brief advertising campaign was projected and another slogan was invented, "Rush a Ship to Russia." A letter was sent to every pastor, requesting the cooperation of his church, and a letter was also forwarded to the friends who supplied packages last year, asking their assistance in this second achievement. The denominational periodicals, "The Baptist," "The Watchman-Examiner," and the others, including the November issue of "Missions" (the publication of which was slightly delayed through the courtesy of the editor), once more generously devoted columns and pages of space in giving the plan wide-spread publicity. The response of the denomination was beyond anything that had been anticipated. It was realized that in the limited time that had been set for the collection of the supplies, only a fraction of what had been gathered together in the preceding year could reasonably be expected. Nevertheless, nearly seven thousand packages were received at the temporary

warehouse, and the entire shipment consisted of 1,091 bales of clothing, 8 bales of children's clothing, and 26 cases of miscellaneous supplies. These were forwarded from New York on one of the steamships of the American Relief Administration, of which Mr. Herbert Hoover is chairman. That organization transported this entire shipment from New York to Russia without expense of ocean freight to the denomination. A supplementary shipment of approximately 27 bales of clothing was sent to Germany for distribution among Russian refugees. The European representative of the Society, Dr. W. O. Lewis, was instructed by the Board to proceed from his headquarters at Paris to Odessa and meet the steamship on its arrival, and in cooperation with the American Relief Administration to arrange for the distribution of its cargo. Many formalities had to be gone through with before the cargo could be unloaded at Odessa, and the Soviet Government insisted on unpacking carefully a large number of bales of clothing before they were released for distribution. Doctor Lewis spent some time in Moscow in conference with Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, where an all-Russian Baptist evangelical relief committee was organized, and comprehensive plans were formulated for the distribution of the clothing. A program of distribution was prepared, with the result that the bales of clothing were despatched by rail to the various centers, from which their contents were distributed among Baptists and evangelicals and their needy neighbors and friends. A substantial portion was distributed in accordance with the agreement with Herbert Hoover, under the direction of the American Relief Administration, in important centers designated by Doctor Lewis, irrespective of religious affiliations of the recipients. Thus the second shipment of clothing, which the denomination forwarded to Europe, under the auspices of the Foreign Mission Society, is an accomplished fact. Nothing was lost on the journey, and every piece of clothing that was packed at the warehouse in Brooklyn arrived at its destination. Although only a small fraction of the immense need throughout Russia could be met, a large amount of good was nevertheless accomplished. Christian fellowship was extended throughout the areas which had suffered so severely from the

great Russian famine; fraternal relationships with the Baptists and the evangelicals of Russia were greatly strengthened; and multitudes of people not affiliated with Baptists recognized in this evidence of brotherhood and sympathy an outstanding demonstration of Christianity in its most practical and serviceable form. To all who had a part in this second relief achievement, the Board extends its sincere gratitude and appreciation.

Financial Support of Relief Work in Europe

Commendable as was the response of the denomination to the appeal to furnish clothing for distribution in Europe, the fact nevertheless remains that the financial response to appeals for the support of regularly established relief activities has been very disappointing. Two years ago, the constituency responded to an appeal from suffering Europe with generous contributions that enabled the Society to forward \$166,666 to Europe. Last year \$155,435.79 was appropriated for the same purpose, having been received through special offerings. During the current year, in order to avoid repeated special appeals to the churches, an arrangement was made, whereby the Near East Relief, an organization that had been for several years undertaking relief work in Asia Minor and Greece, and the Board, on behalf of European relief, united in a joint appeal in January, the understanding being that offerings so received would be divided equally between the two causes. The response has been far below what had reasonably been anticipated, approximately only \$72,000 being made available for the Board to forward to Europe. Cablegrams have therefore had to be despatched to Commissioner J. H. Rushbrooke, instructing him to discontinue certain measures of relief that had been undertaken and to await further action before making additional commitments. To what extent this decline in contributions is due to the arrangement providing for a joint appeal is difficult to determine. It may even be possible that the disappointing response is a reflection of the feeling of uncertainty throughout the country concerning the outcome of the demoralized affairs of Europe, and the possibility of such constructive efforts as would lead to a gradual but permanent

restoration of Europe to normal conditions. It is probable that the whole subject of relief work in Europe, in so far as it may be undertaken by Baptists, will be given special consideration at the meeting of the Baptist World Alliance in Stockholm.

The Service of Commissioner J. H. Rushbrooke

Nearly three years have passed since the Baptist Conference in London in the summer of 1920. During this period, J. H. Rushbrooke, D. D., who at that conference was appointed Baptist Commissioner for Europe, has been rendering distinguished service in this important position. His duties, as outlined in the action of the conference, have been "to cooperate with the Boards in carrying into effect their programs for missionary, educational, and relief-work in Europe and in making such representations to governments as may be found necessary or desirable." Doctor Rushbrooke has been intimately acquainted with the Baptists in Europe for many years, and at the time of his election he had just completed with Dr. C. A. Brooks of America a survey of conditions affecting Baptist work in practically all of Europe except Russia. From the very beginning Commissioner Rushbrooke has served with great satisfaction to the Boards which he has represented. Not only has he given general supervision to the large relief-work carried on under denominational auspices, but he has accepted responsibility for aiding the Boards in various ways. He has studied religious conditions in countries in which several Baptist Boards are interested, and has made recommendations which have always been followed so far as financial conditions would permit. It is difficult to say how the proper advice regarding the work of the Society in several sections of Europe could have been secured without his aid. Through him the Baptist Boards of Great Britain, Canada, and Sweden, and of the Society have cooperated in lending assistance to Baptists in several countries in Europe.

The direction of relief-work in Europe has required two visits to Russia by Doctor Rushbrooke during the year. He has had close relations with the American Relief Administration and with the Nansen Commission. Through the courtesy

of the latter organization he was permitted to visit Moscow and come in direct touch with Baptist leaders under whose general direction the greater part of the relief supplies from Baptist sources are distributed.

In the early fall Doctor Rushbrooke made a brief visit to America in the interests of European Baptists. He arrived in America early in October and returned to London late in November. During these weeks he covered an itinerary that extended from Texas to Canada, filled with speaking appointments at State Conventions, ministers' conferences, church services, and other important meetings. His time was shared with Southern and Canadian Baptists as well as with Northern, since he represents not only the Society but also the Foreign Mission Boards of the Southern Baptist and Canadian Baptist Conventions. Everywhere he was given a most cordial reception. His clear analysis of conditions in Europe and his outline of the problems and the steps that had been taken or were being taken under his direction toward their solution, demonstrated conclusively that he was the right man for the important task committed to him. Doctor Rushbrooke made many friends while in America. In his delightful way he made churches realize more clearly than before the strategic importance of helping the Baptist cause in Europe during these days of readjustment and reconstruction. His presence also helped to focus the attention of people toward the meeting of the Baptist World Alliance at Stockholm in July next. It is safe to presume that many of the delegates who will attend that meeting received from Doctor Rushbrooke the first suggestion that led them to consider making the journey.

Doctor Rushbrooke is an indefatigable worker. Every matter of importance is given the most careful personal attention, and the clarity of his insight and understanding of every situation appears in the comprehensive reports which come to the Board at intervals from his office in London. Rarely is there occasion for the Board to request additional information. In his requirements as to the handling of funds and auditing of accounts, he has set a high standard for the committees which direct affairs in the several countries with which his work is related.

The Board has held Doctor Rushbrooke in high esteem and at a meeting in November just before his return to Europe the following action was taken:

WHEREAS, Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, D. D., has completed two years of service as Baptist Commissioner for Europe, representing the Baptists of Great Britain, Canada, and of the Southern Baptist Convention and of the Northern Baptist Convention in the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society records its hearty appreciation of the tireless industry, the patient devotion, and the statesmanlike ability with which Commissioner Rushbrooke has administered the delicate and difficult tasks committed to his trust. The Board congratulates him upon the signal success which had attended his service. By his sympathetic leadership, Commissioner Rushbrooke has so won the confidence of the four constituencies as to choir the quartette into a symphony of cooperation.

In view of the distinguished service which he has rendered, and in recognition of the strategic importance of the position to denominational progress, the Board is prepared to cooperate in the future with other bodies in the continuance of the office of Baptist Commissioner for Europe.

Conditions in France

For nearly one hundred years the Society has been interested in the work in France. It is a matter of deep regret that the apparent results have not been more encouraging. From the days of John Calvin and the Huguenots, the Protestants of France have faced grave difficulties. Latin influences have made the work hard and progress slow for all evangelical forces. In addition to the hindrances faced by evangelicals in general, the Baptists in France have long suffered from difficulties of their own. For several decades at least the dissensions within their own ranks have imperiled their usefulness as a denomination. On no other field in any part of the world has the Society faced such perplexing problems for so long a period. Often the question has been raised as to whether the Board was justified in continuing to expend missionary funds indefinitely where the internal dissensions were so far beyond its control. The correspondence filed at headquarters gives evidence of unsuccessful efforts on the part of

several generations of secretaries to deal with the problems in France. During the war, however, the two groups of Baptists in that country seemed to be drawn into closer fellowship, and immediately after the war there was a movement toward a federation of all the French-speaking Baptists in France, Belgium, and Switzerland. Such an organization was effected in the autumn of 1919, which was purely voluntary on the part of those who composed it, and without pressure from outside organizations. The Board welcomed the formation of the French-speaking Baptist Union, and through its representatives in France in the summer of 1920, namely, Dr. Emory W. Hunt, Commissioner Charles A. Brooks, and Foreign Secretary James H. Franklin, expressed its desire to utilize the Committee of the new Union in the distribution of such appropriations as it could make in support of work among French-speaking Baptists. In the midst of negotiations there was a revival of differences which had long existed between representatives of the two Baptist Associations, and one church withdrew from the Union. Since that date several other churches in France and in Switzerland have withdrawn from the Union and are unwilling to have fellowship longer with the Society on account of its cooperation with the Union, except under conditions which the Board believes would result in the permanent reestablishment of the conditions that seemed to have been largely responsible for the lack of progress in previous years. Meanwhile, the Union has grown until it now includes twenty Baptist churches in France and three in Belgium, and represents the largest measure of cooperation which seems ever to have existed among the French-speaking Baptist congregations.

Evangelistic Preaching Tours in Europe

During the summer months of 1922, F. E. Taylor, D. D., and C. H. Jones, D. D., two members of the Board of Managers, were sent on a special evangelistic preaching tour to Czechoslovakia. An itinerary that had been carefully arranged by a committee in Prague brought these evangelists from America into touch with most of the cities and towns as well as remote villages in which there is any Baptist constituency.

Thousands were reached with the message of the gospel, and multitudes of men and women testified to their loyalty to Jesus Christ as a result of these visits. The two itinerant preachers endured many inconveniences of travel as well as personal hardships and at times faced considerable opposition. Nevertheless, they rejoiced to proclaim Christ in this land which for centuries has been an historic battle-ground of the faith. While the evangelistic program was being carried out in Czechoslovakia, W. S. Abernethy, D. D., President of the Society, was traveling under the commission of the Society as its special representative to bring fraternal greetings to the Baptist churches in the several countries of Europe with which the Society is closely related. Mr. W. T. Sheppard, also a member of the Board, at his own expense, accompanied Doctor Abernethy on this special mission.

The impression created upon the churches and upon the communities by the testimony of these ministers and the layman, not only brought fresh enthusiasm and confident faith to many a Baptist group, but in some instances secured for them a recognition in their communities which they had not previously enjoyed. Everywhere these two deputations were greeted by immense audiences, and large numbers of people for the first time not only became aware of the existence of Baptists among their own countrymen but also heard from these visiting Americans clear presentations of evangelical Christianity and Baptist principles. In the case of Doctor Abernethy, who visited many of the capitals, the fact that he was pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in Washington where President Harding worships undoubtedly helped to awaken wide interest in his visits and his messages. The success which accompanied the visits of both deputations was most gratifying and exceeded all that the Board had anticipated. The Board therefore is glad to announce that two missions of a similar character have been authorized for the coming summer. S. W. Cummings, D. D., a member of the Board, has been invited to engage in an evangelistic tour of the Baltic States of Estonia and Latvia, and Rev. Joshua Gravett, a vice-president of the Society, has been invited to make a similar tour in Poland.

Service of Special Representative W. O. Lewis

Attention was called in the report of last year to the appointment of Dr. W. O. Lewis, formerly professor in William Jewell College, for special service in Europe. It was clear that in addition to the valuable service rendered by Commissioner J. H. Rushbrooke, the Society should have its own special representative in Europe to face problems of a peculiar nature. Developments in France, to which reference has already been made, emphasizes the need for the services of such a representative not only there but also in other sections of Europe. Doctor Lewis sailed in July, 1922, and gave his first attention to problems in France, visiting every general section of the country and securing information regarding the churches and their work. In the early autumn of 1922 he was sent to make special observations in Russia, where the Board has been engaged in relief-work. After his return to France he was requested in January to make a second journey to Russia in order to give general supervision to the distribution of the large shipment of clothing sent by Northern Baptists in response to Russia's need. To this exacting task Doctor Lewis was required to give several months, and he has only recently returned again to France. He has shown himself patient, thorough-going in his investigations, and anxious to discover how the Society can make its best contribution to the progress of evangelical Christianity in Europe. He has already secured considerable information of great value to the Board in relation to conditions in Russia and in France. On account of the interruptions to his regular work Doctor Lewis has been unable to make personal investigations in several other sections of Europe where his services are required, but he has made a good beginning, and the Board feels that the Society is fortunate in having his services.

Developing an Indigenous Christianity

The success of foreign missions is measured in part at least by the extent to which self-supporting churches have been established and the control of the work given into the hands

of native peoples. Steady progress in such developed lines has been made during the past year. The great incoming tides of intellectual awakening and national self-consciousness now sweeping India are resulting in an earnest desire on the part of the Baptist Christians to participate in a larger and more representative way in the work of the missions in Burma, Assam, South India, and Bengal-Orissa. On each of these fields there has been manifested a healthy determination to accept an increasing measure of independence and initiative and to assist in a more pronounced way in their own support. The Burma Mission at its annual conference voted to ask representatives from the Burmese, Karen, and Indian Baptist churches to sit with the conference each year and to participate in the discussion of matters relating to the work of the mission. The conference also asked the Education Committee to take definite steps toward securing and training Burmese and Karen Christians to take charge of schools, and asked the Reference Committee to find some one to take charge of the Hsipaw field now without a missionary. When it was found that no missionary was available for Shwemyin, a Baptist Association was organized and placed in charge of their own Karen preachers. This association, comprising 86 churches, is doing an aggressive evangelistic and educational work. The Sgaw Karen Baptist Association has 150 self-supporting churches with an average membership of 100. Their church maintains 170 village schools. The Baptist churches of Bengal-Orissa have requested the Board of Managers to allow them to send one of their young men to America for advanced training with a view to a larger and more useful service to the churches of Bengal-Orissa. The number of Indian representatives on the mission conference has been increased to three. The South India Mission reports substantial progress in the development and use of indigenous leaders. Provision is now made whereby fraternal delegates from the Telugu Baptist Convention will sit annually with the conference and participate in the discussions and the framing of all mission policies.

With the turning over of responsibility and the developing of leadership there is an encouraging increase in giving by

the Baptist churches on the several fields toward their support. As a step toward this end the churches in Burma have united their evangelistic society and their conference under the name "The Burman Mission Conference," and have appointed as a full-time secretary Saya U Tha Din, one of their most able workers, at a salary of Rs. 150 per month. The Burmans have raised Rs. 6,000 toward the erection of a dormitory for their theological seminary. The Kachin Mission is making great strides toward financial independence and should be entirely self-supporting within this decade. The following letter signed by the minister, Rev. V. W. Dyer, and two officials of Immanuel Baptist Church, Rangoon, has been received by the Board of Managers:

At last the great day of our self-support has come! For many years we have been working toward this end. About four years ago, when you so kindly paid off our debt of Rs. 9,000 on the construction of Community Hall, we promised to endeavor to pay the entire salary of our pastor as soon as possible. In 1920 we paid Rs. 229 per month, and last Thursday we voted to pay the total amount of Rs. 525 per month, besides our usual amount for benevolences and missions. We now wish to thank you for your generous support during the past quarter century, for your money, your missionaries, and your friendship. We thank God for the progress he has given us, and pray that our mutual interest and prayers for each other may continue to strengthen the ties of Christian love between us.

The Secretary of the Home Mission Society of the Telugu Baptist Mission which is now entirely responsible for work on the Kandukuru field, reports:

It is a joy to know how the churches have taken up this work of self-support. There is a universal feeling of ownership on the part of every Telugu Baptist Christian, a new responsibility, a new life. The Christians of Kandukuru field are feeling the responsibility of the work, many are doing voluntary service. They go about witnessing for Christ, teaching Sunday school and helping in various ways. There are no less than twenty of these voluntary workers. The non-Christian people of Kandukuru are also cooperating largely in the work. In every village the head men have taken special interest in the Christians and helped them.

The Home Mission Society of Manipur State, Assam, has paid \$300 a year out of great sacrifice for the support of an evangelist. The Garo churches are year by year assuming more and more responsibility for their evangelistic and educational

work. The church in Jameshedpur, Bengal-Orissa, has raised Rs. 225 for the pastor, and beginning next November they are to pay Rs. 30 each month toward his salary.

Progressive Self-support on Other Fields

There has been on the other fields a similar development in the tendency toward maintenance of the work of the churches without aid from America. While economic conditions under which the people live make it impossible for them to achieve financial independence immediately, an increasing proportion of funds required for the maintenance of the churches is nevertheless coming year by year from the native constituency. The most rapid progress in this direction is being made in Japan. During the past year two churches—the Kessenuma Church near Sendai, and the Tanimachi Church in East Osaka—have achieved self-support in Japan. There are now eight Baptist churches, out of a total number of thirty-five, in Japan which are entirely self-supporting. Many other Japanese churches have greatly reduced the amount of their grant from mission funds. When a church achieves independence of foreign funds, its appeal to the people is apparently greatly enhanced. There is reason to believe that in other fields as well as in Japan, the day is not far distant when many churches will be entirely self-supporting.

Native Leadership in the Far East

Gratifying progress is also noted in the development of native leadership in the mission fields of the Far East. This has been manifest not only in the appearance of individual leaders but also in the increased participation of the native Christians in the work of administrative bodies. In Japan there has been a remarkable increase in church efficiency, especially where some of the returned students have been at work after their years of study in the United States. The splendid accomplishments of the Forward Movement of the last five years have been a triumph of Japanese churches, "not of missionary effort," as one of our missionaries wrote. The missionaries cooperated; but the movement was organized, the plans made, and the special services under Kimura San

were financed by the Japanese churches. In the Philippines and in China there is also commendable progress in the initiative and self-propagating spirit of the native Christians. The West China Mission has just welcomed home the first of its students from three years of study in Rochester Theological Seminary. As pastor of the church at Chengtu this consecrated young man will inspire and lead the Chinese forward to great things. In the Kinwha station the East China Mission has withdrawn its missionaries, with the exception of three appointees of the Woman's Society, and has placed the direction of the work in charge of the Chinese. While this step is in the nature of an experiment the manner in which the work is progressing seems to justify the transfer of responsibility. During the year Rev. T. C. Bau, a graduate of Shanghai College, and pastor of the church in Hangchow, has been elected to give his full time to the work of the secretaryship of the Chinese Association of churches. He will be considered as Associate Secretary of the Mission, working with Dr. J. T. Proctor, who is Secretary of the Mission. In Japan there is a strong movement in favor of the election of a Japanese Secretary to be associated with Dr. Charles B. Tenney, the Executive Secretary of the Mission. All of these developments indicate the trend toward a larger assumption of responsibility by the churches and individual Christians.

Education as a Factor in Missionary Activity

Education continues to be a vital factor in the missionary enterprise. With the new Reform Government many of the nation-building activities of India and Burma are now under the control and direction of their own ministers. None is more vital to the welfare of these countries than the education and enlightened citizenship of their people. Under these circumstances the development of Judson College becomes a matter of national importance.

As the only Christian institution for higher learning in all Burma, this college is facing new and enlarged opportunities undreamed of by its founders fifty years ago, for infusing the spirit of Jesus Christ in the intellectual development in this great province of thirteen millions of people. There has been

an increase of 41 per cent. in the enrolment since last year. President Howard writes:

An important factor in bringing about this large enrolment is doubtless the generous reform movement for the government of Burma, which holds out prospects for a larger participation on the part of the people in the government of their country and is an incentive to secure a college education. Judson College is bound to play a large part in the working out of these reforms. It is our purpose to present to these men and women the message of Christ in word and deed and in the spirit of the whole college life.

At the first commencement exercises of the university, Sir Reginald Craddock said:

The great principle which should govern a seat of learning and guide its alumni is the formation of character not only in the lecture-room but in the hostel and on the playground. The lesson to be learned from not only the professor, the tutor, and lecturer, but from each undergraduate and from the society of his fellows, is the search for truth and the discrimination of what is true from what is false or only half true.

A strong Christian atmosphere permeates the life of the institution. Fully 69 per cent. of the students are Christians.

Plans for Judson College

Judson College, and plans for its participation as a constituent college of the new Rangoon University, are demanding immediate and serious thought by the Board. The plans have been sanctioned by the Government and approved by the Society. They were first formulated in 1916 and outlined in detail in the annual report for that year. Development of the project had to be deferred because of the war and the period of readjustment which followed. It is proposed to locate the college three and one half miles from its present site outside the city limits of Rangoon, where a tract of four hundred acres overlooking the beautiful Kokine Lake has been secured for the new university. The foundation-stone for the buildings of the new Rangoon University which are to be erected outside the city of Rangoon overlooking Kokine Lake, was recently laid by Sir Reginald Craddock, retiring Governor and Chancellor. In the plans as prepared by the architect the

buildings of Judson College are to be grouped about the chapel, which is to be the dominating note in its life. Sixty-three acres have been allocated as a site for Judson College. This transfer is imperative for the future growth and development of the college and makes available much needed room for Cushing High School and our Normal and English High Schools, which will occupy the site and buildings vacated by the college. Half the expense of this transfer will be borne by the Government, and the Society will be asked to provide approximately \$500,000. With courage and faith in the denomination, the Board is facing the serious problem of financing this gigantic undertaking, believing that Northern Baptists who gave to Burma her first Christian missionaries more than a hundred years ago, will not now at this critical hour withhold their hearty support from so important an undertaking on behalf of an institution bearing the name and holding the ideals and spirit of Adoniram Judson.

The Missionary as an Agriculturalist

The prosperity of India is destined to rest upon agriculture rather than industry. Three persons out of every four gain their livelihood out of the soil. The progress of the world has affected agriculture equally with other occupations, and unless Indians and Burmans can be equipped with knowledge as well as capital for developing the resources at their disposal, it will be impossible for them to bear their share of the economic burdens from which no nation on the road to self-government can escape. In many places the farmer is learning to look to the agricultural missionary as his friend and guide, and his old suspicion toward new methods has been modified. The economic influence of high prices combining with the intensifying demand for increased production has stimulated in a marked way the adoption of improved methods. The willingness of the farmer to learn how to improve the quality and quantity of his crops constitutes the dawn of an era of intensifying cultivation. Training in agriculture therefore assumes new significance in its relation to missionary activity. At the new school of agriculture maintained by the Society at Pyinmana, Rev. B. C. Case reported forty applications for admission two months before the opening. Many have had to be

turned away. The applicants were practically all Christians. The average age of those making application was eighteen years. Ten different languages were represented, and the districts from which they came extend from Myitkyina to Tavoy and from Kengtung and Loikaw to Sandoway, with the intervening districts well represented. This school will therefore directly help the economic life of the Christians in all parts of Burma. Every year the number of students and courses will increase by an equal amount until by the fourth year in addition to the literary subjects there will be twelve courses in agriculture continuing throughout the year. Recognizing the great influence which this school is to have in the future life on the country, the Burma Representative Council of Missions officially commended most heartily the establishment of this school of agriculture at Pyinmana.

Progress at Shanghai Baptist College

Shanghai Baptist College rejoices in an increase of more than one hundred in its total enrolment for the year. There are now 565 students, of whom 265 are in the College, the remainder being enrolled in the Middle School. Among them are 27 women students. A year ago there were seven women students in a total enrolment of 450 at the institution. There have been many improvements in the physical equipment of the College during the year. The entire campus has been thoroughly graded. Much of the land needed to be raised at least six feet in order to give it a proper level along the shore of the river. The campus now covers about fifty acres of land on which are situated eight large buildings and twenty smaller buildings, including homes for members of the faculty. The new academy and the women's hall are nearing completion. This latter structure when completed will be the largest dormitory on the campus. The Department of Natural Sciences is now housed in the new Science Hall, with abundance of space and light and excellent equipment. The dedication ceremonies for this building will take place in June. It is interesting to note that one of the rooms in the Science Building is given over to the work of the Shanghai Industrial Research Laboratory under the direction of two Chinese chem-

ists. Investigations are being made in textiles, coal, oils, and minerals.

The Women's College is developing rapidly. The students have been organized into a Young Woman's Christian Association. Recently this association presented an evening's program for the entire college. Under the social conventions existing in China there cannot be the relations between men and women students which exist in American colleges, but the presence of the young women on the campus is a matter of great significance for the future of China. The men students hail the establishment of coeducation with the highest approval because of the opportunities which it presents to their sisters for the training of their minds and the culture of their souls.

Oriental Students in America

About fifty students from different sections of the Orient, whose religious affiliations are Baptist, are at present in America for advanced study. Intimate and continued contact is not possible with all these students, but with those who are here by appointment of the missions the Board endeavors to maintain personal relationships. There are eleven students now in the United States under appointment by the missions in their respective countries. In addition to these, eight other students during 1922 returned from the United States to their homelands. One of these returned to Burma, five to China, and two to Japan. All have gone into some form of active Christian service. The policy of the Board in financially assisting such Oriental students as are recommended by the missions for postgraduate study in America is heartily supported by the missionaries and native churches and is regarded as one of the most significant steps taken by the Board in recent years. Already these devoted Christian men, returning to their own lands with the best training America offers, are serving in positions of large usefulness and influence.

Central Philippine College

When representatives of the Board met representatives of the Philippine Island Mission in conference at Shanghai, in May, 1922, the strategic importance of the Jaro Industrial

School in the development of a trained Filipino leadership was given full consideration. It was urged that the institution, which has been of high-school grade, should be developed as rapidly as possible into a Junior College. During the past year this important change was brought about. The Jaro Industrial School, which has rendered a fine service in spite of the limitations under which the work has been conducted has now become Central Philippine College. The future of this institution will depend in large measure on the support of the denomination. Adequate buildings and additions to the staff of teachers are imperative. Furthermore there is a growing interest on the part of the Filipino constituency in this new institution. They have already begun to make financial contribution toward the development of the college. But while their ability in a financial way is limited, the faith of the little group of workers at Jaro will be rewarded inasmuch as such an institution as Central Philippine College is imperative if future Filipino leadership is to be assured.

A Record Year in Evangelism

The Board takes great pleasure in announcing that on the ten mission fields of the Society during the calendar year 1922, the missionaries report the baptism of more than 17,000 converts. Complete figures are published in the statistical section. This is the largest total without exception reported in any one year of the history of the Society. The previous high record was in 1905, when more than 15,000 baptisms were reported.

Evangelistic Progress in India and Burma

India and Burma are today more open and more responsive to the Christian message than at any time since the days of William Carey and Adoniram Judson. From all sections of Burma and India come encouraging reports of evangelistic triumphs during the year. From Bana in the far North with 2,813 to Tavoy in the South with 128 baptisms there has been a steady and wholesome growth on the Burman field. From the Chin Hills comes a report of 175 baptisms as compared with 130 last year. A strong evangelistic movement is taking

place among the hardy warlike Kachins, and large numbers will be received into the church this year. Dr. David Downie, our veteran missionary of South India, writes:

We in South India are preaching the same old gospel our fathers preached, and the fields are white already to harvest. There is no mission in India preaching a purer faith or with more success.

Rev. Cornelius Unruh, of Nalgonda, reviewing his term of service as he was about to leave on furlough, writes:

During this term we have baptized 1,800 people and have made six churches self-supporting, and ten new outstations have been established. Interest in Christianity is growing all the time among the caste people. There are great hopes for the future here in India. A Brahmin recently stated: "You should not think that your work is in vain. The gospel is working among us. Perhaps I and those of my age might not come out openly and embrace Christianity, but you may be sure our children will do it. The gospel will have victory in this country." This witness gives great courage to our workers.

One of the outstanding signs of progress during the year in the Assam Mission has been the unusually large number of conversions in both hills and plains. Many stations passed all previous records. A number of these new Christians were Brahmins, and more are to follow. This is highly significant of the present trend of our work in this important field. Rev. John Firth writes from Assam:

The gospel has a ready hearing. I never saw anything like it. If I could only multiply myself into being several men instead of one in the presence of these things!

At the Lewis Memorial Hostel in Gauhati, Hindu, Mohammedan, and Christian college students by their own will and suggestion are eating together at the same table. The food is cooked by a Mohammedan and served by one set of servants. A few years ago this would have been impossible.

Rev. Wheeler Boggess, who has served two years as general evangelistic missionary for South India, reports:

While touring on the Ongole and Podili fields, I spent a week in each field, visited forty-nine different villages and preached seventy-three times

to thousands of people. In the Podili field I can see a great advance in the living and the giving of the Christians. In not one of the twenty-three villages I visited on that field did I see on any Christian, his children, or in his home, any heathen charms. There is evidence that the local preachers and teachers have been doing faithful work, and the people have given much more than ever before. The reduction in appropriations on this field as in others developed neglected traits in the Telugu Christians.

The Kurnool field reports 348 baptisms, the largest number with one exception ever recorded in any single year in the history of this field. Seven entire villages have been won for Christ. One church gave Rs. 600, another Rs. 400, two gave Rs. 200 each, and four gave Rs. 100 each. The total contributions last year amounted to Rs. 3,776. All the workers in this field, including preachers, teachers, and evangelists, are now supported entirely by the Telugu churches.

Evangelistic Achievements in the Far East

Throughout the year there has also been an encouraging evangelistic interest in the fields of the Far East. The situation in Japan is well described by one of the missionaries in Tokyo:

There are evidences that religion has come to a new day in Japan. In the special evangelistic campaign carried out by the Baptist Forward Movement, a significant fact came to the surface. This fact is that a generation of young people has come upon the scene upon whom the pagan faiths have little or no hold. Most of our converts were young people who knew little or nothing about Buddhism and Shinto. . . The time was when Buddhism and Shinto felt that it was their mission to fight Christianity. Today the situation has changed so greatly that they themselves are fighting for a place in the nation's life.

Especially hopeful appears the situation with those churches which have had new buildings for their work during the year. The Yotsuya Church reports that congregations have doubled since the new building was dedicated. The Sunday-school attendance has trebled, Bible classes are held in connection with every Sunday service. The church is laying enthusiastic plans for self-propagation and the extension of the preaching of the gospel.

The situation in China is not such as to make possible great evangelistic accomplishment in point of numbers. For a

decade it has been the definite policy of the Society to cultivate the field which is already occupied without endeavoring to extend the work very widely until a sufficient number of church leaders could be trained who might assume large responsibility for the more extensive effort. On the basis of this policy and in view of the financial limitations together with the size of the staff which it has been possible to maintain, increased emphasis has been placed upon the training of church leaders. The evangelistic results in the educational institutions already demonstrate the value of the policy by which it is hoped to secure for the future a large body of educated and spiritually minded men and women in the constituency of the churches. Thus in Shanghai Baptist College a series of evangelistic meetings is held in each semester with gratifying response among the non-Christian students. A survey of the student body reveals a proportion of only twenty-two per cent. Christians in the first year of the academy, while sixty-three per cent. in the first college class are Christians, and the senior college class is one hundred per cent. Christian. One of the middle schools (academies) reports a similar senior class 100 per cent. Christian. Hindrances of various kinds have prevented such a perfect record in every institution, and yet the evangelistic impulse and purpose prevail in them all. The Christian students are bearing witness in their daily life to the power of God. Evangelistic effort is evident in the Chinese churches which report a steady growth in membership by baptism. This growth will be stimulated still more, year by year, through the Christian young people who are going out from the educational institutions.

The Evangelistic Emphasis

The record of Shanghai Baptist College, or of any of the educational institutions, furnishes unmistakable evidence of the distinct spiritual atmosphere developed in these schools. At the Capiz School, in the Philippine Islands, a small institution with only ninety-six students, twenty-one are members of the Baptist church, of whom thirteen were converted during the past year. At the Jaro Industrial School fifty out of a

total of one hundred and fifty high-school students were baptized during the year. The Christian students at Jaro render valuable assistance in connection with Sunday schools in the immediate vicinity of the school, as teachers and workers. These eleven Sunday schools have an average attendance of about three hundred and fifty. And so the story might be continued with illustration after illustration from different fields and different institutions. Some are facing obstacles greater than others and find themselves circumscribed by social conventions or pagan indifference, but in general the year has shown abundant spiritual fruitage.

The hospitals also report similar accomplishment. The evangelistic impulse in the hearts of doctors and nurses finds its records in the reports from these institutions. The Board exercises every possible care in the selection of its workers, and even in the case of specialists the requirement is indispensable that they shall be men of God whose hearts are set upon the extension of Christ's kingdom. One illustration is of special significance here. This did not come to the Board in the regular formal reports from the field, but reached headquarters through other personal channels. A missionary of the Society was sent to the field as a teacher of biology in one of the union universities of China in which the Board participates. Since it is required that even a professor of science who seeks appointment as a missionary shall be a living testimony to Jesus Christ, the incident is not surprising. Four new students not in the scientific courses of the college, and not Christians, believed that disease was caused by evil spirits. This young missionary professor of biology learned of the futility of the efforts of an evangelistic colleague to persuade these students of the impotence of demons in the presence of the Living God. Arranging an interview with the four young Chinese, this biologist took them on a personally conducted tour of his laboratory, with the aid of the microscope. At the end of the interview all five were kneeling in prayer on the laboratory floor, after which the Chinese went forth, their belief in the power of demons forever shattered, declaring their purpose to seek out the Living God and Jesus Christ his Son. All four have become Christians.

National Christian Conferences in China and Japan

At the epoch-making meeting in China, held in May, 1922, and known as the National Christian Conference of China, the Board was represented by two members, Rev. Carey W. Chamberlin and Professor K. S. Latourette, and by Foreign Secretary J. H. Franklin. These representatives have been able to interpret to the Board the spirit and purpose of the greatest Christian Conference ever held in the Far East. The gathering, which was composed of delegates from all of the larger evangelical denominations, was Chinese in its atmosphere. The addresses delivered by able Chinese leaders were worthy of any religious gathering in the world, and they revealed a discernment which was all but surprising even to veteran missionaries. It is obviously impossible to make at this time any full report of this remarkable conference, which has done much to develop self-consciousness and a sense of solidarity among the evangelical Christian forces of China. It is to be hoped that members of the constituency have read the reports in the denominational journals and elsewhere. One practical result of the conference was the formation of a permanent body known as the National Christian Council. This organization will in no wise limit the freedom of any of the cooperating missions or churches. It has no authority of its own with reference to the work of any of the missions and is strictly advisory in its capacity. However, the Council, heartily supported by most of the missions and the Chinese Christians in general, will enable the individual bodies to make still more effective contributions and thus hasten the evangelization of the largest body of people on earth. With the distinct understanding that connection with the National Christian Council of China does not in any wise involve a sacrifice of freedom on the part of any denominational group to carry on its own work in its own way and to stand loyally for its own distinctive practises and principles, and upon the hearty recommendation of the missions in China, the Board is giving a limited measure of support to the work of the organization.

A similar National Christian Conference was held in Japan. As such a meeting in Japan was not quite so unprecedented

as was true in China, it has not attracted as much attention in America. There have been frequent interdenominational conferences and a large measure of solidarity among the Christian forces. Nevertheless, the conference in 1922 was probably more far-reaching in its influence than any of its predecessors.

The China Baptist Council and the Inter-Mission Committee

Following the National Christian Conference in Shanghai representatives from the three missions of the Society in China met and formed two significant organizations. A Chinese Baptist Council was created of representatives from the missionary staff of the three Chinese missions and of representatives from the three Chinese organizations within the territory of the missions. A Chinese Inter-Mission Committee was organized to be composed of missionary representatives from the three missions. Heretofore there has been only slight relationship among the several missions in China. There has been, of course, fraternal interest and occasional exchange of visits on the part of missionaries who were passing through the territory of a sister mission. It is now expected to bring the three areas in China closer together, and through the two organizations mentioned to coordinate plans and to promote the common task along similar lines. The China Baptist Council will promote fraternal and intimate relationships among the Chinese Christians in the three different areas. Differences of dialect are a natural barrier, and the distances separating one mission field from another stand in the way of the development of a united Baptist church in China. If there is to be any unity of purpose and program on the part of the Chinese Baptist churches there must be some means by which the membership of the churches, at least through their representatives and leaders, can become acquainted with one another and can meet together to plan their progress. In view of the need for closer cooperation the future will doubtless reveal an enthusiastic development of these new organizations.

A Special Commission to the Far East

In order to take advantage of the National Christian Conferences, which were held in China and Japan in May, 1922,

the Board of Managers requested Rev. Carey W. Chamberlin, of Beverly, Mass., Chairman of its standing committee on missionary work in the Far East, to accompany Foreign Secretary Franklin on a brief visit to the fields in this region. In addition to attending the conferences, which are mentioned elsewhere, Mr. Chamberlin and Secretary Franklin were able to visit various stations of the Society in Japan and East China, and Mr. Chamberlin found it possible to extend his visit to include an inspection of much of the work in South China. They were able as well to attend the Baptist Inter-Mission Conference, held at Shanghai in May, an organization which endeavors to correlate the work of the several missions in China. These representatives of the Board were able to confer on the field with missionaries and with Chinese and Japanese leaders regarding missionary problems of major importance which cannot be discussed satisfactorily through correspondence, and they have brought to the Board first-hand information of great value in the administration of the work.

Additions to Property

Some imperative property needs in the Far East have been met during the year. Three missionary residences were provided—at Hangchow and Kityang, China, and at Jaro in the Philippine Islands. Many more houses should have been built to meet the requirements of the missionary staff. A small appropriation was made, in cooperation with other boards, toward the purchase of land for a Middle School Building at West China Union University in Chengtu. From funds remaining from the sale of the Mission Press in the Philippine Islands several years ago, a share in the lighting plant for the Union Hospital in Iloilo, and a section of a Nurses' Home in connection with the hospital at Capiz, were provided. The home must be enlarged within the near future.

From specific gifts the Woman's Building at Shanghai Baptist College has been completed. Alvah Hovey Memorial Dormitory, which is a companion building to Scott Hall at Waseda University in Tokyo, Japan, has also been brought near to completion. A new building for the Yokohama Baptist Church has been made possible, as well as much needed

church buildings at Shiogama near Sendai, and in Tokyo for the Yotsuya congregation. In South China at Kaying Academy a dormitory is nearing completion. Repairs necessitated by the ravages of the typhoon are in progress. A new plant is being built for the Huchow Union Hospital in East China. The Board cooperates with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the maintenance of this institution, and the China Medical Board has given liberal assistance. The Shanghai American School began work on its new building during the year, and our Board has given its share toward the expense in order that the children of missionaries in China may have the privilege of a high-grade educational institution. This school will serve the missionaries of the South China as well as the East China Mission. The hospital building at Suifu, in West China, is nearing completion, and at Yachow in the same mission a middle school building will soon be available for use.

Disastrous Storms in China

The mission fields in South China and East China have suffered during the year from the ravages of unprecedented storms. On August 2, 1922, in the region of Swatow, South China, nearly fifty thousand people were killed by the most severe typhoon which had visited this region within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Ten outstations of the South China Mission were destroyed, and twenty others were seriously damaged. Four Chinese preachers lost members of their families in the storm. Heavy damages were incurred by the Christian constituency in business, crops, and property. The Chinese the world over gave more than a million dollars toward the relief of the sufferers. Missionaries of the Society, with those of other denominations, gave aid in the distribution of relief funds and supplies, thus giving a practical demonstration of Christianity to the people which they had not witnessed heretofore. In the Swatow region more than \$25,000 is still needed for repairs to the property of the Society. The failure of the denomination to make more generous response to the appeals of the Society for aid in restoring this property has been disappointing.

Several weeks after the catastrophe in South China, a violent storm ravaged the region of Ningpo in East China. A careful survey of the situation revealed some three hundred thousand people left in destitute circumstances in Chekiang Province. One of our missionaries writes of the situation in East China :

The floods which caused such distress in Chekiang Province were terrible in their destructive force. Water broke forth in the most unexpected places. Bridges were swept away, dikes destroyed, houses thrown down, villages blotted out of existence, hillsides carried down into the streams, men crushed under falling buildings, fields filled with débris, thousands of acres of rice utterly ruined, and rivers swollen out of all recognition. The immediate effect of the floods upon mission work has been twofold. It has affected very seriously the financial ability of the church in Chekiang. In the affected area those whose living depended upon the products of the fields have lost all for this year. Those who are engaged in trade have suffered as well, as collections are necessarily poor when harvests are bad. On the other hand, the churches have been drawn together by sympathy for each other in a common calamity.

In all the former years of mission work, this province has heretofore been prosperous. It has never been visited by famine as some other sections of China.

Transfer of the Ningyuan Station in West China

In 1920, upon the recommendation of the West China Mission, it was decided that the Ningyuan station in West China should be transferred from the Society to the Australian Christian Mission, whose principles and practises are similar to those of Baptists. This organization had no work in West China, but was willing to undertake the task, and set about securing missionaries and getting them to the field. Several reasons made this transfer advisable. Ningyuan is sixteen days' journey by pack-train from the nearest other station of the West China Mission. Except in this one case, it is comparatively easy to travel from station to station in West China, for the other stations are on the banks of rivers while Ningyuan is separated by a lofty mountain range. The process of transfer to the Australian Christian Mission will involve a considerable time. Rev. J. P. Davies has been designated to represent the Society during the period of transfer. The mis-

sionaries of the Australian Society have already entered Hweilichow, nearly one hundred miles south of Ningyuan. This city was regarded as an outstation, but as Australian missionaries enter the region from the south through Yunnan they come to Hweilichow before Ningyuan. Some time must elapse before the new missionaries can master the language. Property must be appraised, adjustments agreed upon, and many other matters incidental to the transfer must receive attention. In view of the heroic and sacrificial service rendered by the pioneer missionaries in this distant station, this transfer cannot fail to occasion deep regret. Nevertheless in the interests of efficiency and the maintenance of adequate support for the stations already occupied in West China, the transfer is necessary, and it is fortunate that a Society of like faith and practise can assume the responsibility for this field. The Board is confident that the work will be developed faithfully, and in view of the geography of the country more efficiently.

The Fukuin Maru Again Sails the Inland Sea

The Board is glad to report that the Fukuin Maru, known in America as the Gospel Ship, is again sailing the Inland Sea of Japan. This ship, which was built under the direction of the late Captain Luke W. Bickel, was taken out of commission early in 1922 in order to permit necessary repairs and remodeling. During the months when the ship was not in commission, the work on the islands was carried on under the temporary direction of Rev. J. A. Foote, of Osaka. In the face of many difficulties and some obstacles, Mr. Foote has been directing this difficult work during the period while Captain J. F. Laughton was securing the necessary language training. The Board recognizes the services of Mr. Foote with deep appreciation as he returns to his own field in the great city of Osaka. In June, the ship was again ready to be put in commission, when the new missionary navigator, Captain Laughton, accompanied by his wife, went aboard and took command. Captain Laughton comes to the Fukuin Maru with an enthusiasm and a nautical training which will enable him to carry on with zeal the unique work which was begun by the late Captain Luke W. Bickel.

New Interests of the Government of Belgium in Belgian Congo

Since the close of the war Belgium has had leisure to bestow more thought upon the affairs of its big Colony which today grasps and holds attention in a new way. In a recent address before Parliament, M. Louis Franck, Minister of Colonies, stated that the two guiding principles in the government of the Congo peoples were, first, to accept so far as possible the institutions and customs of the country as found, and second, to start from them as a base for advance toward civilization and progress. He emphasized the importance of religious teaching in the pursuit of the latter in the following words:

One cannot imagine any factor which could act with greater energy and power in the direction of the moral elevation of the natives than religious action. Therefore, let us protect the evangelization of Africa without establishing distinction between the Christian religions. The Honorable M. De Bast was right in saying that we owe all an equal benevolence. To protect them and to sustain them by our help is to serve in the highest degree the cause of civilization in Africa.

The size of the Congo area, more than eighty times that of the mother country, the rapidity of commercial development, the necessity for conserving the man power of the colony, and many other considerations have led the Belgian government to assume more seriously its responsibility.

Evangelistic Progress Notwithstanding Persecution

As has been demonstrated in the history of the Christian church throughout the centuries, the progress of the gospel is not impeded by distress and persecution. In Belgian Congo during the past year the new converts have been subject to bitter persecution by Jesuit priests, especially in the Kwangu area. Representations have therefore been made to the proper government authorities, and assurance has been given that justice will be done. In the very area where the most flagrant cases of persecution have occurred, Dr. W. H. Leslie reports a year of remarkable growth. The number of outstations has increased from fifty to seventy, and Doctor Leslie adds, "I am somewhat appalled by the success." In the Sona Bata area

the mighty movement of the Spirit of God reported last year has gone forward steadily throughout the year. In less than two years 4,500 have been baptized at this one station. In only lesser degree this evangelistic movement touches the historic Banza Manteke field. The Prophet Movement so prevalent last year has subsided throughout the entire area of lower Congo and the Kwangu and has left the people hesitant yet awakened, and ready for sane, constructive Christian teaching. The measure of success which may be attained seems only to be limited by the number and strength of the missionaries and the staff of Congo workers.

An Increase in Missionary Staff

While the Congo staff remained stationary in numbers, or actually fell behind for a period of more than a decade, it is decidedly encouraging to be able to report at last the entrance into the service of new missionaries. Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Wakeman, Mr. Henry Erickson, Mr. H. R. Leslie, and Mr. B. J. Korling joined the Congo staff last year and have already been able to lend valuable aid in the work, although their chief task during the year has been the mastering of the language. It had become imperative to increase the staff on account of the large number of devoted Congo workers who found it necessary to leave the field last year, either because of sickness or for furlough. In this connection special mention should be made of unusual services rendered by several Congo missionaries. Since the return of Rev. and Mrs. L. F. Wood to America on account of Mrs. Wood's serious illness, Rev. and Mrs. P. C. Metzger have been doing more than double duty at Tshumbiri. This field should have two or more missionary families, and in service here alone for so long a period Mr. and Mrs. Metzger have shown a high degree of missionary heroism. For more than a year also Rev. Joseph Clark, whose permanent station is Ntondo, assumed the duties of missionary treasurer at Matadi notwithstanding his forty years' residence in Congo and the especially trying climate of this low-lying town. The missionary career is still inseparably associated with heroism and sacrifice.

A Review of the Policy of the Society

In view of changing world conditions and the emergence of new missionary problems, such as previous generations of Baptists did not have to meet in their missionary work, the Board of Managers felt it advisable to appoint a special committee to restudy the general policy of the Society which had been adopted in 1912 and published in the Annual Report of the following year. Such a committee was appointed a year ago, and the Chairman, Rev. Carey W. Chamberlin, spent considerable time in the Far East in connection with his attendance at the National Christian Conference in China, in order to study the work of the Society and secure information for the consideration of the committee. A preliminary report has been presented to the Board, and copies have been forwarded to the several missions of the Society for review before final adoption. Many features of the work must receive further consideration. It is interesting to note that notwithstanding the many changed conditions throughout the world, the policy of the Society needs only slight modification in its major emphases, although certain amendments have proved to be necessary in order to cover phases of work which did not come within the scope of the Society's activity when the policy was first adopted. A full statement of the policy as it is finally adopted will therefore appear in the report of another year.

Government Grants-in-aid

Attention was called in the report of last year to the preliminary consideration which the Board of Managers had given to the policy of receiving financial grants from the British Government toward the support of the work of the Society in British India. As stated in that report the subject occupied much time at each of the Mission Conferences in 1921-1922. Definite action upon the acceptance of grants-in-aid was taken by all four of the India Missions. A special committee of delegates from Burma, Assam, South India, and Bengal-Orissa met at Kurnool with Foreign Secretary J. C. Robbins in January, 1922, and submitted definite recommendations to the Board. These were referred to a special com-

mittee of the Board who studied the matter for several months. With the action of the individual missions and of the joint meeting before it and with the report of its own committee, the Board gave prolonged consideration to the subject at its meeting in November and took the following action:

WHEREAS, On May 29, 1894, the American Baptist Missionary Union adopted the report of its special Committee on Mission Schools the substance of which so far as it referred to grants-in-aid was as follows: "Your Committee would recommend that whenever any station seriously questions the propriety or utility of government grants, such grants be not received. Nay, more, disapproving the principle of receiving government aid for mission-school work, your Committee would recommend to missionaries and native Christians to discontinue this custom as soon as practicable" (Eightieth Annual Report, pp. 12-24); and

WHEREAS, In view of the rising national feeling in India, the Missionary Conferences of South India, Assam, and Bengal-Orissa have expressed their disapproval of the policy of receiving grants-in-aid;

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society reaffirms the action of the American Baptist Missionary Union in 1894, merely substituting the words, "Missionary Conference" for the word "station," and approves the action of the above-named Conferences.

Resolved, That the Board recommends these Conferences to take steps at once to put this policy of discontinuing grants-in-aid into effect, with the understanding that the financial situation and other circumstances may make it necessary to proceed gradually.

Resolved, That, while adhering to the above statement of principle and policy, so far as it pertains to the work of the Society, the Board recognizes the independency of indigenous Baptist churches, and records it as its judgment that neither the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society nor its missionaries have a right to legislate for such churches in this or any other matter.

The Board is of the opinion that this action is in harmony with the great historic principles of Baptists and that its carrying into effect will result gradually in a final solution of this important problem.

Fifty Years of Missionary Service

Half a century of service on the foreign field is a privilege enjoyed by few missionaries. This year, Dr. and Mrs. David Downie, of South India, Rev. and Mrs. B. P. Cross, and Miss

Harriet N. Eastman, of Burma, each completes fifty years as a missionary of the Society.

In 1883 Doctor Downie succeeded to the work laid down by Doctor Lyman Jewett in the Lone Star Mission among the Telugus in South India. In the stirring history of this mission numbering among its pioneers the renowned Duff, Clough, Day, and Jewett, no missionary has ever held a more honorable place in its life than Doctor Downie. Not only among his own people but everywhere throughout the mission fields of Asia he is known and respected. In his early association with the mission there was only one station and three missionaries. During the fifty years of service he has seen the work grow until there are today 29 stations and 122 missionaries, cooperating with whom are nearly 2,000 Telugu preachers and teachers. More than 75,000 men and women belong to the 182 churches, and more than 27,000 boys and girls are enrolled in the 923 schools. Doctor Downie has done a vast amount of literary work, among his best known writings being "The History of the Telugu Mission," a revised edition of which he has recently completed.

Rev. and Mrs. B. P. Cross were appointed missionaries to Burma on the last day of the year 1872. Mr. Cross is a son of Doctor E. B. Cross, pioneer missionary and associate of Adoniram Judson, and was himself born in Burma. He was educated in this country as a civil engineer and had already started out to make this his life-work, when the call came to him to return to the Karens and become their missionary. Mr. and Mrs. Cross have rendered valuable service in the educational work of the Burma Mission, at Judson College, and at the Karen Theological Seminary, but their greatest influence has been as missionaries to the Karens in giving Jesus Christ to this great race which already numbers nearly two hundred thousand Christians.

A missionary once said, "I never meet Miss Eastman that it is not a benediction to me." Countless lives have been touched and benefited by the presence of this noble missionary during her service of half a century for the Master whose life and example she has so long upheld in Burma. Miss Eastman was a teacher in the public schools of Illinois and

Michigan for eleven years, but when the call came for single women teachers to go to the non-Christian world she dedicated her life to service on the foreign field. Much of her time has been spent in translation work and the preparation of Karen literature. She rendered valuable assistance to the committee charged with the revision of the Sgaw Karen Bible.

These missionaries in their fifty years of sacrificial service have toiled nobly and faithfully. Their work endures forever. They have been true light-bearers as they have carried the message of God's redemptive love to the peoples of India and Burma. The lives of these devoted servants of God constitute a challenge to the young men and the young women of today to dedicate themselves to the advancement of the cause of Christ throughout the world.

Literary Contributions of Missionaries

Literary work constitutes an important phase of missionary activity. On the fields missionaries devote time to translating the Scriptures as well as religious publications into the language of the people, while those at home and also those abroad, in so far as time is available, furnish articles for publication in the various denominational papers. It is not often that missionaries find time for the writing of books. The Board therefore records with appreciation the service rendered by two of the missionaries in Japan during the past year in such special literary effort. At the request of the Missionary Education Movement, William Axling, D. D., of Tokyo, has prepared a volume on Japan, which will be used as the study book for foreign-mission courses in 1924. The title of the book is "Japan on the Upward Trail." The twenty-three years of service which he has rendered in the Japanese nation have prepared him admirably for such a work. The other notable literary contribution is a book entitled "The Political Philosophy of Modern Shinto," by Rev. D. C. Holton, Ph. D., also of the Japan Mission. The researches of Doctor Holton have won for him a high place in scholastic circles in Japan. It is doubtful whether any foreign resident in Japan ever made a more thorough study of such a subject. Similar recognition is due Rev. H. I. Marshall of the Burma Mission for his

scholarly and remarkably interesting book "The Karen People of Burma." This is not only a study in anthropology and ethnology but is a book of a distinct character and of positive value, adding much to the information heretofore available concerning this great race in Burma.

Governmental Recognition of Missionary Service

The Board takes pleasure in recording the fact that another missionary of the Society has been awarded the coveted honor of the Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal by the King of England, in recognition of distinguished public service in India. This honor is awarded to those men and women who contribute to the advancement of public interests in India along moral, educational, and social lines. The latest recipient is Rev. Robert Harper, M. D., who has been in the service of the Society since 1897 and has been stationed at Namkham, Burma. In the spring of 1922 the region in which he was working was raided by an organized group of native bandits, who were repulsed only after a long struggle in which one of the British officers and a number of the men were wounded. Doctor Harper and his devoted wife, who is a skilled nurse, rendered most valuable service before and after and during the actual raid in warning the military authorities, in maintaining the morale of the villagers, and in attending to the wounded. In return for this heroic service he has been awarded this distinguished medal and is thus the fourteenth Baptist missionary whom the British Government has so publicly honored. A somewhat similar honor was conferred upon Rev. P. Frederickson, for forty-one years in service in the Belgian Congo Mission. He was awarded the Chevalier d'Orders du Lion by the King of Belgium for distinguished service in the interests of the people of Belgium's great colony on the Congo. The conferring of these honors indicates again the extent to which governments are recognizing the value of missionary service.

New Missionaries and the Work of the Candidate Department

There has apparently been an enlarging interest during the past year among the young people of the denomination in life service. Summer assemblies, conducted by The American

Baptist Publication Society, and conferences conducted by the Missionary Education Movement and the Department of Missionary Education, as well as by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, have all contributed to bring young people face to face with their obligation in respect to the investment of their lives. This has been reflected in the increasing correspondence conducted by the Candidate Department of the Society.

During the past year the following new missionaries began service on their respective fields:

Burma. Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Seagrave, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Halliday (in service prior to appointment).

South India. Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Holsted.

East China. Bertha C. Smith.

South China. Rev. and Mrs. K. G. Hobart, Mrs. G. W. Lewis.

Congo. B. L. Korling and fiancée Miss Florence Carter, Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Smith.

The following new missionaries have received their appointment and are expected to sail in the fall of 1923 or later:

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Armstrong, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Bueermann, Mr. G. B. Cressey, Mr. and Mrs. Walfrid Danielson, Miss Lea Blanche Edgar, Rev. and Mrs. M. S. Engwall, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gainfort, Rev. L. H. R. Hass, Mr. L. T. Helfrich, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Huckleberry, Mr. C. E. Olney and fiancée, Miss Elva L. Caul, Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Ostergren, Dr. and Mrs. P. F. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Sorg, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitaker.

The following new missionaries of the Woman's Board have also received their appointment by the Society:

Jennie C. Adams, Velva V. Brown, M. D., Helen H. Clark, May A. Coggins, W. Pauline Harris, Fannie J. Holman, Ann M. Kludt, Grace R. Seagrave, M. D., Marian E. Shivers, Irene Smedley, M. D., Bessie M. Traber.

The candidate correspondence is now revealing the value of a steady and unremitting effort maintained over a period of years in keeping in touch with younger boys and girls who are looking forward to missionary service. Correspondence has been conducted with young people in the period of late ado-

lescence and in the various high-school grades, and the department has been able to give wise direction and helpful counsel in specific preparation for the chosen task. The seminaries and the colleges contain many students who during these years have been counseled and encouraged through this preliminary correspondence.

Special Service of Rev. R. B. Longwell

The transfer of Secretary P. H. J. Lerrigo to the position of Home Secretary early in 1922 obviously involved so many new responsibilities that he could only exercise general supervision of the work of the Candidate Department. Rev. R. B. Longwell, a missionary on furlough, who has spent sixteen years in service in Assam, has undertaken the entire work of this department. He has conducted correspondence with scores of young people in all parts of the country and has made numerous visits to colleges and seminaries for personal interviews. He has proved himself a man of keen penetration in the estimate of character, of whole-hearted sympathy in dealing with young people, and of tireless energy in the taxing duties of travel and office work. A full generation of college and academy students will have reason to thank God that Mr. Longwell was set aside temporarily for this task. In returning to his field he will carry with him a heart enriched by intimate touch with the best young life of our churches which the past year has given him.

Health of Missionaries

There have been no losses to the missionary staff by death during the year in any of the fields in China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. There have been, however, some distressing situations which have required members of the missionary staff for health reasons to return to the United States. South China has suffered the loss of three families, and the health of one other family is in a precarious state. The Japan Mission was obliged to invalid home one young couple, but it is hoped that they may be able to return soon to resume their work. Two short-term workers in Japan were also obliged to discontinue their service on account of physical disability. In East China

the strain of carrying alone the burden of medical work, and the educational and evangelistic activities as well, has compelled the return of one of the medical missionaries after only two years of his third term of service. The West China staff has not suffered depletion of its force for health reasons, although a serious infection acquired while operating on a patient compelled one of the doctors to hasten to Peking for special treatment.

The Work of the Medical Service Department

The plans of the Medical Service Department have been still further extended during the past year. A Field Medical Supervisor has been appointed on nearly every field, and the department is now receiving valuable data in respect to the health of missionaries returning for furlough or on account of sickness. The burden of ill health borne by the missionaries is perhaps less known to the constituency than almost any of the trying circumstances of missionary life. In most of the mission fields there are diseases peculiar to the country, and missionaries are constantly exposed to the terrible menace of infections threatening not only health but often life itself. The hygienic conditions under which the work must be carried on are frequently very faulty. Diet, housing, traveling, climate, water supply, and other features of the environment carry their dangers. Among the dread diseases from which missionaries suffer are African sleeping sickness, sprue, dysentery, kala azar, and malignant malaria. Although the intimate and confidential details of their sufferings obviously cannot be published, the denomination ought at least to know that the heroic men and women who serve as missionaries pay a heavy price in health of mind and body for the privilege of carrying the message of the Master across the seas. A new plan for the sharing of medical expenses has been inaugurated. Each missionary family is now expected to pay the first fifty dollars, and any expense subsequently incurred is to be shared by the missionary and the Board on the basis of 20 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively. This plan is still tentative, and the several missions have been requested to give it consideration at their annual conferences.

Called to Higher Service

It is with deep regret that the Board records the names of missionaries and others identified with the work of the Society who during the past year have transferred the burdens of their work to other shoulders and have been summoned to a higher service. Several veteran missionaries are included in the list this year, and the Burma Mission particularly has suffered a severe loss in the death of three who have devoted many years of noble service to the cause of Christ. Their departure reminds us again that the service of men is temporary, while the results of their service and the missionary enterprise itself are permanent. They leave behind them a great unfinished task to be achieved by new volunteers and other workers who take their places.

At the home of her daughter in Yokohama, Mrs. William Ashmore, Sr., passed away on March 8, 1923. Mrs. Ashmore was first the wife of Rev. Nathan Brown, D. D., one of our pioneer missionaries to Japan. After her marriage to Rev. William Ashmore, Sr., her residence was for a time at Swatow, China, and for a few years in America until the death of her husband. Few women in the history of the Society have had a more intimate relationship to missionary work in various lands.

With the death of Rev. A. L. Bain at Valley, Neb., on June 9, 1922, the Society lost a missionary who had been serving in the Belgian Congo almost thirty years. Mr. Bain was born in 1866 in a godly Scotch Presbyterian home in Edinburgh. As a child he heard his father read the story of David Livingstone's experiences in Africa. This left an indelible impression upon his mind, and when he was eighteen years old he crossed to Canada, was baptized, and entered Woodstock College to prepare himself for mission service in Africa. He finished his college work at Central University in Pella, Iowa, later taking theological training in Louisville. In 1893, Mr. Bain sailed as a missionary for Belgian Congo. During the years that followed he worked hard and tirelessly, trying in every possible way to win the people of Congoland to Jesus Christ. At various times he served in Mukimvika, Banza Manteke, Sona Bata, and Lukunga. A fellow missionary says: "He was wont to gather a little band of native disciples about him, instructing them in the Word, testing them out in itineration with himself. He was an inspirational teacher and a faithful evangelist. His consuming desire was that Jesus might have the pre-eminence, both in his own religious experience and in that of his Congo brethren. I know of no one whose grip on the eternal verities was stronger than his."

In the sudden death of W. H. Burger, which occurred on December 4, 1922, the Board of Managers and the denomination suffered a grievous loss. Mr. Burger had been for a long period of years an honored member of Emmanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and latterly had served as deacon. He had maintained a deep interest not only in matters connected with the local church to which he belonged but in all denominational affairs. His interest in missions and his recognized ability led to his election as a member of this Board in 1921. He had served most acceptably as a member of the Finance Committee, taking particular interest in the financial investment phases of the work and the care of the permanent trust funds. His summons to lay down the work in which he found so much joy came at the age of sixty-three years.

Anna M. Linker Dussman, who died April 26, 1923, at Glenside, Pa., was born in Williamsport, Pa., November 3, 1871. She was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and spent three years in Temple College of that city. On March 29, 1897, she was appointed a missionary of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society and sailed September 14, 1898, to Vinukonda, South India. In 1899 she was transferred to Madras, and again in 1907 to Hanumakonda, later taking up the work at Narsaravupet, where she was appointed Principal of the Central School. On November 30, 1916, she married Rev. John Dussman, who for more than twenty-five years has been a missionary of the Society in South India. Mrs. Dussman has served faithfully and well, working especially among the women and accompanying Mr. Dussman on his long tours throughout the large district covered by the Vinukonda field where she will be sadly missed.

Rev. Melvin Jameson, D. D., upon being asked to what field he wished to be sent, replied, "If you have a field where no one else will go, send me there." He was appointed a missionary May 11, 1869, and designated to Bassein, Burma, where he spent twenty years. It was said by one of his associates who knew of his tireless and persistent labors, "The whole Bassein district was saturated with the gospel." During his only furlough, 1880-1883, he spent one year as pastor of the First Baptist Church at Ogdensburg, N. Y. After his return to America he spent three years with the Open Door Mission of Ottumwa, Iowa. The final period of his life was spent in Alton and vicinity. He was instrumental in the founding of the Cherry Street Baptist Church of Alton. He had a large influence in the formation of the East Alton Baptist Church and also of the Bushy Grove Baptist Church. More than any other person he helped to keep alive the missionary interests of these churches, which together contributed more than \$100,000 to the New World Movement. His death occurred in Alton, August 24, 1922, after an illness of about a year.

Elias William Kelly, Ph. D., D. D., whose death occurred in Rangoon, October 11, 1922, was for forty years a missionary to the Burmans. He was born in Collina, Canada, April 17, 1854, and received his education at Acadia College and Newton Theological Institution. He was ordained

at Windsor, Nova Scotia, June 23, 1876, appointed a missionary to the Burmans arriving at Moulmein, November 6, 1882. At the close of the third Burman War he went to Mandalay to open up the Burman work. In 1911, as successor to Dr. L. E. Hicks, he was appointed to the principalship of Judson College, and it was due to his statesmanship that this college obtained its position as a constituent college in the Burma University and secured the present liberal financial provision for its support. As an administrator Doctor Kelly secured the entire cooperation of the staff in the common task of upbuilding the college. The five years of his principalship were fruitful years in the history of that institution. Doctor Kelly was a preacher of special ability and acceptance in both English and Burmese tongues. His sermon before the Burma Conference at its last meeting in Moulmein will be remembered with great appreciation for many years to come. When in 1921 he was obliged to resign from the principalship of Judson College, he still busied himself preaching and teaching among the Burmans in Rangoon in so far as his failing strength would permit. On the day of his death he was to have preached the sermon at the evening session of the Conference. Doctor Kelly is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary L. Van Meter, M. D., a medical missionary in Moulmein, a son, Arthur C. Kelly, and a married daughter.

After a prolonged illness, Miss Annie M. Lemon died on August 3, 1922. Miss Lemon first sailed for Burma in 1893 and during her period of active service was located at different times at Sandoway, Mandalay, Sagaing, Meiktila, and Pyinmana. After twenty-one years of strenuous missionary life, and a break in her health, she was obliged to give up her work in 1914 and return to America. For the past few years she had taken every possible measure to regain her health, and throughout her illness harbored the thought that some day she would be strong enough to return to Burma. In spite of her physical handicaps, her faith remained true and her love for God and his work uppermost in her heart.

On February 7, 1923, Mrs. C. G. Lewis, the widow of Rev. Charles G. Lewis, died in the city of Philadelphia, where for about ten years she had made her home with her brother and her own five children. Her husband gave his life in 1910 trying to furnish relief to the starving Chinese in one of the devastating famines that periodically sweep across sections of China.

Frank D. Phinney was born in Hornell, N. Y., December 7, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester and in the University of Rochester, where he received his M. A. degree. During his college days he established himself in the printing business, which prepared him when the call came in 1882 for the task of taking over the work of Cephas Bennett at the Mission Press in Rangoon. On October 1 of that year he became Superintendent, and served in that capacity up to the time of his death, December 15, 1922. On March 22, 1892, Mr. Phinney was married to Miss Lenna A. Smith, who died May 4, 1894; and on April 20,

1897, he married Miss Jennie E. Wayte, who survives him. During his work in Burma Mr. Phinney returned to America five times, his last furlough being in 1918. In the business life of the community, city, and province, Mr. Phinney filled a large place, having served as President of the Rangoon Trade Association for three successive terms and as their representative on the Board of Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon. But with all his business activities and cares it may be truly said of Mr. Phinney that his fundamental principle of life was always to place Christ and his church first. On the day of his funeral a high government official was heard to remark of Mr. Phinney, "Mr. Phinney was the finest American who has ever lived in Burma." The Mission Press stands as material evidence of a work well done, but the inspiration of his life and his place in the memory of his friends will endure forever.

At the time of her death at Rangoon, Burma, January 15, 1923, Mrs. Mary M. Rose was eighty-three years old, and she had the distinction of having been in active service for over sixty years. Born in Mergui, Burma, she was the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. D. L. Brayton, well-known missionaries to the Karens. As her parents visited America only twice during all their years of service, Mrs. Rose spent practically all her life in Burma. She could remember well Adoniram Judson and his coworkers. At the age of seventeen she married Rev. A. T. Rose, an evangelistic and educational missionary to the Burmans in Rangoon, and from that time on she assumed a large share of her husband's activities and work. When in 1896 Mr. Rose died, a group of Karen Christians asked her to begin a school for the special evangelistic training of women, the project being made possible by a gift from a Karen who had been converted by Mr. Brayton. The school was begun in 1897, and the work grew until in 1920 it became known as the Karen Women's Bible School of Rangoon, with an enrolment of 680 students. Aside from this school work Mrs. Rose was of great assistance in the translation and literary work for the Karens, translating the Scriptures and Christian hymns and preparing Sunday-school lessons and tracts.

After an absence of nearly nine years, Miss Sarah R. Slater returned home on furlough in January, 1922. Owing to the financial condition of the Society, Miss Slater was asked to postpone her return to Burma beyond the expiration of her furlough. Just a year, however, after her arrival in America, on January 29, 1923, Miss Slater passed away very suddenly. She received her appointment as a missionary and sailed for Burma in 1889. Her work was carried on in the Eurasian School in Moulmein, where she remained a year. In 1905 she was transferred to Mandalay to the English School, remaining for two years. She had not been well, and so it was thought best for her to go to the hill-station of Maymyo. Here she established a girls' school with inadequate equipment, which has become a strong force for Christianity in upper Burma. For a number of years there has been an urgent request for an appropriation for a new school building for Maymyo. It had been Miss Slater's earnest

prayer that the Woman's Society might see its way clear to meet this need. In November a gift was received for the purpose, and the glad news was cabled to the field to the missionaries in charge of the school in Miss Slater's absence. Although the gift came while she was on furlough, she rejoiced that such provision had been made for the girls' school. A fellow missionary says of Miss Slater: "She was a woman with a vision ahead of her day. Thank God for such women as Miss Slater."

Rev. Franz Wiens, whose tragic death occurred in Fresno, Calif., July 31, 1922, was for four years a missionary to the Telugus. He was born in Orechow, Tauria, Russia, November 10, 1880, and when fourteen years old was baptized into the Mennonite Church. He received his ordination in 1909 and two weeks later was appointed a missionary. On the 28th of July, accompanied by Mrs. Wiens, he sailed from Russia for Jangaon, South India, where he was first stationed. In the spring of 1912, Mr. and Mrs. Wiens relieved Rev. and Mrs. Cornelius Unruh at Nalgonda during their furlough. He retired as a missionary of the Society March 31, 1914. Mr. Wiens, accompanied by Rev. J. Penner, a brother missionary now in this country on furlough, was returning home late at night when he was carelessly fired upon by a company of Fresno firemen who were searching for burglars. A bullet struck him in the back, and he died almost immediately.

During the year several of the most useful leaders among European Baptists have passed to their reward. One of them was Rev. H. Andru, of Compiegne, France, for many years pastor of the Baptist Church at La Fere in one of the regions devastated by the war. He also served as Treasurer of the Franco-Belge Baptist Association. Mr. Andru was a delightful Christian brother and will be deeply missed by his brethren in France. Another was Professor Gustave Gieselbusch, Principal of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Hamburg, Germany, which has been such a fountainhead of Baptist streams running into various parts of Europe. Principal Gieselbusch had carried very heavy burdens for many years, and doubtless the strain of conditions during and immediately following the World War hastened his death. He was one of the highly useful Baptists of Europe. A third death was that of Rev. Claus Peters, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hamburg, Germany, who was one of the beloved and active leaders among the Baptists of Germany. In Latvia a great loss has been sustained in the death of Karl Freywald, who at the time of his death was secretary of the Lettish Baptist Union. Mr. Freywald was not only a leader among the Baptists in Latvia, but was active in public life and in government service, where he was head of a department of the Ministry for Home Affairs.

The Board of Managers

For the first time in many years the fellowship on the Board of Managers has been broken by death. Mr. W. H. Burger,

who died on December 4, 1922, had been a member since the annual meeting of the Society in June, 1921. To fill the vacancy created by his death, the Board elected Thomas H. Stacy, D. D., of Center Sandwich, N. H. Other new members serving during the past year included W. A. Jameson, of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; M. J. Twomey, D. D., of Newark, N. J.; and James A. Francis, D. D., of Los Angeles, Calif. At its organization meeting in June, 1922, the Board elected Frederick L. Anderson, D. D., Mornay Williams, and William B. Liphard, respectively, to the offices of Chairman, Vice-chairman, and Recording Secretary. The meetings of the Board have been well attended throughout the year, and the members have, as heretofore, devoted considerable time and thought to the many details of administration as well as to the larger questions of mission policy that have had to be considered. It is with deep appreciation that the Board recognizes the courtesy of the churches and the business organizations which permit pastors and laymen to render this important service to the denomination.

Board Meetings at Indianapolis, Northfield, and Chicago

Of the eleven meetings of the Board held during the past year, three were held at places other than the headquarters of the Society in New York. In June the Board, as in previous years, held its meeting in connection with the sessions of the Northern Baptist Convention and the annual meeting of the Society, at Indianapolis, Ind. In November the Board met at Northfield, Mass., devoting two days to an unhurried and careful study of the larger problems in the work of the Society. At this meeting Foreign Secretary J. C. Robbins presented a complete report of his secretarial visit to the British India fields, and considerable time was devoted to a consideration of conditions in Europe, as the Board had an opportunity of hearing at this meeting the Baptist Commissioner for Europe, Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, who had just returned from a visit to Russia. The important February meeting was held in Chicago, at the Belden Avenue Baptist Church. In connection with the regular sessions, the Board also conducted a series of Bible and missionary conferences, which were largely attended

by pastors and members of the churches in the Chicago district. Arrangements for such meetings involve much time and thought as well as careful planning, but the results are decidedly worth while in that they permit a section of the constituency of the Society to receive information and impressions concerning the missionary activity of the denomination in a way that otherwise would be impossible.

Secretarial Staff

The administrative officers have devoted a large amount of time to field work during the past year, in cooperation with the Field Activities Department of the Board of Promotion. This has placed heavy burdens upon them, for there has been no diminution in the problems and responsibilities in connection with their administrative tasks. Secretaries P. H. J. Lerrigo, J. H. Franklin, and J. C. Robbins especially have visited many churches, associations, and conventions in order to acquaint the constituency with the needs and problems in the work of the Society. A special arrangement was made in the service of Associate Secretary W. B. Liphard, by which the Board authorized his giving part of his time to the Board of Promotion in order to direct temporarily its publicity activities and to serve also as Associate Editor of "Missions." One change is noted in the secretarial staff. E. B. Cross, Ph. D., who has been in the service of the Society since 1921 and was appointed Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department in the fall of 1921, presented his resignation to become effective May 31, in order to accept the appointment to the Hoyt Professorship of the Hebrew Language and Literature at Rochester Theological Seminary, a position for which his previous experience and training had made him well qualified. The Board accepted his resignation with sincere regret, inasmuch as Doctor Cross had been rendering most acceptable service and had demonstrated an unusual fitness in handling the administrative details in the Foreign Department.

Deputation Service of Missionaries and Members of the Board

From the very beginnings of the missionary enterprise the service rendered by missionaries at home on furlough in pro-

moting interest and beneficence through visits to churches has proved of increasing value. Ever since the days when Luther Rice returned from Burma to acquaint the Baptists of the early part of the nineteenth century with the heroic service undertaken by Adoniram Judson, no promotional work has been quite so effective as such stories of personal missionary experiences. Special mention should therefore be made of the devoted and self-sacrificing work which has been done by the following missionaries of the Society who during their furloughs have been engaged in this helpful ministry among the churches:

Rev. A. S. Adams, Rev. J. M. Baker, Rev. S. D. Bawden, H. B. Benninghoff, D. D., Rev. A. E. Bigelow, Rev. E. S. Burket, Rev. Walter Bushell, Rev. C. E. Chaney, Rev. C. A. Collett, L. W. Cronkhite, D. D., Rev. A. C. Darrow, Rev. J. E. Geil, Rev. G. J. Geis, Rev. A. C. Hanna, Rev. D. G. Haring, J. C. King, M. D., H. W. Kirby, M. D., Rev. S. E. Moon, Rev. John Newcomb, H. Ostrom, M. D., Rev. J. H. Oxrieder, J. T. Proctor, D. D., Rev. L. B. Rogers, Rev. Charles Rutherford, Rev. H. E. Safford, Rev. Wallace St. John, Jacob Speicher, D. D., Rev. L. W. Spring, Joseph Taylor, D. D., Rev. W. O. Valentine, C. E. Van Horn, Rev. G. H. Waters.

Most of their appointments have been made through the Field Activities Department of the Board of Promotion and through the State promotion offices. Probably in no previous year have missionaries entered upon so strenuous a campaign of public appointments in churches, at associations, at conventions, and in other gatherings. They have given prodigally of their time and strength often to the point of endangering their health, in order that the churches might thus receive first-hand knowledge of the movements of the Spirit of God in the great world fields. The Board therefore records its deep appreciation of the willingness of the missionaries to devote their furloughs to this important activity, and its grateful satisfaction at the value of their service.

The fraternal visit to Europe of Dr. W. S. Abernethy, Dr. Carter Helm Jones, Dr. Frederick E. Taylor, and Mr. William T. Sheppard last summer on a mission of Christian fellowship and evangelism has already been mentioned. These members of the Board returned with messages of absorbing interest and inspiration. During the year, like the missionaries, they have

made large contributions of time and effort in telling the story of their experiences far and wide throughout the constituency. The denomination is indebted to them for a new understanding of the religious situation in the old world and a new realization of the advance of the Kingdom on the fields which they visited.

Literature

As in previous years, the pamphlet literature of the Society has been issued and distributed through the Literature Department of the Board of Promotion. Several pamphlets have been revised and reprinted during the year, while a moderate amount of new literature has also been produced. Two of these, the address delivered by the Chairman of the Board at the annual meeting of the Society at Indianapolis, and "A Review of Achievements of the Past Year," by Home Secretary P. H. J. Lerrigo, have been widely distributed. A comprehensive assortment of new literature relating to the work of the Society in Japan is now in preparation for use next year in connection with the mission study topic, which will be Japan. A new issue of the Guide Book will also be published in the fall.

In January the Board of Promotion issued a remarkable publication, entitled "On the March." This was a review of three years of progress in the work of the denomination at home and abroad since the beginning of the New World Movement in 1919. While this review intended to show what had been accomplished as a result of the stimulus and inspiration of the denominational program adopted at the Northern Baptist Convention at Denver during that year, achievements that have been made possible by gifts not related to the New World Movement were also included. Naturally the work of the Society was prominently featured in this publication, and approximately ten pages were devoted to presenting the significant achievements on the mission fields that had taken place during this period. The Board takes pleasure in recording its appreciation of the comprehensive and well-written review of foreign mission progress that was included in this document.

The final edition of the Annual Report of the Society for the year 1921-1922 appeared during the summer. As heretofore the pastors were notified in a special letter that complimentary copies would be furnished them upon request. Several thousand pastors availed themselves of this opportunity. Such requests for copies apparently indicate a gratifying interest in the work of the Society.

Publicity

An unusually extensive campaign of publicity has been conducted throughout the year in the denominational press, in cooperation with the Publicity Department of the Board of Promotion. All the administrative officers, including the Treasurer and the Chairman of the Board, have written articles and there have also been a large variety of brief items as well as longer articles and stories from missionaries furnished the several weekly papers. In the fall the experiences of the members of the Board who visited Europe were given wide publicity. The Board again takes occasion to record its grateful appreciation of the generous amount of space placed at its disposal by the editors of the denominational papers for conveying information to the constituency regarding the work of the Society. Without the effective cooperation of *The Baptist*, *The Watchman-Examiner*, *The Baptist Record*, the *Baptist Observer*, and the *Baptist Banner*, the Society would be placed at a serious disadvantage in trying to inform the readers of these various papers concerning its work.

Developments in the Station Plan

During the past year the Station Plan which was returned to the Society last year by The General Board of Promotion has been conducted by the Home Department. This plan is providing a satisfactory method whereby churches and individuals who desire to make specific designation of their gifts to foreign missions may assume definite relations to some special field. Letters are prepared by one of the missionaries upon the station chosen giving detailed information as to the progress of the work. These letters are duplicated in the home office and sent to all those who are giving towards the

work at the station in question, together with pamphlets and printed reports from the field, also the little papers published by the individual missions. Nearly 1000 churches and individuals are now availing themselves of the Station Plan in relating their gifts and their interest to the work of the Society.

Special Gifts

A number of generous special gifts have been received during the year. It is now well understood that the cooperative plan with which the Society is in hearty accord will always need to be supplemented by giving our constituency the opportunity to make special contributions toward phases of the work which engage their particular attention. Gifts of this kind indicate the existence of an interest in the work of the Society so keen as to induce special study of its details and as a result a quickened desire to assume personal responsibility for some portion of the work. The action of The General Board of Promotion in November, 1921, leaves all organizations free to accept such gifts where the initiative comes from the individual making the gift. During the past year special gifts of this nature have provided chapel buildings in Assam, and in South India; much needed hospital equipment in China, the Chinese themselves having provided the building; a hostel for students in connection with the work among young men at one of the large student centers in India; automobiles for busy missionaries who have large fields to oversee; buildings at one of the large union universities in China; industrial equipment at one of the Congo stations; special equipment for the science department of one of the colleges in China; and funds for the passage to the field of several missionaries whose return was thus made possible.

Joint Magazine

The joint magazine "Missions" has had an unusually successful year. Under the capable management of Dr. Howard B. Grose, who has so ably edited this magazine for thirteen years, the high standard of previous years has easily been maintained. In June, the Board authorized Associate Secretary William B. Liphard to devote a portion of his time to

the service of the magazine in collaboration with Doctor Grose, and he was appointed Associate Editor. The subscription list is growing steadily, and the magazine now reaches practically every continent on earth. While endeavoring to present each month a wide variety of articles relating to the many phases of the missionary enterprise at home and abroad, "Missions" nevertheless appreciates also the value of special issues. Three special numbers have appeared during the year. In the October issue considerable emphasis was placed on stewardship. In December, missionary work for the Negro in America was given special attention, while the February issue was devoted almost exclusively to presenting the forthcoming Baptist World Alliance meeting at Stockholm and its significance for denominational progress.

Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children

The seven completely furnished apartments or houses which the Board is able to offer missionaries at home on furlough have been occupied during the past year. There had previously been eight such apartments, but one house at Roxbury, Mass., was sold because it was found to be inadequately adapted for such temporary occupancy. Three cottages are at Granville, Ohio, a two-family house is at Newton Center, Mass., while two apartments are made available in the birthplace of Adoniram Judson at Malden, Mass. These homes meet an urgent need in the case of missionaries returning on furlough, who find it extremely difficult to secure accommodations for temporary occupancy. The Homes for Missionaries' Children have also been fully occupied during the year. The two located respectively at Granville, Ohio, and at Morgan Park, Ill., are maintained by the Society, while the third, at Newton Center, Mass., is conducted jointly with the Woman's Society. At Granville eighteen children, representing eleven families, have found a comfortable and well-managed home under the superintendence of Miss Charlotte F. Clark. On March 1, Miss Clark left the service of the Fannie Doane Home in order to become the wife of Dr. Fred P. Haggard, formerly Home Secretary of the Society. The Board placed on record its grateful appreciation of the eleven years of de-

voted and efficient service which she had rendered at this home. As her successor, the Board appointed Mrs. Gerald R. Richards, of Akron, Ohio, whose experience as the wife of a pastor and more recently as superintendent of the dormitories of the Young Women's Christian Association made her well qualified to assume this important position. At Morgan Park, Miss Maud Brook has continued her capable direction of the Bacon Home, where thirteen children from seven families have been accommodated. The home at Newton Center has taken care of nine children from five families under the temporary oversight of Miss Anna H. Smith during the special leave of absence for Mrs. M. R. West, who has been in service there for fifteen years.

The General Board of Promotion and the Financial Campaign

The work of cultivation and promotion during the past year has again been conducted in cooperation with The General Board of Promotion as during the preceding three years of the New World Movement period. The Society has been represented upon this organization by the Chairman of the Board, Frederick L. Anderson, by H. M. Fillebrown, C. E. Milliken, and Home Secretary P. H. J. Lerrigo; and upon the Administrative Committee by Frederick L. Anderson. At the beginning of the year certain changes in the organization of the Administrative Committee were brought about under the direction of its new Chairman, Mr. Albert Scott. These involved the division of the committee into subcommittees, each charged with special responsibility for a certain phase of the work. Administrative officers of the various participating organizations were coopted into the membership of these subcommittees and have been active during the year in helping to devise plans and carry on the work assigned to them. Administrative officers of the Society who have served on the subcommittees include Home Secretary P. H. J. Lerrigo on the Field Activities Committee and the Advisory Committee, Associate Secretary W. B. Liphard on the Publicity Committee and the Literature Committee, Treasurer G. B. Huntington on the Business Committee. In addition to this the Chairman of the Board has acted as chairman of the Steward-

ship Committee for the larger part of the year in place of Secretary G. N. Brink of the Publication Society, who was prevented from serving on account of illness.

The severe shrinkage in financial receipts for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1922, as compared with the previous year led to serious consideration both upon the part of the Board of Managers of the Society and the Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention as to the financial policy which should be pursued in the new year. It at once became clear that the extraordinary receipts of the year 1920-1921 ought not to be considered as establishing a new plane of giving which the churches might safely be expected to maintain during subsequent years. The Board, therefore, anticipated the action of the Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention in recommending a substantial reduction in its budget. Accordingly reductions were made in many important items, and the total budget as finally approved was 25 per cent. lower than that of the previous year. These reductions involved retaining at home missionaries who otherwise would have returned to their fields; reducing the number of newly appointed missionaries to be sent as reinforcements; discontinuing relief in devastated Europe beyond that provided by specific offerings; reducing the work of missionaries and native churches. The budget as thus approved was incorporated with the similarly reduced budgets of the other participating organizations in a joint budget which formed the basis for the financial campaign of the year. The goal for the year was set at \$10,000,000 with the understanding that of this sum the first \$7,000,000 of distributable receipts would be divided pro rata between the participating organizations and would be devoted to providing for the operating budgets. It was agreed that the next \$750,000 of distributable receipts would be set aside toward the underpayments due certain of the participating organizations on previous years' receipts. Funds received beyond these sums were to be divided upon the basis of the revised survey.

The Field Activities of the Board of Promotion

The responsibility for the promotional work of the year has been borne by the Field Activities Committee acting with

the General Director. Its activities began immediately after the Northern Baptist Convention at Indianapolis and have continued without interruption through the year. During the summer plans were laid for a series of State conferences throughout the territory of the Convention for the purpose of setting up the work of the winter season. These were held for the most part in the early fall, and were followed by intensive campaigns within the States for the purpose of acquainting the churches with the inspiring results which are attending the missionary work of our denomination upon all fields and arousing them to a larger degree of support. In the progress of this work the Society has contributed largely through the services of its Board members and secretarial staff as well as through the helpful addresses of more than thirty missionaries. It seems clear that the field work of the denomination was never more thoroughly organized or effectively carried out than during the past year. Full acknowledgment should be made of the effective leadership of the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. George W. Coleman, and of the indefatigable support of its secretary, Mrs. L. J. P. Bishop, in the achievement of this result.

The Committee on the Future Denominational Program

At the Northern Baptist Convention at Indianapolis, a committee was appointed by President F. E. Taylor to outline a program for the denomination for the period following the New World Movement. The Society is represented upon this committee by Home Secretary P. H. J. Lerrigo. The committee has had extended meetings each month during the year and brought to the attention of an inter-board meeting held in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, March 9, a series of suggestions covering the major items under consideration for conference. At this meeting the Board was represented by F. L. Anderson, D. D., Herbert J. White, D. D., and Orrin R. Judd. The work of the committee deals both with the spiritual task facing Northern Baptists and with a revision of the denominational organization for the prosecution of the great task. During the New World Movement period the churches have made substantial advance in giving.

On the other hand, the aftermath of the great war has greatly increased the cost of carrying on the work, while problems of unprecedented magnitude have emerged upon every side as a result of the prolonged world conflict. The need both for men and money was never so great as at present. To form a plan which will elicit an even greater response from the denomination in support of its missionary enterprises, to visualize and set before the churches in graphic terms the opportunity of the hour, to adjust satisfactorily the machinery whereby the denomination is to carry on its cooperative work, are some of the problems which face the committee. The Board is earnestly desirous of lending its full support and assistance in the solving of these problems.

The Spiritual Emphasis

The Society finds itself in a quandary as it faces present conditions. On the one hand is the mighty work of God demanding that we go forward with renewed energy and power, on the other hand the necessity for decreasing rather than increasing the appropriations for the work. We are forced back upon God, the originator of the great work. As he is the Lord of the harvest-field, so is he Lord of his people's hearts and of the resources needed to carry on the work of reaping. Faced with the prospect of reduced income the Board, in accordance with the suggestion of the Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention, put into effect a 25 per cent. reduction in its budget during the past year. In addition to this it was felt imperatively necessary that some effort should be made to reduce the large accumulation of indebtedness. This meant further reduction in the budget and as a result a further hampering of our representatives who are meeting the brunt of the battle upon the foreign fields. The task is manifestly too great for them. Indeed it is beyond any human power. Our missionaries need the support of our prayers as never before. They are too few in number to meet the opportunities of the day. They are struggling under burdens far beyond their powers. It is the earnest desire of the Society to reinforce them both in numbers and in equipment, but the present financial situation prevents the possibility at

this moment of giving our overburdened workers the relief they so sorely need. God is honoring their faith and devotion by great outpourings of his Spirit everywhere. May we not look for parallel outpourings of his grace upon the church at home that we may do our part through the giving of life and means to render still more effective the agencies which we have set in motion. "We are in the midst of a great work," writes one of our missionaries, "God is calling us to carry the message of salvation through Christ to the isolated and yet unreached places. We cannot retract nor can we stand still. We must advance and capture the most remote places and then in the hearts of fear-stricken peoples establish the kingdom of God."

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR

THE fiscal year which ended on April 30, 1923, has been one of very great anxiety to the Board of Managers and to all who have had responsibility for the financial administration of the Society. The previous year had closed with an accumulated deficit which reached the staggering figure of \$914,262.50. In harmony with the general plan approved by the Northern Baptist Convention at Indianapolis in June, the Society assumed its full proportion of the obligations still outstanding on account of the Interchurch World Movement. The net result of this and other adjustments was to increase the deficit to the sum of \$950,089.38. Under the shadow of this burden very severe reductions in expenditures were effected and most vigorous effort was made in cooperation with The General Board of Promotion to realize the goal of income set for the New World Movement Fund. It is with profound gratitude to God and appreciation of the gifts of the denomination that the Board reports that the deficit has been reduced to the sum of \$661,540.10.

How the Deficit Was Reduced

This exceedingly gratifying result was obtained only at the cost of real sacrifice. Decreased expenditure rather than increased receipts made possible the reduction of the deficit. The total income applying on the regular and supplemental budget items was \$115,502.39 less than the total for the preceding year. The total expenditures for such items were \$445,982.31 less than the corresponding total last year. At the beginning of the year the Board submitted and the Convention approved a regular operating budget that was twenty-five per cent. less than the budget authorized for the year 1921-1922. By rigid economy in the operations of the year still further savings were effected amounting to over \$50,000. The

Board definitely planned also to devote the greater part of a considerable income not applying on the New World Movement and therefore designated as a supplemental budget to items of expenditure in the regular budget. Furthermore there was set up in the budget submitted to the Finance Committee within the total estimated income a reserve for contingent expenditures and a reserve to be applied if received directly toward the reduction of the deficit. The total income on account of the regular and supplemental budgets was \$1,746,511.71. The total regular and supplemental budget expenditures and appropriations as finally reported on April 30 were \$1,461,233.55. The entire balance or \$285,278.16 was transferred to the Deficit Account. The effect of such restrictive measures upon the work of the missionaries is referred to elsewhere in this report. Except for such a conservative policy the financial condition of the Society at the close of the year would be far more serious.

A Closer Study

The reduction of the deficit by so large an amount when the denomination contributed less than the entire seven million dollars of distributable funds is explained by the following facts. The Board did not authorize appropriations at the beginning of the year for the full amount of the estimated income but held in reserve a total sum of \$356,656.45 made up as follows: Contingent Fund, \$51,618.13, later increased by \$5,047.21 net savings in authorized expenditures; Reserve for deficit, \$150,000; Amount unappropriated in supplemental budget and later applied to regular budget items, \$149,991.09. The total expenditures actually authorized therefore were \$356,656.45 less than the total estimated income. The Society received \$274,857.57 less than the amount to which it would have been entitled had the full seven million dollars of distributable funds been collected. There was, however, an excess over the estimated receipts from designated funds, from sources outside donations such as legacies, matured annuity agreements, and income of permanent funds and from funds not applying on the New World Movement amounting to \$203,479.28. The net shortage in receipts therefore was only

\$71,378.29. The difference between this net shortage in receipts of \$71,378.29 and the amount of \$356,656.45 previously stated as not appropriated or saved in the approved budget is \$285,278.16. This sum corresponds with the excess of the total receipts over the total expenditures which was applied to the Deficit Account.

The complete detailed statement of the Deficit Account, Revenue Account for the Current Budget, and the General Balance Sheet of the Society, accompanied by the Auditors' certificate and various schedules of details, will be found on subsequent pages of this report.

Bank Borrowings

The decrease in expenditures and the consequent reduction of the deficit have resulted in a substantial improvement in the position of the Society as respects its bank loans. In the report of last year it was stated that on April 29 there were notes outstanding for \$1,050,000. On April 30, 1923, notes payable amounted to \$600,000 for the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and \$165,000 for the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, or a total bank obligation for the two Societies of \$765,000. As explained last year the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society had been accustomed to borrow the funds required to meet the needs of both itself and the Woman's Society. During the past year, as a result of mutual agreement, the Woman's Society has established bank credit on its own account and now shares the burden of borrowing such funds as are required to carry the deficits and to provide for the current budget expenditures of the two organizations. The smaller borrowings have been reflected in the interest account which has totaled \$26,232.14 as compared with \$30,878.68 for the preceding year. The interest payments have been adjusted between the two Societies, as follows: General Society, \$19,298.20; Woman's Society, \$6,933.94. The funds borrowed by the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society for the most part have been paid over to the General Society to apply upon the current budget appropriations. The amount due from the Woman's Society on April 30, 1923, on account of the current budget was \$58,009.87,

which added to the sum of \$444,124.55 for previous years makes the total amount \$502,134.42, shown in the balance sheet as an account receivable. Since the closing of the books the Woman's Society has paid an additional amount of \$152,134.42 mainly from the final remittance of The General Board of Promotion, thus reducing to \$350,000 the amount actually owed to the General Society by the Woman's Society.

Receipts for the Year Analyzed

The total receipts of the year available for the work of the Society, including specifics outside the regular budget, amounted to \$2,104,622.99 as compared with \$2,013,145.51 for the year 1921-1922. Contributions from churches and individuals were \$1,429,218.11 and receipts from sources outside donations amounted to \$675,404.88. Corresponding figures for the preceding year were: Donations, \$1,371,236.76; sources outside donations, \$641,908.75. The total receipts applying on the New World Movement were \$1,713,465.82; the total not applying on the New World Movement was \$391,157.17. The budget expectancy in regular donations was \$1,281,890; the actual receipts were \$1,100,324.94, of which \$20,981.48 was outside the New World Movement.

Receipts from the income of permanent funds, legacies, and annuity agreements matured were nearly \$100,000 in excess of the budget expectancy and, except in the case of legacies, larger than the corresponding receipts of last year. The largest single item in this group is the income of the John D. Rockefeller Fund which amounted to \$315,908. The income of other permanent and temporary funds amounted to \$113,516.21. The greater part of this latter income is available for the general work of the Society. In some cases, however, the income is designated for particular phases of that work or for the support of certain missionaries. Especially helpful was the unusual amount of \$58,860.37 available from matured annuity agreements. Special note may be made of an item of \$20,659.77 which represents a refund by the Government of Burma to apply on the salaries and passage expenses of missionaries engaged for a time in the Moulmein Trade School, an enterprise begun by the Burma Mission and later taken over by the

government with full reimbursement to the Mission for all money expended. Another special item is the sum of \$29,218.11 contributed several years ago for famine relief in China and held as a temporary fund, which was released by the Board, after taking legal advice, to help in meeting a similar desperate emergency in Russia.

Receipts for the Specific Budget show a very considerable increase over last year, the total being \$358,111.28. Of this amount all but \$62,159.77 was in donations designated by the donors for special objects outside the regular budget of the Society. Much the larger part of the total specifics, or \$242,489.83, including \$9,017.86 for repair of damages caused by typhoon at Swatow, was designated for land, buildings, and equipment, \$84,278.14 for European, Russian, and other relief, and \$31,343.31 for various phases of the general work.

Reduced Expenditures on the Foreign Field

Among the measures instituted to reduce expenditures were the elimination of the item for European Relief, a radical decrease in the number of new missionaries sent to the field, and the retention at home of a limited number of missionaries on furlough. The budget for the year 1921-1922 had carried an item of \$167,000 for special relief in Europe. No provision was made in the year just closed, except as the churches sent in extra specific donations. These gifts amounted, however, to \$54,810.48 which sum was increased to a total of \$84,028.59 by the transfer of famine funds already mentioned. Another very considerable reduction was in the item for new missionary appointees. Only in cases of most urgent need were new missionaries appointed and sent to the field. The total expenditures in 1921-1922 was \$105,651.55, representing twenty missionary families and eleven single missionaries. The corresponding expenditure during the past year was only \$32,687.53, which provided for seven missionary families and one single missionary. Two of the seven families were missionaries previously in the service who received reappointment to their former fields. By detaining at home some ten or twelve of the missionaries on furlough who were due to return to the field but who could most easily be spared from their work, and

by the use of less expensive intermediate and second-class steamship accommodations a material saving was secured in passage expenses. The total for the year was \$88,085.14 as compared with \$115,894.58 of the previous year. Several of the detained missionaries were enabled to return to the field through specific contributions from interested friends. Very fortunately for the interests of the work on the foreign field, it was found possible to attain the twenty-five per cent. reduction on the total regular budget without further curtailing the appropriations for the support of churches, schools, and hospitals, and other phases of the work of the missionaries and native agencies, which had suffered a severe reduction in the preceding year. The total appropriations for these items was \$307,173.10, or approximately \$200 less than the total reported a year ago. While the amount of money appropriated by the Board for the work of missionaries and native agencies has been practically the same, this very fact has operated as a practical reduction in the work at many points. Costs of carrying on missionary work, such as salaries of native workers, mission travel expense, cost of supplies, etc., have continued to increase, and a given amount of money would not go as far during the past year as during the year before. In many fields and stations, however, some increased support has been secured from native sources, and the enforced decrease in funds from America has been less disastrous in these cases than might have been anticipated.

Savings in Home Expenditures

The total of Home Expenditures authorized at the beginning of the year was \$185,000 as compared with an approved total of \$195,000 for the preceding year. Actual expenditures amounted to only \$166,000.27, or a saving of nearly \$19,000. A little less than \$6,000 of this savings was in the interest account which, however, is still distressingly large, the net payment after adjustment with the Woman's Society being \$19,298.20. The remainder of the savings, or over \$13,000, was in the expense of conducting the three administrative departments: Foreign, Home, and Treasury. This showing is gratifying in view of the fact that the Society took back

from The General Board of Promotion at the beginning of the year the Station Plan Department and has contributed an unusually large amount of deputation service on the part of its officers and missionaries during the year. The total expenditure of the Society for promotion work, in addition to that provided by The General Board of Promotion, was \$6,630.83. Home expenditures represent 9.12 per cent. of the total expenditures of the Society for the year.

Legacies and Annuity Agreements

Attention has already been called to the fact that receipts from legacies and annuity agreements matured were larger than was anticipated. The total amount paid in on account of bequests and the settlement of estates was \$136,439.91, of which \$601.05 was designated as a permanent fund. The remainder, \$135,838.86, was made available for the general work of the Society through the Reserve for Equalization of Income from Legacies. Seventy-two estates were represented in this total income. Forty-three annuity agreements were matured during the year yielding total net proceeds of \$75,363.07. After applying certain designated amounts to the establishment of permanent funds there remained \$70,990.19 available for the general purposes of the Society, of which a portion was used to bring the Reserve for Equalization of Income from Matured Annuity Agreements up to its maximum of \$50,000, and the balance of \$58,860.37 was applied to the income account in the current budget.

Fifty-seven new annuity agreements were written during the year, representing gifts in the amount of \$98,861. This is the largest total for new annuity agreements in any one year since the beginning of the New World Movement period. Individual gifts have varied from \$100 to \$10,000. Twenty-five of the new annuity agreements were issued to friends who already held similar agreements issued by the Society. The general reserve for annuity agreements, which stood at \$1,548,-411.06 at the beginning of the year, has been reduced by the excess of maturing agreements and payments to annuitants over the new gifts received and the income earned by investments to \$1,531,818.52. The rate of income earned on annuity

agreements during the year was 4.65 per cent. A detailed report of the annuity and legacy reserves will be found in Schedule VII of the Financial Tables.

Mission Accounts and Mission Treasurers

In the report of last year reference was made to the preparation of a new system of quarterly and annual reports to be rendered by the Mission Treasurers in the several fields. The new plan was put into effect on November 1, 1922, and already it is apparent that the task of checking the Mission Treasurers' accounts and reconciling them to the appropriations originally authorized by the Board will be greatly simplified and more accurate results secured. A further necessary step to which attention will be given as soon as sufficient information can be gathered is the devising of a special system of books of account adapted to the peculiar conditions and requirements of each mission field. Extended correspondence, and probably personal study of the conditions on the mission fields, will be necessary in preparation of such a system of accounts. The past year has witnessed the loss of one of the oldest and most efficient Mission Treasurers, Mr. Frank D. Phinney of the Burma field, of whose death mention is made in another section of this report. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. L. Snyder, for many years associated with Mr. Phinney in the Treasury and the Mission Press in Rangoon. Mr. B. L. Korling, specially appointed as Mission Treasurer for Congo-Belge, has begun his work auspiciously during the past year. One of the new missionaries now under appointment has had special training in accounting and business practice and, after spending some weeks in the Treasury Department at headquarters, will proceed to Assam to be associated with Mr. Tuttle in the work of the Mission Treasury in that field. As rapidly as possible measures are being taken to place this important phase of mission work on a more thoroughly sound and efficient business basis.

Advisory Committee to the Finance Committee

About a year ago the Board of Managers of the Foreign Mission Society joined with the Board of the Home Mission

Society in requesting the Finance Committee of the Convention to appoint a special committee of business men to examine thoroughly into the financial condition and accounting methods of these two Societies, and to make such report and recommendations as their inquiries might suggest. The invitation was accepted, and the Finance Committee has appointed a committee of five: Messrs. Raymond B. Fosdick, *Chairman*; Trevor Arnett, George W. Bovenizer, J. H. Case, and William D. Gherky as an Advisory Committee "to help the Finance Committee in giving counsel, gathering information, and establishing more uniform methods," with respect to all Societies and Boards related to the Convention. This committee has been at work for some time through expert accountants in looking into the accounting methods of this and other Societies. The officers of the Board have been happy to co-operate to the fullest possible degree with this committee. Owing to the magnitude of the task, it is not expected that a report will be made this year.

Method of Financing Work on the Field

More than seventy years ago the Missionary Union, confronted with the very difficult problem of authorizing appropriations and adjusting accounts for a work in lands 10,000 miles from the base of supply, devised and was enabled to put into operation, evidently with the aid of some special increase of resources, a plan of making the appropriations for the work on the mission fields for a year ending six months later than the home fiscal year. The effect of this plan was that when the Society closed its books on March 31, the end of the fiscal year in those days, the Treasurer reported receipts which applied on the actual expenditures in America for the year April 1 to March 31, and on actual expenditures and budget appropriations on the foreign field for the year October 1 to September 30. If, for example, the receipts equaled or exceeded the full amount of the budget appropriations there would be in hand on March 31 a sufficient sum to meet the authorized expenditures on the field to the end of the following September. When, on the other hand, the Society reported a debt, or more accurately a deficit, on March 31, it was under-

stood that this deficit included the amount necessary to meet the appropriations authorized for the budget year not yet actually paid out but representing contract obligations with the missionaries for their salaries and work.

Four very great advantages were secured by this plan. *First*, it was possible to fix the amount of appropriations authorized for the foreign field after the receipts of the year were all in and to increase, decrease, or hold stationary these appropriations according to the actual financial condition of the Society, and to notify the missionaries of the amount of their appropriations before the beginning of the year in which they were to be expended. *Second*, it was possible for the Home Treasurer to receive the annual accounts of the Mission Treasurers in the several fields and incorporate in his annual report on March 31 the results of a comparison of the actual expenditures with the appropriations authorized for the year on the field which ended September 30 preceding. *Third*, in the event of such an untoward emergency as the closing of a mission field and the withdrawal of the missionaries laboring there, the funds appropriated for their salaries and work for the six months following March 31 would go far toward meeting the cost of bringing them home. *Fourth*, it was possible, instead of supplying the Mission Treasurers with large amounts of ready cash in advance with which to make the authorized payments, to develop a system by which the Mission Treasurers sold drafts drawn on the Home Treasurer as funds were actually required. By this method large savings in interest were effected because the Mission Treasurers needed to keep on hand relatively small amounts of cash and because the drafts were not presented to the home office for payment until a month or six weeks after they were sold.

The practise described has been continued from 1852 down to the present day, except that the home fiscal year was recently changed to May 1 to April 30 and the fiscal year on the field to November 1 to October 31. On several occasions the plan has been very carefully reviewed by the Board of Managers, by expert accountants, and, at least once, by the Finance Committee of the Convention. In every instance the

decision was in favor of its continuance as an administrative necessity and a sound financial policy. Within the last year or two the question has again been raised, and the Foreign Mission Society has submitted the whole matter very frankly to the Advisory Committee recently appointed by the Finance Committee of the Convention. This committee, through the expert accountant employed by it, has already given some attention to the problem but has not expressed an opinion. The Board of Managers is prepared to give most serious consideration to such report and recommendations as may come from this committee.

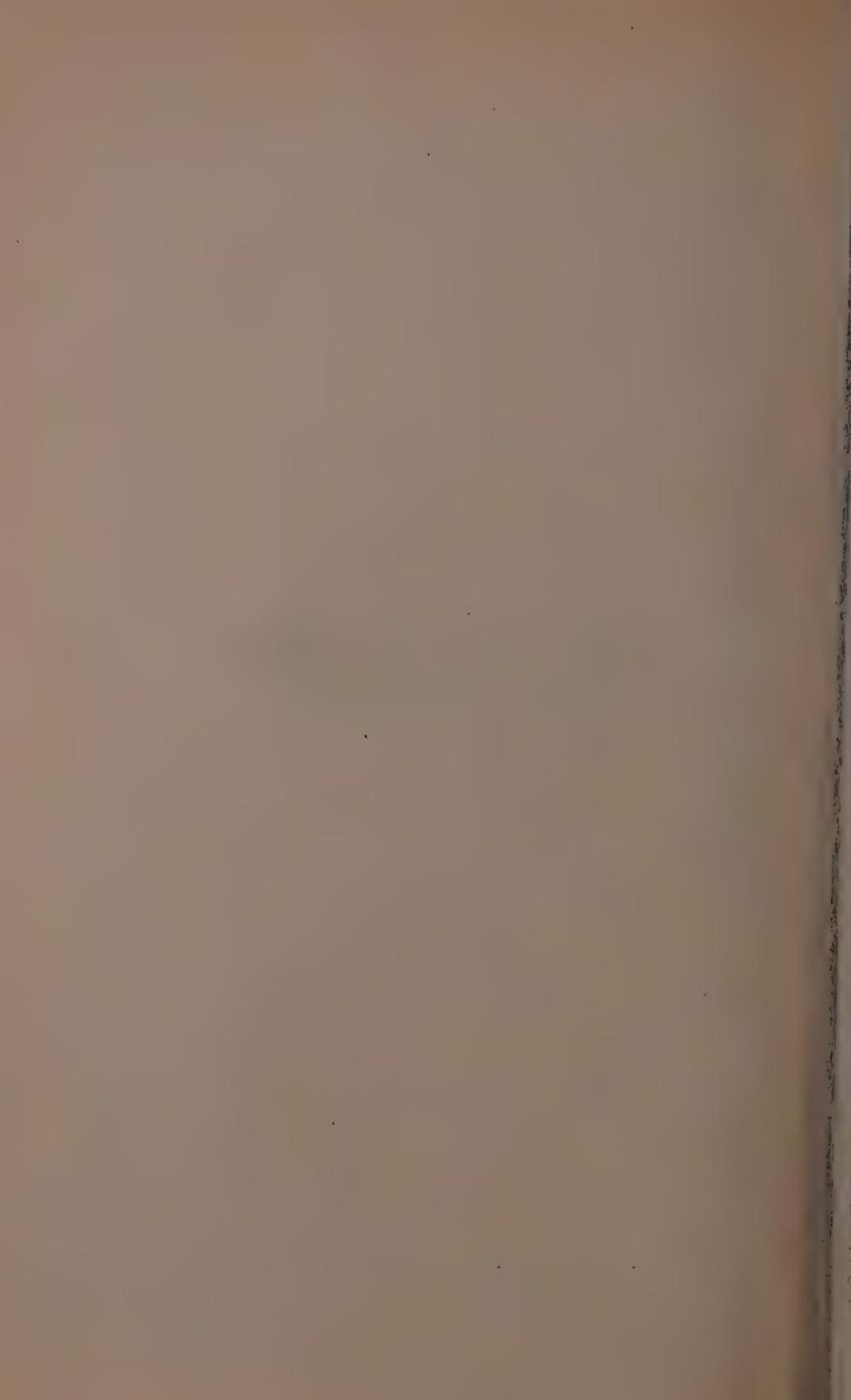
Financial and Budget Policy

Reference is made elsewhere in this report to the appointment and work of a special committee of the Board on Mission Policy. Included in the functions of this committee was a review of financial conditions and plans affecting the work of the Society. In the later consideration of these matters the Budget Committee of the Board was associated with the Committee on Mission Policy and their combined report, prepared after long and careful consideration, was unanimously adopted by the Board at its meeting on May 8. The report undertakes to outline the general features of a financial and budget policy to be followed for the next five years, subject to modifications of detail that may be rendered necessary by changing conditions. The main features of this policy may be summarized as follows:

1. The gradual reduction of the deficit of the Society by definite annual amounts drawn from the regular income, the aim being complete cancellation of the debt within five years from May 1, 1923.
2. The maintenance of the regular operating budget at a stable figure on the basis of the current year's appropriations for these five years. This period of stabilization would be utilized by the Board in cooperation with each of the ten missions to secure a thorough study and reorganization of the work in each field, with a view to greater fruitfulness, a larger degree of correlation, and increased local support.

3. The use of such increased receipts as may be available above the amount required to meet the authorized budget to provide for phases of work now maintained largely from special sources of income, and to release such funds for extraordinary and urgent needs of the work which cannot otherwise be provided for.

**SUMMARY OF REPORTS
FROM THE MISSIONS**



THE BURMA MISSION

Compiled by Mr. R. P. Currier

THE NEW DEMOCRACY

WHEN, a few years ago, the Reform Scheme of Government was introduced into India upon the basis of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, Burma was left out. Gradually, however, there has been developed for her separately a scheme of partial self-government similar in principle to that of the other Indian provinces. May of last year saw the publication of the Burma Reform Scheme in its practically final form. It was liberal far beyond common expectation. Even forestry and the University were transferred subjects, that is, they were turned over to the portfolios of indigenous ministers. The franchise, owing to the far higher percentage of literacy in Burma than in India proper, was wide out of all comparison to that of India. It amounted to an average of one vote to each family and an additional one for women upon certain moderate property qualifications. The legislative assembly consists of 103 members, a minority of 24 appointed by the governor, the other 79 elected. The first democratic elections ever held in Burma took place in the fall. The Lieutenant-Governor and his appointed "legislative" (really advisory) council went out on December 31, and the new governor with his elected legislative council took his oath of office on January 2. He with an "executive council" of one Englishman and one Burman will control only the "reserved subjects." Forestry, education, sanitation, public works, and many other important fields he will control only as a member of the cabinet of Burmese ministers. These ministers are created, in a sense not hitherto true of any Burmese officer, from among and by the will of the people of Burma.

TRUE DEMOCRACY AND THE KINGDOM

What then have been the direct bearings of this political situation upon the work of our Baptist Mission?

First, the elections have had a bearing. Referring to the new legislature Rev. J. L. Lewis of Tharrawaddy points out: "Five of the 79 are from selected Karen communities and all five of these are Baptist Christians. In Tavoy a wealthy Baptist Karen ran on the General Constituency ticket and won, while in Tharrawaddy district (South) our Baptist Christian headmaster, Th'ra U San Baw, contested the general election with Maung Tha Nge, a Burmese Buddhist pleader of Thonze, and *won*. It is significant that Christians are to have a share in the new government. In the next ten years many grave questions must be solved in Burma."

There has been a second direct bearing of the new democracy on the Kingdom. The decline of radical nationalism has relieved the tension of rivalry in schools and of hostility to preaching. The Young Men's Buddhist Association, which in 1918 became "The National Council of Burmese Associations" for political reasons, has during the year split upon the issue of non-cooperation. It is said that practically all the English educated young men have taken the "moderate" side for a fair trial of the Reform Scheme. One of the Nationalist papers which last year was making a hero of U. Ottama, a Buddhist monk and nationalistic leader, called the "Ghandi of Burma," has this year spoken of him with contempt. "As a Buddhist monk," says U. Ottama, "I feel most painfully the fact that while out of the total population of Burma only one in fifty is a Christian the Christians have a much larger percentage of children in school than the Buddhists. Out of 371,000 primary school children, 28,296, or one in thirteen, are Christians. Out of 747 college students, 154, or one in five, are Christians. In secondary schools out of 127,254 children, 14,747, or one in every nine, are Christians." The National School movement, organized by the boycotters in 1920, is confessedly holding on only by its finger-tips. An interesting glimpse into the spirit of this movement is afforded by the recent discovery of a Judson College lecturer who, while looking into a library book of the National College, found the following inscription on the library seal: "Seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you," with the Bible reference frankly affixed.

The result of the new nationalism seems to be not so much hostility, as might have been expected, but aroused public spirit and an awakened intelligence that help rather than hinder Christian work. Rev. J. T. Latta reporting for the Prome field writes: "The evangelists have been touring steadily and report some baptisms and a good deal of interest everywhere. While Home-Rule folks preach boycott, the jungle folks do not do it in practice. Friendship disarms it." Dr. J. E. Cummings of Henzada gets to the root of the matter in these sentences: "Although opposition thickened in some places, owing to political Buddhistic agitation, Burmans are coming to see that in order to be free men, they must dare to differ from those who oppose them, and this very spirit of daring to differ gives us a new opportunity. It means that the power of custom to impose a hopeless bondage is being shaken."

It would not be fair to leave this subject of the political situation without mentioning a curious but very nearly tragic episode in connection with it. A prince of the dethroned royal family of Burma has been living in Indo-China. Recently he gathered a small force of Chinese and other soldiers and suddenly appeared in the vicinity of our Shan-Kachin station of Namkham. The station was unsuspecting, there being only a handful of Indian troops on the spot and no European officer. Our own Dr. Robert Harper took command of this small band and meeting the "army" outside the town, called a parley. Time was the big thing—time till help could come up from the plains—and Doctor Harper got it most cleverly. He found the demands of the attackers written in Chinese and insisted

that he could not deal with them till they were translated into Shan. Not the shortest task in the world! Before it was finished the reenforcements arrived and a small but real battle was fought in which the English officer who had come up was wounded. The "enemy," however, were routed and took refuge in a monastery which was burned and the leaders captured or killed. Doctor Harper received honorable mention from the Government for his very creditable part in the affair and recently received also a gold Kaiser-I-Hind medal. Doctor Harper writes as follows about the effect of this engagement on one of his schools: "All the furnishings of our Mu-se school were destroyed by the Mintha (prince) and his party, and the buildings would have been burned, had it not been for some of the people who remained in their homes and begged that the buildings be saved. The walls were cut, the windows were destroyed, and the teachers' belongings were carried away and later destroyed in the monastery, when the last assault was made on the enemy's position. In spite of all this we have a very good school at Mu-se, and the teacher commands the love and respect of the whole community."

LINES OF GROWTH

One might expect, however exhilarating the new Burma might be, that during this transition year the numerical increase in church-members would have been checked. Such has not been the case. Rev. M. L. Streeter of Tavoy reports an increase of seven in the Burman church, four in the Chinese, and seventeen in the two Indian churches; Rev. H. E. Dudley, fifteen at Meiktila, of whom four were Chinese and three Karen soldiers; Rev. B. C. Case, seventy-one at Pyinmana, twenty-nine being Chins and one Chinese, and similar reports come from other fields. Mr. Latta reports for the Thonze field neither "high-water nor low-water mark" but for Zigon a "banner year."

"Work among Buddhist Shans and Buddhist hill peoples is always most difficult work," writes Dr. H. C. Gibbens, "and results are always 'hand-picked fruit,' no mass movements ever occurring. However, our two central stations, Mongnai and Loilem, have not been without evidences of God's presence and power, for we have had three baptisms in Loilem and two in Mongnai from Christian families or from friendly adherents." In English work eight baptisms are reported by Rev. W. G. Evans in Moulmein and seventeen by Rev. V. W. Dyer at Immanuel Church, Rangoon, together with thirty in the Chinese branch of Immanuel work.

The Karen figures show 100 baptisms in Tavoy, 141 in Moulmein, 651 in the Rangoon field, 363 in Henzada, and 178 among the Bwes in Toungoo. Similar to the Karen fields are those of other animistic peoples. Rev. G. A. Sword writes from the Kachin Mission at Namkham: "The work among the Kachins is promising in every respect. Not less than eighty-nine families have become Christians. Our greatest joy came to us last February when a whole village of eighteen houses with 104 souls at one time decided to leave the nat-worship and accept Jesus

Christ. Other villages would also come if we only could supply them with Christian teachers. We also have the pleasure of reporting baptisms practically every month." Rev. J. H. Cope from Haka, far north in the Chin Hills, reports 175 baptisms compared with 130 in 1921. "The Lushais to the west of us," writes Mr. Cope, "continue to move over to the plains of Burma where I have been looking after them with the little time I can spend. They are a fine people, industrious, and not quarrelsome as are some of the Chins. Almost a third of the baptisms this year have been among them, and with the continued migrations there will be others to be received, since most of them on coming to the plains become Christian."

But far outstripping any other field in numerical increase is the romantic Lahu work across the Chinese border. It is unparalleled in the history of the mission except perhaps in the early Karen work. "We started on tour, Harold and I," writes Rev. W. M. Young, "with a staff of native workers on December 28 and were gone nearly two months. Harold had with the aid of some of the native helpers won two villages that opened a large door in a difficult section. On our tour we succeeded in getting hold of several other villages in that immediate section, and up to the present writing about 300 more have been baptized with an outlook for a much larger ingathering in the near future. Our tour greatly strengthened the work in all the sections visited. Over 2,500 were baptized on the trip and 2,643 during the year. I was unable to tour or send men on tour during March on account of clearing the compound and my building work. At least 1,000 more would have been added to the number of baptisms if I could have toured the month of March."

THE RISE OF THE NON-BURMANS

The non-Burmese races of Burma are of growing importance to the kingdom. At a time when nationalism might be expected to make them less important, they are being treated with more attention by the missionaries and yielding results, externally at least, more than ever commensurate to effort. This means that by the impacts and minglings of even minor races in this small pocket of Asia, non-Burmans, both from within and without the province, are making themselves forces to be reckoned with.

There are the Lushais, mentioned above, and there are the Lisus, of whom Mr. Sword says, "We are practically forced to open work among them, for they are very ready to accept the gospel." Doctor Gibbens has opened the new center of Loilem in his field partly because it is "strategically situated to reach the very important hill peoples of this region, the Black Karens and the Taungthus." There are the Southern or plains Chins who, Rev. E. C. Condict writes, have been affected by the Nationalist movement: "The Christians are the leaders in organizing a Southern Chin National Association, which we hope will help prepare the soil for the growth of the gospel." Finally, and perhaps most significant of all, is the plain fact, flashing out again and again from the reports, that nearly

every so-called "Burman" and "English" missionary, is doing as much work (or more) for other races in his station as for Burmans, or Europeans.

The Burmese Seminary, the Woman's Bible school, and the Mission Press epitomize the whole racial situation. Out of fourteen students in the first-year class of the seminary, nine were non-Burmans—a Shan, a Pwo Karen, a Black Karen (the first of his race to come to the seminary), a Taungthu, a Talaing, a Lisu, a Haka Chin, and two plains Chins. At the Woman's Bible school, Miss Harriett Phinney and Miss Ruth W. Ranney report that out of 255 pupils in the thirty years of its existence about half have been Burmans, the rest being from eight other races. At the Mission Press there are "300 employees who do work in a dozen different languages and sometimes speak as many as fifteen themselves."

LEADERSHIP AND SELF-SUPPORT

Rev. H. I. Marshall, in reporting that the entering class of the Karen Seminary had a higher average grade of education than the last one, refers to one boy who had three years experience in the war and is the only Christian in his family. When he was baptized his father laid in wait to kill him, though he did not succeed. For such a man to enter the ministry is obviously a momentous stride ahead. The report for the Talaing field in Rev. A. C. Darrow's absence is written by Ko Chit Pyu and shows a sound administrative grasp of the problems of that field. In the Lahu field for many years Mr. Young has been the only American, and the bulk of the work has been done by Karens to whom the Lahu work was in every sense as much "foreign mission" as it was to Mr. Young himself. Mr. Young now has a staff of eleven Karens with six Lahus, seventeen Was, and one Tailei. "I think fully ninety per cent. of the work up to date," says Mr. Young, "has been done through the locally trained men. The strongest soul-winner is Rev. Ai-Nan, a Tailei preacher. He was ordained about eighteen months ago. He has baptized probably 1,200 and has himself won a large per cent. of them."

One of the missionaries of the Burman Baptist Convention, a Judson College man, wholly supported by the college church, is Saya Ko Myat Min who is working in the Inlay Lake district. His young wife is a former Morton Lane schoolgirl from Moulmein. Judson College has added to its staff three more of its own Christian graduates, making seven in all. The treasurer, Saw Myat Pon, has been made a member and secretary of the faculty. In Cushing high school one of the most capable teachers, a young man of North Chinese and Burmese blood and the brother-in-law of Dr. Ma Saw Sa, is being released part-time to take his Master's degree in English. Another young man, an Anglo-Indian trained in our mission, has just returned from Cambridge with the B. A. degree in Natural Science to join the college staff. Th'ra San Ba, a Judson graduate, has returned from Newton Seminary to become a lecturer in the Karen Seminary here and in the recent illness of Mr. Marshall has been

carrying large responsibilities. Mr. Marshall calls him "the most important addition to the staff which the institution has ever received."

This year the question of self-support has suddenly become real and immediate. The members of the Sagaing Burman church have taken on 33 per cent. more of their pastor's salary, the Namkham Shan church-members bought a school building and two teachers' houses, the Tharrawaddy Karen increased their gifts to the school 60 per cent., the graduates of the Burman Woman's Bible school gave one-third of its annual income out of their meager salaries, the Henzada Karen women supported the women workers in their own field and gave Rs. 200 for the general work in Burma, and the Rangoon Karen celebrated the sending of "their special missionary" to Siam. "Last February," writes Mr. C. L. Klein, "I anticipated the reductions in income from home and asked the Karens to take a larger share of the expense of this mission. One of the elders spoke this way: 'For seventy-five years the Mission Society has been helping us, and now I think it is time for us to help the Society, so I propose that from April first all money from American sources be turned back, no more be asked for our school work, and that we do everything alone.' No American money is spent for preachers, schools, or teachers here. I have my own evangelistic fund, that is all. The Karens raised Rs. 20,000." Rev. V. W. Dyer of Immanuel Church, Rangoon, writes: "At last the great day of our self-support has come. For many years we have been working toward this end. About four years ago, when you so kindly paid off our debt of Rs. 9,000 on the construction of Community Hall, we promised to endeavor to pay the entire salary of our pastor as soon as possible. In 1920 we paid Rs. 229 a month toward the pastor's salary and għarry, and last Thursday we voted to pay him the total amount of Rs. 525 per month, besides our usual amounts for benevolence and missions."

But the most stupendous piece of self-support has been the new Ko Tha Byu Memorial in Dr. C. A. Nichols' field erected at a cost of about \$100,000, a magnificent combination of church and school, termed by some "the handsomest building in Burma." Not only that, but (quoting Doctor Nichols) "The development of the work revealed to us that, instead of a new hall and classrooms only, a girls' dormitory was needed even more, that we had to have an electric plant double the size, considerable earth filling, retaining walls, terraces, roads, fencing, a complete new equipment of desks and seats, and, instead of shingles, slates imported from Wales, tiles for verandas and corridors, a covered walk three hundred feet long to connect the two schools, steel fencing in front of the compound, and a new brick house for the American women teachers to comport with the group in general." These brought the total cost to something over \$200,000, and this vast sum (incredibly vaster to a Karen church-member than to the American reader) the Karens of Bassein undertook to raise. Government, of course, aided on the educational side, and America gave \$15,000 or \$20,000, but the chief burden fell upon the Karens. The work is finished - "a whole plant rebuilt in brick instead of wood"—and

it is an enduring memorial not only to Ko Tha Byu but to Doctor Nichols and to the dauntless loyalty of the Bassein Karens.

THE CHALLENGE AND THE ANSWER

The question naturally arises: "Was not the financial depression at home a benefit to Burma? Would not a further reduction produce financial independence for the Burma Mission?" No, it would not! To be sure, some steps in the way of decreasing appropriations have been talked of and something like financial independence must in these days be the goal of every mission field. But it is not to be walked into so cheaply. The fact is that the preceding chapter is not quite the whole story. One of the repeated and prominent notes throughout the year's reports, in spite of courage and faith, is "difficulty." The missionaries do not prolong this note but they cannot help sounding it often. It thrusts itself up perhaps from the subconscious. It is neither fair nor rational to try to conceal the fact that the interpreter of Christ in Burma—whether foreign or national—is up against some of the hardest nuts the world offers to be cracked.

The Burma Mission faces a great challenge. How is this stupendous nut to be cracked? Is it to be cracked? In this generation? In the next? Ever? The Burma Mission with its Nationalism and its Buddhist solidity, with its faithful, blessed little Christian community growing steadily but on the average painfully slowly, with its incipient but yet merely nuclear indigenous leadership, with its heroic efforts and fair achievement at self-support, and its tough, intractable, flaccid mass of mingling, jarring, suffering, stirring races still, in spite of our hundred years, essentially unreached races, how is Christ through this mission meeting the challenge?

PREACHING THE GOSPEL

He is meeting it in many ways. But there is one generic term that covers all of them. It is "preaching the gospel." Sometimes, perhaps most often, this consists in simple, direct oral expression of the great facts of Christianity and the great message of the Master, and in that form probably it has produced all the achievements in such fields as the Lahu field and the majority of the baptisms.

"Gospel tracts have been put into practically every home in the villages visited," reports Dr. S. R. McCurdy. "In these also a gospel preaching service was held at which from fifty to ninety per cent. of the village was present from one to two hours. Thousands of Scripture portions were sold, and other thousands of tracts put into the hands of the adults, while thousands of Scripture picture cards were given to the children. Besides the longer tours, we have had a number of what are now termed intensive campaigns, where day after day and night after night we preached in the same village." Miss Julia Parrott also gives a picturesque scene at her chapel "by the side of the road" where three times a week, "besides

the score or two inside, we have sometimes as many as twenty-five people listening on the outside, for all our meetings are public, since our church opens on the street."

But the reports for the year make it clear that "preaching the gospel" means even more than this. It means the communication of the spirit of Christ to the heart of a nation by whatever avenues spiritual truth can be conveyed. There are many. In Burma, where the stolidity toward direct approach is so marked, they figure very largely, as if the Christian stream dammed in the main channel were working its way through branches and tortuous subterranean courses. Of these four are most traceable.

LESSER CHANNELS

There is, first, a group of what one might call Christian accessories, pieces of detailed technique by which the church does its business. It is a temptation to count them as "secondary" or even "secular," but it is a mistake to do so.

Sunday school work in all forms, for example, is one of the chief indirect methods of "preaching the gospel" in Burma, and perhaps it may prove to be the *sine qua non* for all others, for it is said on what appears to be sound psychological ground that we fail to win the Buddhist people because we rarely touch their emotional bases. Mr. Paul Hackett has set himself the one goal this term of preparing in the vernaculars lesson quarterlies built up by scientific experiment here in Burma. Hitherto all those in use have been, at the best, adaptations and, at the worst, translations of Indian or Western lessons. He will begin with an elementary series fitted for those who have never before had any Christian teaching and in this way will greatly help one of the simplest but most necessary forms of Sunday schools in the mission.

LITERARY WORK

The second of the channels which the Christian stream is following in Burma is the literary one. Besides Dr. H. H. Tilbe, now retired at a hill station for full-time work in Burmese, several other men are doing part-time work and have reported progress. Dr. John McGuire has been engaged with a committee of changing personnel for nineteen years, of course in spare time only, in the revision of the Judson New Testament. This was finished during the year, as well as the third volume of an "Old Testament History" and three leaflets on Christian giving. In Karen Rev. E. N. Harris has continued writing the notes on the International Sunday School Lessons which are published in a paper with a circulation of 15,000. The hill peoples to whom the mission has given in many cases their first written language still need and receive a considerable share of literary effort. Dr. O. L. Hanson is on full-time work of this sort for the Kachins whose dictionary and other literature he has practically created. "Only thirty years ago, the first spelling-book and twenty-five

hymns were placed in their hands," writes Doctor Hanson. "There are now few villages within the reach of our central stations where some one is not found who can read. Sometime ago in the Northern Shan States in a village where no missionary had ever visited, they brought out a copy of Matthew and Mark they had kept for years. The other day at the Bhamo court-house I found the Kachin soldiers on guard reading the Kachin hymn-book."

Mr. Cope mentions the similar language salvaging that must be done for the Chins. They have been receiving their education thus far not through their own language but through Burmese, the language of the government schools. This year the government held a conference which brought to a head official discussions of many years and decided to change the educational medium to the Chin language in Romanized letters. "This will mean everything for mission work," says Mr. Cope. "The missionaries have done a lot of literary work without aid or encouragement from government, and now it looks as if these labors are to be rewarded."

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Among all the gospel methods in Burma, however, none looms bigger, in externals at least, than education. Here all the pent-up forces of Christian enthusiasm seem to have found outlet. To this channel the message thwarted by indifference or opposition seems spontaneously and repeatedly, in different localities and under entirely different types of missionaries, to have turned. Some are tempted at times to say that this has become for our Burma Mission—and wrongly so—the main channel, that it has drawn off and dried up the true main channel of "preaching the gospel." The odd fact is, however, that a keen evangelistic missionary—American or indigenous—no sooner gets a new field well sown than he opens a school. That experience has been repeated again and again, and it is thus that the great Baptist school system in Burma—one of the greatest in any mission field in the world—has grown up. Indeed it seems to be "in the air" of Burma to found schools, whether because of the ancient tradition of monastic education or because of the uncommon difficulty of other lines of approach, it is not for us to try to analyze. The fact remains that the year's reports show great attention given to the schools, vital growth in them, and a deep confidence in them as religious forces.

It is perhaps generally agreed that as religious forces their primary function is to cultivate and train Christian young people. Principal R. L. Howard of Judson College says this explicitly with reference to the college. But the secondary function is recognized just as clearly and is scarcely secondary in more than the order of naming it. Mr. Sword, after mentioning eleven baptisms, chiefly from his school, says, "Again and again we are reminded of the fact that our schools are our best agencies for the evangelization of these people." There is no need in the present state of knowledge about the Christian missionary enterprise to inform home readers that the social and personal break which an average non-

Christian person has to make in order to become a Christian is terrific. In the case of boys and girls brought up as affectionately as Burmese boys and girls are brought up, it is of course still worse. It calls for a drastic decisiveness that we on the field sometimes wonder if American young people ever could equal. It is no wonder that the schools do not show more baptisms; it is a wonder that they show any. And the result is this great body, perhaps a very great body, of "marginal" cases who pass year in and year out through our classes—and even our homes—unconverted yet profoundly and permanently changed. We cannot say how God will deal or is dealing with them in his love, but we think some of them are better Christians than many who bear the name.

There are several deliberate policies or devices by which the schools are undertaking to hold and win these impressionable non-Christian students. Rev. H. E. Hinton has changed the chapel schedule to provide two periods a week long enough for sermons and has given a full forty-five minutes to Bible study on the other days. Rev. L. W. Hattersley, though hesitating to hold evangelistic meetings in Cushing high school in view of the nationalistic spirit, has held them in the English high school with good results. Judson College has divided all students into advisory groups, each faculty member undertaking to become the personal friend of the men in his group. Most schools appear to have a majority of Christian students, varying from two to one in Kemendine to sixty-nine per cent. at the college. Still another way in which the schools have been evangelistic has been in their overflow. At Morton Lane the teachers support a home missionary in Pegu, a foreign missionary in the Lahu field, and a teacher (one of their own graduates) in Saya Myat Min's Inlay Lake school. The Sagaing teachers conduct week-end campaigns with the aid of the automobile.

Such, then, is the high value set upon the schools in this mission. What is their condition? What their vitality and prospects? In 1920-1921 it looked for a few months as if nationalism had given them their death-blow. The records of 1922 reiterate nothing but recovery, in some cases partial, in some complete. In yet others (especially the Karen schools which the boycott did not affect) there were large positive gains. In all but one, there was steady growth. The following indicates briefly the condition of the schools during the year 1922: At the Burmese Seminary "the largest class we have ever had"; at the Toungoo Paku "the primary standards doubled"; at Tharrawaddy a leap of ninety, chiefly in the lower standards (these figures are very significant, for a democracy must build upon its base and Burma like all India has not done so); at Moulmein Karen an increase of thirty-four per cent.; at Rangoon Normal thirty-six per cent.; at Zigon (very hard hit by the boycott) thirty-five per cent., including thirty-five boys who boycotted, and at Thonze fifty per cent. "stronger than before the boycott"; at Henzada Karen "more applications for the elementary normal class than can be handled"; at Tavoy and Henzada Burman "quite recovered," and at Kemendine girls' school the same, with a normal department far ahead of its best previous figure; at Sagaing

"beyond all previous records" and "spread all over the compound," though this is primarily an evangelistic field; at Bassein Pwo an advance of fifty over last year's figures, and at the English girls' high school "climbing slowly."

Education for girls has been growing rapidly in the last few years. The Baptist mission has always led Burma in this respect, but recent government encouragement has led to still more emphasis being set upon it. The newest girls' school is probably the eight girls in a little house with Miss Lawrence at Taunggyi, but it has a donation of Rs. 3,000 which will start it on better footing next year. The women's department at Judson College, definitely organized a few years ago with Miss Helen Hunt as dean, is a fair gauge of how education for girls is rising. This department now has forty-eight members or about twenty-five per cent. of the whole college, and thirty-four of them are boarders. A new house is urgently needed even for the short interval before the college moves to its new quarters.

The most interesting new departure in education is the agricultural school, just getting on its feet at Pyinmana. Mr. Case reports that the government has acquired the land and turned it over to him, so that he is now running a 200-acre farm. A considerable stock of American machinery and implements is set up and doing strikingly better work than any in current use. Sugar-cane, corn, and rice are special features. The cane crusher has extracted so much more juice so much faster than before that the Burmans have since got out several more from America and are using them successfully. The field of corn, scientifically selected and planted in rows with a drill instead of broadcasted, then cultivated with oxen instead of by hoes, is the best to be seen in the vicinity.

Finally there is Judson College, one of the only two colleges in Burma, and since December 1, 1920, a constituent element with the government college in the University of Rangoon. By means of a gift from the Jubilee Fund of the Woman's Board freshman biology has been started under Mr. Gordon E. Gates. The science courses have been raised from the Intermediate to the Bachelor standard. Indispensable for these and other advances have been the very generous maintenance grants which the government has paid under the new University. For these grants and for the agreement upon them, drawn up many years ago when the University was still on paper, Principal Howard pays a tribute of profound appreciation to Dr. E. W. Kelly "for his statesmanlike handling of that difficult situation." Indeed, to Doctor Kelly has been due in a very large measure the fruition of the long-considered plans that have placed Judson College on the verge of a challenging career. The University dinner which occurred at the Second Convocation (or Commencement) of the University of Rangoon will long be a memorable one. His honor, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and First Chancellor of the University, as well as Sir Mark Hunter, the Director of Public Instruction and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, were on the eve of permanent retirement. These two men more than any others had molded the

University into the administrative form that it finally took in December, 1920. On the afternoon of December 2, Sir Reginald had what must have been to him the great happiness of laying at the 400-acre University site north of the city the cornerstone of "the finest University building east of Suez." In these buildings, as hitherto in the teaching and administration of the University, Judson College is to have an honorable, enviable, and, it is ardently hoped, a serviceable part. The architect's drawings, now being prepared for the new buildings, give some idea of the beauty and grandeur of the new enterprise, in which Judson College must share if she is adequately to take her place in the building of the new Christian democracy of Burma.

THE CONTAGION OF CHARACTER

But of all the methods of communicating the spirit of Christ, one often wonders if there is any nearly so potent as the "contagion of character." Even evangelism is pretty often found to be just that at the core, and certainly the machinery of the school system is an iron shell without it. It appears that some of the finest achievements of the year in this mission are the results of Christlike personality and this resumé could close no more fittingly than by letting the most impressive of them tell their own tale.

Rev. C. L. Conrad of Bassein says, in referring to the sailing of Dr. L. W. Cronkhite for final retirement in America: "As long as I live I shall never forget that face which turned backward toward the Pwo Karen children standing on the wharf. With all his desire to be with his family in America and to be relieved from the responsibility of directing a great mission, yet that last look which he gave his Pwo children told me how deeply he loved them and how great was the heart-pain of separation.

"I have done my best to be a friend to the children, but as yet I have not been able to fill the place in their hearts made vacant by his retirement. Especially is this true of the girls in our school. On more occasions than one I have found some of the little girls sitting on my front veranda or on the steps weeping. Upon questioning them I discovered that they were sorrowing for their former missionary."

"THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH"

In other than political senses this line must linger in our minds this year, for to the Burma Mission this has been a year of signal and regrettable losses. "Princes in Israel," whose names have been for years the very symbols of the mission itself, have gone from us. To America for permanent retirement have gone Rev. and Mrs. B. P. Cross and Dr. L. W. Cronkhite. In America Mrs. W. H. S. Hascall and Dr. Melvin Jameson, who gave many of the best years of their lives to Burma, and on the field Mrs. Mary M. Rose, Dr. E. W. Kelly, and Mr. F. D. Phinney have answered the Master's call. Mrs. Rose was Burma's senior missionary and

last November celebrated her sixtieth anniversary as a missionary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. Doctor Kelly was taken during the Annual Meetings and on the very eve of preaching the Conference sermon. Mr. Phinney dined with us at the American Community Dinner on November 30, and at the University Dinner on December 2; on December 15 he was no longer with us, called from a many-sided, still vigorous life. Both men went from the midst of unusually broad, active, and public services. The Burma Mission of the present is, to a larger extent than can usually be said of any two men, the enduring translation of their lives.

THE ASSAM MISSION

Compiled by Mrs. A. J. Tuttle

THE opening of the year 1922 found our usually peaceful province of Assam profoundly stirred by the nationalistic movement which was at its height throughout India. Certain prominent Assamese, who hitherto had adopted in varying degree the European style of dress and had seemed to welcome and enjoy the comforts and pleasures of Western civilization, appeared dressed in the style of the common peasant, their garments being made of a coarse, homespun cloth. Motor-cars were abandoned, and our friends either walked or rode bicycles. Tea-garden coolies, agitated by members of the educated class, grew restless and in several cases riots of rather a serious nature broke out. The Europeans in the province felt uneasy, for they knew not what a day might bring forth. With the earnest prayer that this confusion might ultimately end in advancing the Kingdom, our mission work was carried on and gratifying progress was made.

A total of 3,358 baptisms indicates that the missionaries and Indian helpers have not been idle, and that the Holy Spirit has been working through them. Evangelistic bands have been formed, and their earnestness and enthusiasm have borne fruit.

EVANGELISTIC WORK ON THE PLAINS

On the plains of Assam, where heat and moisture combined cause the inhabitants to think twice, and usually thrice, before exerting themselves more than is actually necessary, a lassitude creeps into the religious life and the missionary must make extra effort if they are to be stirred out of their habitual way of thinking and doing. Once stirred they are valiant defenders of their faiths, for the religions of these plains folk, Hinduism and Mohammedanism, die hard, and not by might or power of man. The Holy Spirit alone working in the hearts of these people can break down the barriers that for centuries have kept India from taking her rightful place among the nations of the world.

That extra effort is not lacking on the part of the missionary is amply proved by watching Rev. O. L. Swanson about his customary work. With perspiration dripping from every pore, in his own inimitable manner he preaches to crowds who gladly hear. He reports the largest ingathering during the year in the history of his station. High caste Assamese are beginning to come over to Christianity. Many of the churches that Mr. Swanson has organized among the tea-garden coolies are recognized by garden managers as being influences for good. Occasionally an unfriendly planter attributes troubles on his garden to the Christians, but

Mr. Swanson takes that planter in hand immediately and generally succeeds in proving to the satisfaction of all that his Christians are loyal, peace-loving subjects. Reports show that this year's session of the Bible Conference, held for the double purpose of deepening the spiritual life and training the Christian workers, was even more successful than previous ones. Special classes for women were started for the first time.

Rev. W. R. Hutton is at Nowgong, and although he is still in his first term he is putting a vigor into his work that is bringing about results. Although small of stature Mr. Hutton has tremendous energy, and he does not waste an ounce. He writes: "If I knew how to blow my horn better or had more time to make a racket on it I might give you some information that would attract attention." We readily forgive Mr. Hutton his lack of qualifications for the band, for we know how well he fills his place on the firing line. He expects to give the neglected work for Assamese the place it should have.

At Gauhati, Rev. A. E. Stephen has been for the past two years building up the work on the South Bank of the Kamrup district, which was sadly neglected during his furlough because there was no missionary to care for it. He has also had the oversight of two other fields. His annual two weeks' Bible class for pastors and teachers is a fine aid to the evangelistic work in his district.

In July Rev. G. R. Kampfer returned from furlough and immediately took over the work on the North Bank of the Kamrup district and the Mongoldai subdivision of Darrang. It was a pleasure and relief to see these two fields again, for the first time in several years, having the entire service of a missionary. Mr. Kampfer spends the greater part of his time in the district, and has calls from many villages for help. He tells us of a recent experience which shows the triumph of Christianity. He was summoned by wire to a remote village, where his evangelistic band was at work. On his arrival he found the people in a furor. For some time they had been considering accepting Christianity, but were not united in their desire to do so. Finally half of the village decided to give up their old religion and come over to the new. The other half opposed the move. Women pulled hair and men used clubs, and the struggle was truly a hard one. The climax came during a long earnest prayer by one of the evangelists. With arms outstretched he prayed over the people, and after that they quieted down and decided that the entire village would accept Christianity. Mr. Kampfer feels deeply the need of well-trained teachers to put into villages such as this one, so that the people may be taught what it really means to be born again into the kingdom of God.

Mr. Cecil G. Fielder finds his work for the students of Cotton College as interesting and inspiring as ever, and longs to finish his required language study so that he can give more time to this important work. During the year a rather remarkable circumstance occurred, when Hindus and Mohammedans joined with the Christian students in a common dining-hall. Thus one of the old Hindu barriers to Christianity is breaking down.

On the Goalpara field Rev. A. C. Bowers was busy during the year

touring the district and getting his plant established at Dhubri. He reports that the prospect for the future of the work in that district is very bright. It was with the deepest regret that conference decided to give up this district as a residential one for a missionary. Because of the financial condition at home which makes it impossible to staff our fields properly and to supply funds for carrying on our work, it seems wise to limit our efforts in the Goalpara district, where our work is not greatly developed, in order that we can strengthen it in other parts of Assam. Mr. Bowers' transfer to Sibsagor meets a need on that great field, which for several years has had only the supervision of a non-resident missionary.

In the North Lakhimpur field two important facts stand out prominently, one being the taking over of the Daphla work by our All-Assam Convention. This is in line with our policy of having the Indian church assume more responsibility. The other is the decision of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to discontinue work in the field. Rev. John Firth emphasizes the importance of personal contact with those among whom we work. He tells of one time when his spontaneous act of throwing his arm over the shoulder of a coolie with whom he was talking so won the man that he became a Christian. It has been thought by some that the custom of hand-shaking should not be introduced among these people as it is not their form of salutation. Touching the forehead with the hand is the Eastern method in common use, we admit. But one not infrequently sees Indians when meeting embrace and even kiss each other. It is very evident that our Indian friends appreciate a friendly handclasp, and at times long for it.

At Sadiya the year's work gives a fine promise for the future of the plains' work supervised from that center. Rev. John Selander writes as follows: "It has been just a year since we arrived in Sadiya. Three small churches have been organized, three chapels dedicated, two village schools started, and sixty-three converts baptized. Since conference I have been away from home much of the time. In January I made the round of the churches. In February, after the Sibsagor association, I toured the entire district with Mr. Swanson. In March I visited new places, baptized ten new converts, and started a preaching band. This was the most enjoyable experience I have ever had packed into one week. It afforded a constant opportunity to witness among all classes and conditions of people."

EVANGELISTIC WORK IN THE HILLS

In the hill sections of Assam, we find sturdy mountaineers, warlike in their tendencies and vigorous in their actions. Because they must worship something, they bow down to a stone, or a stick, or a nat, or a medical missionary who has cured their bodies of painful and seemingly fatal diseases. Here the response to the gospel message is exceedingly gratifying. In these sections our mission records make the largest showing, and here we have placed our largest force of missionaries.

From Garo land comes the report of the largest number of baptisms in years. The Christians are taking a leading part in relieving the economic situation which threatens famine to the population. Rev. F. W. Harding writes that the present government official at Tura is very favorably impressed with the Christian community and appreciates the help that they are giving at this time. He notes that very few Christians are in need and that they are the ones that are helping others. Man-eating tigers have wrought havoc in certain sections, and it is to the Christians that the government has entrusted the poison used in killing them. Wild elephants are also proving very destructive. Mr. Harding was in a village recently where twenty-six houses had been knocked down by them. The Bible school reports the greatest session yet, with an attendance of thirty-eight. Because of the lack of missionary staff there have been only short annual sessions of two or three months. The work is continuous, and credits are given for it. It is hoped that within a very few years this department may receive more adequate attention. Rev. R. H. Ewing and Rev. W. A. Phillips have made rapid progress in language study and will soon be able to take over full time work.

On the Kohima field, after twenty years of seed sowing, the first-fruits are coming from the tribe of Rengman. Forty-two were baptized last year, and during this year ninety-eight were added to the number. Rev. J. E. Tanquist returned from furlough at the beginning of the year and has charge of the evangelistic work on the field.

In Manipur state entire villages are wishing to come over to Christianity, and we are faced with the problems that come with a mass movement. Rev. William Pettigrew has the work well in hand and has spent a great part of the year in the district.

In Ao Naga land Dr. J. R. Bailey has carried all the evangelistic work in addition to his medical work. He reports a total of 707 baptisms during the year and the churches in a flourishing condition. The enthusiasm of the Ao Nagas is contagious. Across the border they are saying: "Why cannot we have some one come to help us? See what the Aos have become since the missionaries came to them." Their villages are literally cities set upon a hill, for they are built on the highest point available. The spiritual condition of the people seems to be above the ordinary level too. In a recent visit they quite won our hearts by the earnestness with which they go about their worship. How we do wish that you at home who have helped bring about this transformation could see them now. Your hearts would glow with joy.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Educationally, although we are making progress, we are very backward, especially in our work for boys. One of our greatest needs is that of trained Indian leaders, and this is felt as keenly in our educational work as in any department. We have 208 schools of all grades, chiefly primary, with an approximate enrolment of 5,438 pupils. Too much cannot be said

about the importance of developing the primary schools in our villages, for they are the feeders of our schools of higher grade and should prepare their pupils thoroughly. In order that this may be done we must supply these schools with well-trained teachers. Unfortunately we are unable to do this except in a very few instances. We look hopefully to the normal department of our Jorhat schools to furnish these teachers in the near future. We cannot expect our village schools to prosper until we can meet this demand.

We are dependent on the Jorhat schools with the Bible, academic, normal, and industrial departments for the training of leaders for most of our fields. Boys are enrolled from thirteen different tribes and castes. The number of pupils has been greatly reduced during the year, the plan being to have a select class of boys who will respond most readily to the training and with whom the missionaries and teachers can come into closer personal contact.

In the academic department we have our only high school which is recognized by Calcutta University, and, as is the custom of such schools in India, has pupils of all grades from the primary up through the university matriculation class. The normal department is just beginning, and we consider it most important, for it gives the only normal work we have for boys in our missions. This year fifteen students were enrolled. The Bible department under Rev. S. A. D. Boggs reports an increased attendance and an additional teaching staff. The industrial department, with Mr. C. E. Blanc at its head, has perhaps made more visible progress than any other department of the school. The shop buildings are completed and practically all of the machinery installed. Advance has been made along agricultural lines, and plans are forming for an extensive development of this industry. The number of applicants for entrance is far in excess of the number that can be accommodated.

The Impur training school, with an enrolment of 190, has done good work. Four boys from this school are studying in the high school in Shillong preparing to become teachers, and six boys in the Jorhat schools. The Nagas contributed Rs. 600 toward the support of the school at Impur.

In the Kohima school Dr. S. W. Rivenburg reports a bad year due to illness that kept pupils and teachers from work a large part of the time. He writes: "All the same we can but thank God that they came through the dark valleys and shadows that they so often entered. I taught four hours a day all the time, and Mrs. Rivenburg three hours a day most of the time." Government has given about one-third of the running expenses of this school during its eighteen years, in addition to the books printed on the Shillong press. In recognition of Doctor Rivenburg's services in promoting educational and medical work, the government presented him with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

School work in Manipur state has progressed steadily from the time it was started when, Mr. Pettigrew writes, "The boys had to fight hard to be allowed to come. The parents and the villagers were dead against it. Stories to scare the boys floated about." On one occasion the teacher

went to the schoolhouse and found it empty. This necessitated a long "palaver" with the chief, after which confidence was restored and the "school was opened the next day with all in attendance, and a good hearty laugh all around." So the hearty good will of the missionary, the friendly urge, and the patience that suffereth long win out in the end. There are now 759 pupils in our twenty-one schools in Manipur state. Ten of the nineteen village schools are wholly supported by the association.

In Tura the classroom work of the middle English school for boys is directly under the government. Since the government can secure the services of practically none but Christians as teachers, we feel that this is not a detriment to our work. The mission maintains two large dormitories for the boys, who also attend the station church and Sunday school services. In this way it is possible to influence the boys in their personal lives without the burden of classroom work. A number of boys from this field are pursuing their studies in high school and college.

MEDICAL WORK

In this department of service we see the work ever going on, ever meeting a great need in the lives of these people, and opening doors that otherwise would be closed to the gospel.

Dr. G. G. Crozier at Kangpokpi, in addition to his heavy duties of building and otherwise developing a large new compound, supervised the native medical assistants and conducted a leper asylum. A new roadside dispensary and hospital are among the buildings to be erected on the new compound.

At Kohima Doctor Rivenburg found only a fraction of time for this work, but rejoices in the fact that four of his former schoolboys have taken medical training at Dibrugarh or elsewhere and are in government service. Another is preparing himself to be a doctor.

Across the hills at Impur Doctor Bailey tells of 4,650 out-patients and 136 in-patients who have received 8,702 treatments during the year. Miss Edna M. Stever had one girl in training to help in the dispensary, and a class of schoolgirls teaching them the fundamental principles of sanitation and hygiene. Doctor Bailey reports an interesting case of a man who had been so badly mauled by a bear that one could see the heart beating through the wound in his side. The wound had been neglected before the patient was brought to Doctor Bailey, making treatment difficult and results uncertain, but after careful treatment the man was entirely healed.

During Dr. H. W. Kirby's furlough the dispensaries at Jorhat and Golaghat have been supervised by Mr. H. O. Wyatt. The dispensary at Jorhat, although small, has been pronounced by the civil surgeon as the best in the entire province. Land has been purchased for the medical compound at Jorhat and upon this a hospital will be built.

At Tura Dr. J. A. Ahlquist, although his time has been taken up with building supervision, has carried on the usual medical work of the station and district.

LITERARY WORK

At Tura Dr. M. C. Mason and Miss Ella C. Bond have spent their time largely on the translation of the Old Testament. Doctor Mason is hoping to complete the entire Old Testament in Garo at an early date. In addition to his translation work he keeps going the monthly periodical of the Garos. Lack of efficient assistants is a great drawback to rapid progress, but much is being accomplished.

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Witter have spent the year in supervising translation work in Assamese. They have put a number of books and booklets through the press. Their work is meeting a great need, for one of our great lacks is that of literature.

In conclusion we wish to express our gratitude to our heavenly Father who, notwithstanding financial shortages, understaffed fields, and political unrest, has kept our faith clear and has led us on from strength to strength. The increased number of converts over that of last year indicates a working of the Spirit that rebukes any tendency to discouragement on our part. We cannot but feel that the year just closed has been a good one, one of our best.

THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION

Compiled by Rev. L. C. Kitchen

THE year 1922 in Bengal-Orissa has been much more encouraging than its predecessors. The missionary staff has more than held its own in point of numbers. Dr. Mary Bacheler has returned to Sinclair Orphanage in Balasore, bringing with her a new missionary of the Woman's Board, Miss Naomi Knapp, for Midnapore. Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Krause returned to the industrial school in Balasore, while Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Raymond came in September from Burma to take charge of the industrial work at Bhimpore. During the year Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Oxrieder and Miss Coe returned to America on furlough. The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Oxrieder necessitated the transfer of Rev. and Mrs. M. R. Hartley to the now combined English and Indian work at Kharagpur, leaving the responsibility of the evangelistic work of the large Balasore field upon Rev. H. I. Frost in addition to the boys' high school and the mission secretaryship. The need of new families for vacant stations is as urgent as ever.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR

Advance is reported all along the line. This is evidenced by baptisms, by expansion of educational and industrial institutions with greater assumption of responsibility on the part of the Indian people and by an increasing number of prospective leaders from among the young people being trained for service.

There have been discouragements, but there have also been results for which we thank God and take courage. Men and women, boys and girls, from Christian, Hindu, and Santal homes have been won for our Lord. Young lives have been inspired and life-decisions made. We look at our leading Christians and, seeing them grow more zealous, more lovable, more Christlike from year to year, we rejoice that our Christ can take such raw material and turn out such finished products.

INDIAN LEADERSHIP

The Indian people have shouldered larger responsibilities and are asking for more representation at the conference. They are demanding a voice in the direction of mission affairs. They have also requested that a young man be sent to America for training in one of our Baptist colleges with a view to assuming a position of leadership and responsibility in the mission.

The number of young men and women being trained for service is larger than ever before. From the Santal field, Bhimpore has sent several

young people to higher institutions, looking forward to the day when the head master and head mistress, in fact all the masters and teachers in the Santal boys' and girls' schools, shall be our own Christian Santals. From Balasore and Midnapore also several promising young men and women have been sent to be trained for greater usefulness.

The mission conference this year gave a large place on the program to devotional services. Rev. G. S. Wilkins of the English Baptist Mission delivered a series of addresses which greatly stimulated the spiritual life of the Mission. The closing prayer session was an acknowledgment of the need of God in every department of mission activity.

THE YEAR AT BALASORE

Miss Ethel M. Cronkite reports a happy year, spent chiefly in language study. The result was surely a happy one—a successful examination. "During the year," she writes, "I had charge of the Junior Sunday school and Junior Christian Endeavor. A Cradle Roll was started which brought me into contact with nearly all the Christian families. Twenty-eight babies are enrolled, four of them Hindus. At the first recognition service ten mothers, including one Hindu, brought their babies." It is a trite saying that the citadel of Hinduism is the Indian mother's heart. Surely the Cradle Roll is a most effective, if novel, route by which to take that citadel.

The girls' school under Miss Gladys E. Doe had a good year with nearly 200 pupils in attendance. Two girls were sent up for a scholarship examination, one for middle, and one for upper primary. Out of twelve girls in the senior class, two or three will likely be sent on to high school, and several to teachers' training-school. One girl who graduated from high school is going to college with the hope that, after taking the intermediate arts' examination in two years, she will return to teach in the Balasore school.

Rev. H. I. Frost, in his report for the high school, says: "R. K. Shau, the head master, our own product, has made good and his appointment has been made permanent. This young man is chairman of the church committee and, next to the pastor, leader of the community, forming a link between the community and the school.

"I have been teaching three weekly Bible classes, two for Hindu boys, with whom I have discussed 'Character Building,' 'Vocation,' and 'The Hindu Bible and Social Teachings.' They have responded sympathetically to a searching critical study of certain phases of Hindu society and to the frank declarations of my belief that Jesus alone can meet the needs thereof.

"The influence of the school may be known from the testimony of a graduate who has taught for about two years. He says, 'I know many young men in government departments but the boys from our school are different. They fear God. I am unspeakably grateful that I have found God in this school.'

"As a missionary pastor I have made it my aim to inspire and suggest, rather than to do pastor's work. The sympathetic relationship and various conferences with Pastor Probodh Babu have been a joy to me and much appreciated by him. He is a colleague of proved worth and one with whom I feel it a privilege to be associated.

"From January to Easter fairly intensive evangelistic efforts were carried on in the church. Stress was laid on personal work and inquirers' classes were maintained. Over thirty were added to the church by baptism, including boys from the high and industrial schools, and girls from Sinclair Orphanage. Of this number, twelve were born in Hinduism. A mature adult man from Balasore was baptized who was influenced by an Oriya book written by one of our preachers.

"The Balasore church has this year paid a further instalment on its debt to the mission by giving us the first Indian to be placed in charge of a station and our first Indian district evangelist. The year has demonstrated that religious teaching in our schools is having an influence in converting and leavening, that we are conserving the young life of our Christian community, and that Christian literature has power to turn the unbelieving to the light."

A year ago Rev. Natabar Singh and Rev. M. R. Hartley were appointed at the Indian Yearly Meeting to hold special services with the churches of Balasore district. Among the stations visited was Nilgiri where the superintendent of the native state is a Christian. A service was held in his house, and a lantern lecture was given in the palace of the native prince, the rajah of Nilgiri state. Mr. Hartley says, "Thus the Scripture was fulfilled which says, 'He shall stand before kings.'" During March and April ten-day sessions were held in several places, including Salgodia, Jellasore, and Santipore. In Salgodia four young people were baptized, and a number of others expressed their intention to live for God. At Jellasore three were baptized, while a number responded to Natabar Babu's passionate appeals for the consecration of their lives to God. This was the fruit of Miss Emilie E. Barnes' long and loving service in Jellasore. At Santipore a number of boys and girls professed conversion. Our brethren, Gunanidhi Mohapatra and Gang Dhar Rath, have a great opportunity there, and the Lord will surely bless their consecrated united efforts. The work was a real joy and convinced me that there are wonderful possibilities in this form of activity.

Mr. Hartley adds a word of tribute to the ministry of Natabar Babu: "His flaming zeal was often a tonic to my flagging zeal; the reality of spiritual things to him often made them more real to me; his concern for the condition of his fellow countrymen often causes him to weep, and his tears are not crocodile tears, but born of love. I felt it my duty to sanctify myself for his sake, for I looked upon him as the real evangelist and myself as his helper."

The expansion of the industrial work at Balasore has gone steadily on under the guidance of Mr. Eller, in spite of many interruptions by sick-

ness. Mr. Krause was hardly settled upon his return from furlough before new plans were in progress, and new machinery was being set up.

PROGRESS AMONG THE SANTALS

Miss Sarah B. Gowen writes upon her return to Bhimpore after five-years' absence: "The spirit of 'India awakening' was almost immediately felt in many ways. The attitude, 'We will help with that' or 'We will do this,' instead of waiting till the thing is accomplished, is noticeably more in evidence than in years past. Our Indian friends are coming to stand beside us now in a finer sense than I have seen before. Among the women of the zenanas, I felt a quickening interest, signs of ambition to use their hands and heads to advantage, and a peculiar and beautiful friendliness between Hindu pupils and Christian teachers.

"Part of the year was spent in Balasore and the last six months in Bhimpore. It has been a pleasure to come into contact with a different type of work and people, and it seems to me that there are many advantages in being a Santal where caste and creed are not the boundary-lines of life. School here exemplifies the simple life, and honesty is the policy, undoubtedly the best."

Miss Grace I. Hill and Mrs. L. C. Kitchen passed their first-year language examination with credit, being fifth and sixth respectively in a class of twenty-five from various missions. Upon Miss Gowen's return to the zenana work at Balasore in January, Miss Hill is to have charge of the girls' school, and Mrs. Kitchen will resume the oversight of the girls' industrial work from which she was relieved in July by Miss Gowen.

The Bhimpore boys' school has continued to grow and the attendance is now well over 250. In the progress toward a high school the third-year class was added in January, and an application was forwarded to the education department, asking for recognition. It has not been an easy task to accommodate fifteen classes in a five-room building, one room of which has a straw roof forever needing repairs. A temporary mud building was put up during the year and, with the suspension of building, the shed for storing unburnt bricks became available, these housing four classes each. It was still necessary to house some classes in the hostels.

In July, when the Director of Public Instruction authorized a training-school for village teachers, the problem of accommodation was solved only by crowding out some boys and using a room in the Santal hostel. Several of the most promising village teachers attempted to cover the one-year course in six months.

One very encouraging development has been the efforts at evangelism, as yet largely confined to the boys of the upper classes who do their work in English. This has brought joy to my heart many a time.

Dr. H. R. Murphy records a year of rapid change and surprises. "We began the year in charge of Bhimpore station—the medical work, the high school, the industrial school, and the care of property, which included the making of bricks, and the gathering of materials for new buildings.

"Of the girls completing the course here, we sent four to Calcutta for high-school training and one to Bible school. One of the four girls has received a silver medal for the highest standing in the school and all four received higher marks than any other girls. When we remember that a few years ago the Santals were without written language and that some thought them incapable of learning to read, we are honestly proud of what has been accomplished.

"The medical work has been much neglected because we have had to be away from the station much of the time. The dispensary has been kept open and between 4,000 and 5,000 patients have been treated. In addition, the duties of medical adviser for the mission require an annual examination of each member of our staff and the general care of the health of all missionaries. More than a month of our time has been given to this work.

"During the year I have visited and examined eighty-one schools, some of them more than once. Few of these schools are on a public road; the rest are accessible only by jungle paths, either on foot or by bicycle. My housecart, better known as 'The Ark,' travels on the roads and answers as a base. After breakfast in the cart we take bicycle and water-bottle and strike into the jungles, visiting three or four schools during the day and traveling on foot or bicycle twenty or thirty miles, returning to the cart in the evening. Our visit to a school brings together the whole village as a rule, and after the school is examined we spend an hour preaching to the assembled villagers. On our return to our base in the evening, we invariably find a crowd waiting for us, some of them with a sincere desire to hear and learn about the Christian religion, others for medicine, and many of them out of mere curiosity. This affords opportunity for another hour or two of preaching. Usually all attempts at sending the crowd away are of no avail and we simply have to put down the curtains and turn out the light in order to retire."

INDUSTRIAL WORK AT BHIMPORE

The industrial work at Bhimpore is an attempt to "make brick without straw." Mr. Raymond has little more with which to begin than his own enthusiasm and his empty hands and about 200 schoolboys to help. Several of the boys have already had an introduction to mechanics, for which some of them showed a real aptitude and enthusiasm. They have learned to handle tools and gained some knowledge of automobile machinery. Incidentally the mission Ford was given a new lease of life and the electric-light plant began to justify its existence!

One of the boys is being trained to be the chauffeur of a car belonging to a neighbor, the rajah of Lalgarh. The rajah asked the superintendent of the industrial work to furnish him with a Christian chauffeur as the Hindu drivers would not stay long, and when they left always took as souvenirs the most valuable accessories easily carried!

Mr. Raymond, however, soon found it impracticable to carry on this

work without a knowledge of the language and, upon the departure of Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Long for furlough, he and Mrs. Raymond are to occupy the Midnapore bungalow and give themselves to language study. Of necessity, the further development of the Bhimpore industrial work will be suspended until their return.

CONTAI RESPONSIVE TO THE GOSPEL

Rev. J. A. Howard, writes: "The year at Contai has been marked by excellent attendance at services. A Bengali song-service, followed by one in English, has been held on the veranda Sunday evenings. A number of times all the English officials have attended, as well as many Hindus and Mohammedans. Numbers of inquirers have come from surrounding villages. From one village over sixteen miles away, a delegation of eighteen young men came to hear more of Jesus. They listened for two hours to the good news of our wonderful Saviour. There is a general spirit of receptiveness to the gospel.

"Saturday evenings the church has been packed to see the stereopticon pictures of our Lord's life. These services have materially increased the attendance at Sunday worship. A large number of Hindu children have received instruction in the gospel from our preachers who teach them in the village schools.

"About two thousand patients were treated in the dispensary, each receiving a gospel message. The people believe in the mission medicine, coming as far as thirty-six miles to obtain it. We want them to believe just as strongly in the Great Physician.

"Christians in the four outstations suffered persecution, but where the persecution has been severest there are the most inquirers. Many are saying that they will become Christians. We need an outpouring of the Holy Spirit; then a great harvest is assured.

"The churches have done better in the matter of self-support than ever before. During the year, twenty-seven have followed Christ in baptism. With your faithful prayers we can be mighty harvesters for him."

Mr. N. G. Mohapatra, the first Indian to be given complete charge of a mission station, in his first annual report reviews the year's work at Hatigarh. It is interesting to note that in this village of nearly 400, seventy-two per cent. are Christians. The proportion of young people—fifty young men and young women, 112 boys and girls—augurs well for the future of the community. The church is independent and has a Sunday school and a boys' and a girls' Christian Endeavor.

There are two upper primary schools and two kindergartens with a total of eighty-seven pupils. The evangelistic work is going on well, in spite of the loss by death of two preachers. In conclusion Mr. Mohapatra says: "I am still doubtful if I shall be successful in my mission, being conscious of the fact that so many able missionaries failed in their attempt to settle the Hatigarh affairs. Of course, I came to Hatigarh with

a heavy heart, but to my constant prayer our dear heavenly Father blessed me so much that I have been partially successful. I still rely on his power, and hope that the Hatigarh affairs may be settled once for all in the near future."

EVANGELISM FEATURES YEAR AT JELLASORE

Miss E. E. Barnes writes: "The year 1922 began with a week of special meetings with our good brother Natabar Singh in charge, and the work was greatly blessed. Most of January and February was spent in evangelistic work. The workers and I camped in six different places, and we used the magic lantern a great deal and found it as usual a real help. The pastor, Benjamin Das, especially enjoyed using it and agreed that it was one of the best ways of presenting the life of Christ. We little thought that it would be his last cold season in the work he loved. It brought great sadness to us all when he died in Santipore in June, for we feel so much the need of young men of his spirit. We visited the villages and markets with the Bible-women and sold Christian literature when we could.

"The Bible-women's work continues regularly in and around Jellasore. I would be glad if more of the year could be spent in distant villages. Our Hindu neighbors in Jellasore are very friendly and come to us when they are sick or in trouble. There may be secret believers, but none have openly confessed Christ.

"We visit regularly the Hindu girls' school three miles away where we teach sewing, Bible stories, and, especially, Sunday school lessons. We have about forty church-members, some of them non-resident. We also have a Christian Endeavor Society which does some good work. At Christmas time the members prepared without help and gave nicely a drama of the birth of Christ and the death of Herod. The Indian people love to act out stories.

"Jellasore has been popular this year for gatherings. First of all, the girls of Sinclair Orphanage who had no place to spend their vacation came in two parties and enjoyed the fruit, the river, and the big compound. Then in September came our Balasore quarterly meeting and in October the biggest gathering of all—our first women's conference. Nearly all our stations were represented, and about 100 women attended. Our house and church were fully occupied day and night. We know that God's Spirit was with us as we prayed and considered the general theme, 'Advance Steps for Women.' We had two Indian women as speakers, Mrs. Shome of Midnapore and Miss Nirmola Nayak, the latter one of our own Balasore girls recently returned from Oxford, England, where she received a degree. We are convinced that when our Indian Christian women get enough enthusiasm added to their education and great love for our Master and Lord, much more will be accomplished for his kingdom in India.

THE YEAR AT MIDNAPORE

Miss Ruth Daniels, who during the year has had charge of the middle English girls' school and six lower primary schools, reports: "Our girls' school has about forty-five pupils, of whom eight are Hindus. The head mistress resigned in June and, since then, the Secretary herself has substituted. The second teacher, who has taken most of the responsibility, and others on the staff, have been most faithful. We have a splendid spirit of cooperation. A school conveyance has brought pupils from different parts of the town.

"Two natives chosen by the patrons were added to the school committee, making four Indian members. They have shown great interest and are standing back of the school in an encouraging and helpful way. I surely feel a real atmosphere of support and cooperation among our patrons.

"Of the six lower primary schools, one is a village boys' school, and another a boys' school on the edge of town. The other four are girls' schools, doing good work. The inspectress on her last visit wrote a very favorable criticism, declaring that the present grant is entirely too small. All our teachers are Christian women of deep sincerity in their consecration, and they regard their tasks not as secular posts but as opportunities for serving their Master."

"Our tour in February," reports Rev. H. C. Long, "was the most satisfactory of our term. There were in the party, besides the three of us, five preachers and three Bible-women. The automobile was a great help; in fact, except for that Mrs. Long could not have gone, and in that case the Bible-women could not have accompanied the party. We camped in four towns and the preachers and I made side-trips with the car. The total population of the towns visited is over 27,000. It is a matter of great regret that we cannot put a preacher in Ghatal. The people are very ignorant of Christianity, but the presence of a Christian Bengali subdivision officer and a girls' school with a Christian teacher, as well as the receptive attitude of many of the people, offer what I believe is an exceptional opportunity. Shortage of funds handicaps us.

"During the remainder of the year my chief work has been the Bible school. Four new students increased our number to twelve, half of whom were in the senior class, and upon them I spent the most time, principally in giving them a thorough course in the life of Paul. They also studied New Testament interpretation, pastoral theology and homiletics, and had a course in the Reformation and modern missions. It was my hope that in the last course the students would come to a better appreciation of what is being done to preach the gospel in the world, and of the present extent of the kingdom of our Lord. These six students did good work and received their graduation diplomas. It was a joy to teach them, and I have great hopes for their future service in the Master's kingdom.

"There is a body of earnest Christians in Midnapore, and this church has raised a larger amount than any other for home missions—Rs. 108.

The pastor's salary was also increased. He has taken a real interest in his work and is giving faithful service.

"I have talked personally of divine things with many young men. One educated young Hindu of good family has professed a belief in Christ, saying when persecuted by relatives, 'He is my Saviour. I will never leave him.' I am waiting for him to take the public step. Pray for him and for other seekers that they may glorify our Lord by a public profession of his holy name."

A YEAR OF PROGRESS AT JAMSHEDPUR

"In spite of the delays of contractors," writes Rev. Z. D. Browne, "our bungalow has been completed. The friends of our work have been very kind and generous, friends won by the zeal, energy, and effort of our predecessor, Rev. C. L. Conrad. Mr. John Rawlings of Pittsburgh gave the material and built himself, outside of work hours, two artistic fireplaces which are needed in the winter months. Our door-yard, once a wilderness of no man's land, has begun to blossom as the rose. Several friends sent plants and shrubs, and three men gave all the trees, plants, and flowers in their whole compounds, worth Rs. 300.

"The Indian pastor's house was completed in September. I give to Udoi Babu, who supervised the work, the credit for all its good points. At first, the coolies, masons and cartmen, in fact everybody, looked upon Udoi Babu with caution. He had to pay money down to get them to do any work or to secure materials. That suspicion has been removed, and now he is recognized and trusted as other contractors are.

"Mr. Lloyd Eller, the mission builder, is drawing plans for the church building, and the bricks have been hauled to the site. The original plan was to build the first church building for Indians alone, but the Indian people themselves asked that the first one be erected on the North Town site near the missionary's house. So the plan is to build one church building for Indians and Europeans on the North Town property."

JAMSHEDPUR INDIAN CHURCH

"Services have been held in Jamshedpur since 1918. In April of this year, the committee appointed at the quarterly meeting visited Jamshedpur, and the church was quietly organized with a charter-membership of sixty-three. During 1922 the church has given Rs. 225 toward the pastor's salary and Rs. 60 to home missions. This year it plans to pay Rs. 360 toward the pastor's salary. The highest paid member of the church, a most trustworthy man, has been made treasurer. Four have been baptized from Hinduism and three from Christian families. One of the latter is the pastor's son, who is now studying in Serampore college. He will most probably enter the ministry and walk in his father's footsteps.

"One service is being held in the bungalow Sunday afternoons. Before the church was organized two services for Oriyas and one for Telugus

were being conducted. The Oriyas and Telugus were friendly but not inclined to unite. Shortly after the organization they came together for a baptismal service. They sang in Oriya and Telugu, read the Scriptures in Telugu and Hindustani, gave the hand of fellowship in Bengali, and had a sermon in Hindustani. This was the beginning of conducting one service for all. Now one can hear the Telugus humming the tune of an Oriya song and the Oriyas humming a Telugu tune. The Telugus say that they do not want a Telugu pastor but Amrite Babu, the present pastor, who is a Bengali.

"To promote a spirit of friendship and to strengthen confidence in the church, a volunteer committee of two Oriyas, two Telugus, and one Bengali visited all the Christian homes—unity in action. Udoi Babu, who went with this committee, said: 'I am learning some very great lessons. I have never seen anything like this before in my life.' They are united by more than a formal organization; it is a spirit of Christian brotherhood.

"At first the young men were conspicuous by their absence from church services. They have now organized a Y. M. C. A. and have two Bible classes a week. They have revived their interest in the church and attend more regularly. Their effort to unite themselves in an organization is an appeal for a hostel. It would have gone a long way in helping to protect some of the young men who have gone into sin.

"Amrite Babu, our Indian pastor, is entitled to great credit as a tireless worker who has shown rare tact and Christian grace. He has faced hardships and has bridged over the barrier of languages, which is a real achievement. He has the confidence and love of the people.

"Since June an English service has been held every Sunday evening. The spirit is good, and the attendance is becoming more stable. The congregation has elected an advisory committee of five to help in the work of the church. A subscription book was started, and in the first month fifteen families gave Rs. 202. New families are coming every month.

THE FUTURE

"Every engineer I have met says, 'Jamshedpur is and will continue to be the largest steel center in India.' According to latest reports there are 900 Americans, 450 Anglo-Indians, and 87,000 Indians in Jamshedpur, and it continues to grow. No one can foretell what the future of this large industrial center will be.

"If need spells opportunity and obligation, there is plenty of both. When the ceaseless hum of the mill says, 'Work, work, work,' the voice of the prophet must cry out, 'Men, men, men.' Most of the foreigners will frankly say that they are here to make all the money they can as quickly as they can. In this subtle determined struggle for money, there must be a finger to point men to the skies lest their hearts become as hardened as the materials amid which they work.

"Though the task is hard, though results tarry, and rewards are small, denial of our obligation will never remove the need. We *must* minister

to our Christians, the Telugus from South India, the Oriyas from Cuttack and Balasore, the Americans and the Englishmen from our homelands. They must have a mask of religious worship, or their souls will be gassed in this atmosphere of indifference and irresponsibility, of pagan conceptions of morality and duty, of criticisms and compromise. We *must* go forward and conquer the enemy that is poisoning the air."

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION

Compiled by W. A. Stanton, D. D.

THE year 1922 opened in turmoil. India was seething with sedition. Everywhere extremist forces were openly arrayed against the government. Non-cooperation was rapidly developing into violent revolution. In spite of this opposition, however, steady progress has been made under the Reforms Act. We are now in the third year of the reforms, and it is not too much to say that real advance has been made. Both the provincial councils and the imperial legislative assembly at Delhi have given an excellent account of themselves. Provincial autonomy is rapidly developing.

Again, as in the previous year, we have to record the story of "depleted forces struggling under crushing burdens." In the spring of 1922 four missionary families and two single ladies went home on furlough, reducing the working force for the year to thirty-two families and thirty-two single ladies. This reduction of the force has made it necessary for many of our missionaries to carry heavy burdens, no less than six having two or more fields under their charge. At the close of the year the situation seemed much relieved by the arrival of strong reinforcements from America. No less than six missionary families returned from furlough, in a number of cases after long absence from India. Rev. and Mrs. Frank Manley were absent two and a half years, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Martin five years, and Rev. and Mrs. E. O. Schugren nine years.

The benefit of this large reenforcement, however, we will not reap, for in the spring of 1923 we will suffer very severe losses. No less than six missionary families and two single ladies will be leaving for the homeland. As we look over the situation, then, we find that we are right back where we started, that our losses have equalled our gains, and that our working-force is still woefully small.

THE INDIAN FORCE

If India is ever to be evangelized, it must be through the instrumentality of her own sons and daughters. They are the essential factor. The missionary, however long he may be in the country, is still a foreigner. He cannot escape being a "white man" and belonging to an alien race. The Indian worker, on the other hand, is one of the people. Born in an Indian home, he speaks their language, he thinks their thoughts, he lives their life. Christianity, when preached by him, and especially when exemplified in his life, ceases to be foreign.

The Telugu Mission from its inception has laid great emphasis on the development of a force of indigenous workers. Our statistics for the past

year show that we have today in the Telugu Mission 385 preachers and evangelists, 1,162 teachers in our schools, 181 Bible-women, and 158 other workers, making a total force of 1,886 Indian workers. We thank God for this noble band and rejoice that we have nearly 2,000 men and women whose lives are devoted to the establishment of the kingdom of God in India.

EVANGELISM THE PRIMAL WORK

In these days of manifold activities, it is well that we remember that the primal work of missions is evangelism. We have many forms of work, such as educational, medical, and industrial, but the aim of all is the introduction and the application of the gospel of Christ. This is the spirit which actuates our missionaries in all their work whatever the form may be, and this is the purpose which runs like a golden thread through all their endeavor.

When we think of the great ingathering in the Telugu Mission and realize that we have a Christian community of 200,000, it is easy for us to think that our task is about done. But there are still 600,000 unreached outcastes within the bounds of the mission. These people are open and accessible to the gospel. The barriers have been broken down, and great numbers of them have become followers of Christ. In the New India in which we now find ourselves, other forces are at work seeking to win them. It is for us to seize the present opportunity, to enter the wide-open door and to claim these people for God.

THE YEAR'S HARVEST

Baptisms in the Telugu Mission for the past year numbered 3,185, a somewhat larger ingathering than during the previous year. Kanigiri heads the list with 536, the largest number of baptisms in Rev. G. H. Brock's thirty-one years of service on that field. Bapatla reports 422 baptisms, Kurnool comes next with 348, the largest number, with one exception, ever baptized on this field in a single year. Nellore has had 180 baptisms. Rev. L. C. Smith reports: "There is not a village in which our workers are not welcome. The hearts of the people are open and prospects for the future are very inviting."

Some of the fields, comparatively unfruitful in the past, have had a bountiful harvest. Rev. S. W. Stenger reports 112 baptisms on the Nandyal field, the largest number in years. A still more remarkable development has taken place on the Kavali field in regard to which Mrs. Edwin Bullard reports as follows: "From the year 1896, when Mr. Bullard took charge of the Kavali field, until the present time, the work has been one of seed-sowing, but now, as will be seen from the list of baptisms which I give for the term, the harvest seems to be ripening fast." In the six years from 1915-1920 her list shows an average of twenty-three baptisms per annum, which rose in 1921 to 109 and last year to 135. Miss Dorcas

Whitaker reports 150 baptisms for the Sattenapalle field and many more asking for baptism.

THE GOSPEL IN THE VILLAGES

One of the most delightful experiences of the missionary's life is that of taking the gospel to the people in the villages. The reports of our missionaries ring with the joy of this great experience. Rev. T. V. Witter reports one hundred and ten days touring on the Podili field and ninety days on the Ongole field. Rev. W. S. Davis of Allur reports: "The whole field has been covered several times. Faithful work has been done and the seed of truth has been planted by preacher and teacher and Bible-woman. The prospect for a spiritual ingathering was never brighter." Rev. G. H. Brock gives this testimony: "Every day that it was possible was spent on tour. This always has seemed to me most important. Touring is the most delightful part of the missionary work as, in many ways, it is the most strenuous." We missionaries in Kurnool spent practically the whole of March and April on tour. Both the eastern and western portions of the field were covered and nearly every Christian village visited. Wherever we went we had a wonderful reception by our Christians. It was delightful to be among them once more and to see their joy and stedfast faith. The Sudras seemed more ready and eager to hear the gospel message than ever before. Great crowds gathered in every place and listened to the message with deep and absorbing interest. On this tour we visited 35 villages, held 56 meetings, traveled 250 miles, baptized 106 converts, and preached to great crowds of people. In October and November after the rains we spent nearly every week-end in the villages, holding meetings and baptizing converts.

WINNING THE CASTE MAN

The great ingathering in the Telugu Mission, which began in 1876 when 2,222 Telugus were baptized in a single day in the Gundlacamma River, was a movement among the outcastes. Here and there a caste man has been won, but broadly speaking the movement has been confined to the outcastes. Next above the outcaste Malas and Madigas in the Hindu social scale are the Sudras who constitute the middle classes in India and form the backbone of Hindu society. For fifty years the work of seed-sowing and preparation has been going on among them, and they have become permeated with the gospel message. They have been profoundly influenced also by the great movement to Christianity among the outcastes who are the servants in their houses and the laborers in their fields. Christianity, as ever in its history, is working from the bottom upward. Having won the outcaste and having laid deep the foundations of the kingdom of God in the hearts of the poor, the despised, and the friendless, it is now beginning to lay hold of the middle classes in India. It is the conviction of the most experienced missionary workers in India that the day is not far

distant when we will see an even greater mass movement among the Sudras than we have witnessed among the outcastes. When that day comes it will be like the inrushing of the ocean tides, and the kingdom of God will come with power. Our missionaries are beginning to see by faith the dawn of that day, and their reports breathe the spirit of a great longing and an ardent hope.

From the Nellore field Rev. F. P. Manley reports: "In moving about the field we are impressed with the approachableness of the caste people. Everywhere are signs that caste barriers are crumbling. God speed the day when the door of the church will not be barred by that invisible but bitterly stubborn and immovable obstacle." The difficulties which the caste people have to face in becoming Christians are thus described by Rev. T. V. Witter: "We are glad these converts from the outcastes have come, but our hearts are heavy that none from the caste people have come this past year. Never have we had more attentive and earnest hearing on the part of the Sudras. I believe that the faces of many of them are turning wistfully to Him, that the longing of their hearts is, 'We would see Jesus.' Many were the heart-to-heart talks I enjoyed with individuals, some seeking the light and others with their spiritual consciousness apparently unawakened. Many seem so near the kingdom, and yet they draw back in fear at the final step of baptism which will cut them off irrevocably from caste and Hinduism, in many instances from their friends and families, and involve them in persecutions. Pray that the Lord himself may strengthen their hearts to confess him boldly before men."

EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN

This is the sixth year of the observance of the evangelistic campaign in the Telugu Mission. It has now become a recognized part of our work and a powerful factor in stimulating our Christians to evangelistic endeavor and in training them for service. The campaign is generally observed during the month of May, which is in the midst of the hot season when most of the missionaries are at the hills. The significance of this is that the campaign is entirely in the hands of the Telugu Christians. It has become an indigenous enterprise. So far as reported the campaign was observed on eighteen different fields. Rev. Wheeler Boggess reports: "In no place have the preaching bands met with opposition. In some places they were received with marked cordiality. Occasionally, when a band was about to pass by a village without preaching, the inhabitants have said, 'Come and teach us also.' Sometimes after the meetings were closed and personal work was being done, individuals, especially women, have asked, 'How must we pray to Jesus?' Evidently hunger for the things of God is being begotten by these campaigns. The simple testimony of lay Christians has never failed to create a deep impression on Hindu and Mohammedan hearers. The Telugus are urged to make these campaigns their own voluntary service to evangelize their own land."

The summary of work done is as follows: Villages visited, 1,129; mis-

sion workers engaged, 400; leaders of bands, 229; volunteers, 1,533; prayer groups, 431; meetings held, 1,712; hearers, 63,253; number asking for baptism, 1,004; number receiving baptism, 345. It is interesting to note that Kandukur leads all fields in the number of baptisms, having eighty-seven. If we can secure the yearly observance of this campaign on every one of the twenty fields of this mission, instead of on eighteen as in the past year, we will have started a movement of tremendous power in the evangelization of the Telugu people.

This is the second year of Mr. Boggess' service as general evangelist of the mission. He has had a busy year, full of abundant labors. He spent 236 days touring in many parts of the Telugu country. The following extract from his report will convey some idea of the important service he is rendering to the mission: "Non-Christians of almost every caste have eagerly listened to public preaching and private conversation. Christians have been revived. Many Hindus have expressed a deep desire to get rid of sin and gain fellowship with God. Some of these have confessed that they believe Jesus to be the only divine Saviour. How many have followed out their desire I do not know. Among the most inspiring experiences of the past year were those in connection with a Convention of the Godavari Delta Telugu Christians who met in March at Narsapur. For four days nearly 2,000 people gathered in the great pandal erected at their own expense. More attentive and responsive hearers would be difficult to find anywhere. They had gladly contributed about Rs. 700 when the missionaries told them it was more than enough. After all expenses had been paid there was a balance of Rs. 200. All of the people who attended paid their own expenses."

THE GOSPEL AMONG HINDU WOMEN AND CHILDREN

One of our greatest tasks in India—perhaps the greatest—is to win the home for Christ. Here is the sacred shrine of Hinduism, the innermost sanctuary, set apart by solemn rite and immemorial custom to the wife and mother, secluded from contact with the outside world, and jealously guarded by the relentless hand of caste and the stern sanctions of religion.

One avenue of approach to these Hindu women is through the child. In Madras, Ongole, Kurnool, and other large centers, we have schools for Hindu girls, taught by Christian teachers and supervised by women missionaries. Thus through the child we get entrance to the home. In Kurnool, in the heart of the town, is one of these Hindu girls' schools. The head mistress and all the teachers are our own Christian women. The girls are taught to sing our beautiful Telugu hymns and to pray to Jesus. This school is a door of hope and opportunity to the bright and attractive little Hindu girls who throng its doors, and it gives us access to many homes which would otherwise be closed.

The other form of approach is the direct evangelistic work through the Bible-women and the women missionaries. Of this phase of the work

Mrs. W. E. Boggs says: "We carry on house-to-house visitation in Nar-saravupet town. Among the large number of caste people to whom we have spoken many are evidently longing to become followers of Jesus Christ, but they are bound by fetters of iron." Miss Julia E. Bent reports the work in Madras as follows: "The Bible-women and zenana teachers, a little band of noble women, have done their work faithfully and well during the year. Often I try to imagine what it must mean to a non-Christian woman whose life is largely bounded by her family and the walls of her house, to have a Christian sister, with her story of love and hope in Christ, visit her regularly. It is hard for us whose lives have always been surrounded by Christian influences to imagine what a blessing these Christian women are as they carry the message of salvation so quietly from home to home." Writing of the work in Ongole Miss Sarah Kelly says: "The two zenana teachers are doing good faithful work. New homes are being opened to us. Caste barriers are breaking down. While they are on tour in the villages and even in the town our women are asked to take food and are given water to drink out of their own vessels. Formerly food was served to them outside and water poured into their hands. Now they are invited inside the house and served as the caste women would serve their own people. The caste women are beginning to see a difference between themselves and our Christian women, a difference in dress, speech, and bearing, and so respect them."

Of the work in Nellore Miss Genevra Brunner writes as follows: "There are many encouraging results of the year's work. There have been conversions among the non-caste people, and several caste women have expressed themselves ready for baptism. Among these is one beautiful Sudra widow who has been a secret believer for years but has just recently had the courage to confess her belief openly. She says she wants soon to be baptized and enter the Bible school to learn more about the word of God which she loves."

THE CHURCHES AND SELF-SUPPORT

The establishment of churches, modeled after the New Testament type, is perhaps the most important work which the missionary has to do. The station churches, many of which are situated at important centers, such as Madras, Nellore, Ongole, Kurnool, Bezwada, Hanumakonda, Secunderabad, and all of which are located at the mission "headquarters" where they minister to large and important congregations, occupy a commanding place in the mission. Many of them have as pastors our finest young men who are taking a position of vigorous leadership among their people. One of the strongest and most aggressive of our churches is the Madras Telugu Baptist church which is under the pastoral care of Rev. D. Arogyam, a graduate of Madras Christian College and a most devoted Christian young man. A notable feature is that the evangelistic staff in the city, though supported by the mission, works under the direction of the church.

But the station church, with its crowds of boarding-school boys and girls, its large force of workers and its imposing building, erected either at mission expense or as the gift of some kind friend in America, is not the typical Telugu church. It savors far too much of the West and Western organization. If you would see the typical Telugu church, you must go out to Somaradevapalle or Regadaguduru, to the little village church with its thatched roof and mud walls and its humble village folk. There you have, in that little group of pastor and people and village elders, something indigenous and capable of indefinite expansion—an organization at once simple and yet powerful both for the training of the people and the evangelization of the land. The reports in regard to these village churches are, on the whole, most encouraging. Progress is being made. Rev. W. S. Davis says there are eight churches on the Allur field of which two were organized this year. These churches are in the midst of 120,000 people of whom only 915 have professed the name of Christ. "The darkness of midnight reigns all about them and they are as lamps set on a lamp-stand." On the Nalgonda field there are seven churches of which Rev. Cornelius Unruh reports as follows: "In the churches we have had marked progress. We noticed all the year that they were growing in spiritual power. All the pastors and preachers have worked hard." On the Kurnool field there are twelve churches, and the missionary there says: "Our village churches have had a year of steady growth and progress. One church which had been without a pastor for some years called a new man, and since his coming the church has taken on new life. Two of our churches have had very large accessions, each receiving over seventy new members by baptism."

Considerable advance is being made on all our fields toward self-support. Though only thirty-two out of 195 churches are reported as self-supporting, that figure does not represent the real situation, for on the Bapatla and Markapur fields the village work is said to be entirely self-supporting. Unfortunately local churches have not been established, so the number of self-supporting churches appears small. Furthermore even where complete self-support has not been reached, the steady advance in Christian giving is very marked. Church contributions at Hanumakonda continue to increase, and the home mission society has very nearly met the expenses of its preacher and has assumed his full support with the new year. The Sooriapett church has continued to pay the full salary of the pastor and three other workers. Christians on the Nandyal field have doubled their contributions.

The work on the Nalgonda field is rapidly being put on a self-supporting basis, for five out of seven churches are self-supporting, and only a very small amount of aid is being given to the other two. The churches are beginning to carry their own burdens. Every church has paid its allotment and somewhat more. The churches raised this year Rs. 1,802.

On the Kurnool field a wonderful year of Christian giving has been experienced, surpassing all records. One church gave over Rs. 600, another nearly Rs. 400, two gave over Rs. 200 each, and four gave over Rs. 100

each. The contributions of these Christians for church and benevolent purposes amounted to Rs. 2,402-8-0, and for the support of schools Rs. 1,374, the total being Rs. 3,776-8-0. This is by far the largest contribution from the Christians on this field in the history of the mission. The field work in Kurnool, Bapatla, and Markapur is now on a self-supporting basis, and there has been a great increase in the contributions of our Christians on nearly all fields.

INDIGENOUS EFFORT

The Kandukur field, handed over by the mission to the Home Mission Society of the Telugu Baptist Convention in 1919, has been administered now for four years entirely as an indigenous enterprise. At first it was managed by a subcommittee, but it was soon found necessary to have a man who could devote his whole time and attention to the development of the work. Accordingly in 1921 the Telugu Baptist Convention appointed Mr. P. Abraham, Secretary of the Committee, to this responsible position. In May, 1922, he took charge of the work, moving to Kandukur with his family and in October, at the meeting of the convention at Ongole, he was ordained to the gospel ministry to which he had long before received so clear and manifest a call.

With his appointment to Kandukur, Mr. Abraham has given himself with great devotion and enthusiasm to the prosecution of the work, and important developments have taken place there during the year. In his annual report he says regarding educational work: "One of the best ways to bring self-support in the village churches is by educating the people. That is the only way to make them have self-respect, and self-respect is sure to bring self-support, in fact no church is too poor to have self-support, but it is the will to have it which is required. Our hope lies in the children and the young men. Any mission that prepares leaders from its own field can hope to put the people on their feet, and such fields prosper, even though the Foreign Mission Society withdraws its help entirely. Any amount of money spent on the training of the people is not wasted. Those stations which have had boarding-schools have accomplished much in educating the people in Christian ideals. Kandukur has been miserably lacking in this respect in the past. The Home Mission Society has started a small boarding-school with six boys, and we hope to increase the number many fold. The children are regularly instructed in Bible knowledge and taught to pray. The progress made in nine months is astonishing. They have learned all the stories in the Gospel of Matthew and they are now studying those in Genesis. Every one of them can pray, and sing not less than twenty Telugu hymns. By their singing they help the preachers in street preaching. There are also four boys in the Ongole high school who are expected to work in this their own field after they finish their course."

"The Sudras earnestly hear the gospel," writes Mr. Abraham, "and co-operate with us on our tours, so that one is inclined to think that the Spirit of God is spreading from the Malas and Madigas to the Sudras.

And the time is not far distant when we shall have a mass movement among the Sudras. When the Sudra comes the problem of self-support will be solved. Our evangelistic campaign, conducted in May and June, was very successful. We had ninety-seven baptisms in six weeks and contributions amounted to about Rs. 70. The total number of baptisms for the year was 112."

OUR SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS

Though the question of the transfer of the Union Baptist Theological Seminary to Bezwada is held in abeyance on account of financial difficulties, it is gratifying to say that the two missions are now working in co-operation in theological education, and the union is an accomplished fact. Of the faculty, the American Baptist Mission provides two of the missionary teachers and three of the Indian staff, while the Canadian Baptist Mission provides one missionary and two Indian teachers. Thus the co-operation of the two missions has made it possible for us to have, for the first time in many years, a faculty of adequate strength. This alone is sufficient to have justified the union.

In July there was an entering class of twenty men and twelve women. The total enrolment was ninety-five, fifty-six men and thirty-nine women, compared with eighty-two the previous year. The students from the American Baptist Mission numbered thirty-two men and twenty-one women; from the Canadian Mission twenty-four men and eighteen women. To meet the demands of the new day in India we need a large number of higher-grade men as pastors of our churches and leaders of our people. It is to this school we look to furnish such leaders.

As to the spiritual life in the Seminary, Rev. W. E. Boggs writes: "The Seminary stands for the necessity of a deep spiritual life in every one who takes upon himself the work of the gospel ministry. We believe that only a regenerate, God-appointed ministry can be used of God for the redemption of India. Class work and routine duties sometimes cool the ardor of student and teacher, and we hail with joy any opportunity to 'come apart for a while' and give special attention to the nurturing of that life which the Spirit has begotten in us. Hence we invited Mr. Boggess to spare us a few days from his appointed task. He conducted a series of meetings extending over eight days, and the response was gratifying."

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

We are fortunate in having, as the representative of our mission on the faculty of Madras Christian College, Rev. A. S. Woodburne, Ph. D., who is now in the second year of his service in that capacity. Within the short time that he has been connected with the institution he has taken his place as one of the outstanding men on the faculty, and has been the recipient of many honors. His report is a testimony both to the powerful Christian influence of such schools and "the deep-rooted hold of Christianity on the heart of India." He says: "The Madras Christian College has had a good

year. We have been quite free from any disturbance due to the abnormal political conditions in the country and in that respect have been the object of envy of other colleges. The results of our students at the public examinations were very gratifying, fifty per cent. of the candidates for the B. A. examination being successful in both parts. In the B. A. honors examination one hundred per cent. of our philosophy candidates were successful.

"For many years the American Baptist Mission has been the only American organization contributing to the college. But we are glad to report that the American Arcot Mission has come in to share our work, and the news has reached us of the decision of the Methodist Episcopal Church to join with us in the near future. This is indeed heartening news. The Madras Christian College is without doubt taking the lead in educational standards and development in South India, and, if missionary education is to hold its prestige, it must be through generous cooperation.

"It is customary for each missionary professor to teach one of the college groups in Scripture. This year I have instructed four groups of the Senior B. A. class in the life and teachings of Jesus. It has been a great delight to experience the splendid response to the teaching, especially on the part of Hindu and Mohammedan students. I wish it were possible for some of our people in America to read some of the essays which I received in response to a request for a short personal appreciation of the personality of Jesus. I have become increasingly convinced that Christianity has a much firmer and more deep-rooted hold on the heart of India than most people realize. And I am sure that many graduates and students of the Madras Christian College, though they be enumerated in the census as Hindus or Mohammedans, are making a much greater effort to be true followers of Jesus Christ than many of us who are nominally Christian."

BOARDING-SCHOOLS AND VILLAGE EDUCATION

The station boarding-school is one of the most important factors in mission work. We might almost say that it is the heart of the mission enterprise, for without it we could have no workers and no educated Christian community. Only a very small proportion of our boys and girls ever receive any higher education. Practically all our mission workers—the pastors of our churches, the teachers of our schools, our evangelists, and our Bible-women—are products of our boarding-schools. Without these schools our work would soon come to a standstill and rapidly fade away. Occupying this vital relation to our work, they demand our best educational effort and our highest spiritual endeavor. Our statistics for the past year show that we have twenty-five boarding-schools in our mission with an enrolment of 2,634 pupils.

All the schools report a prosperous year with large attendance and considerable increase in income from fees. What becomes of the graduates may be seen from the report of Rev. J. A. Curtis of Donakonda. He says:

"Thirteen finished the eighth standard in April—four girls, seven boys, and two men—all Christians. The men were workers who wanted to improve themselves. Five of the boys went to villages and opened schools. In our opinion this return to villages shows our school fulfilling its purpose. Three boys went to the Ongole high school. One girl went to the normal training-school, and the other three to the Nellore girls' high school."

To understand the problem of village education we must get the background of an illiterate Christian community of 200,000 people gathered from the depressed classes during the past eighty-five years, practically none of whom are able to read or write. Rev. T. V. Witter describes the situation on the Podili field as follows: "The illiteracy of our large Christian community is lamentable. In many villages the number of literate Christians may be counted on the fingers of one hand. Illiteracy makes them the victims of the unscrupulous village officials and greedy merchants, and also militates against their growth in Christian experience and character." This description is typical of every field in the mission. The problem, then, is to produce a literate Christian community. That means there must be a school in every village in which there are Christians. What is the situation in the mission in this respect? How many of our Christian villages are without schools? Mr. Witter says that in more than half of the ninety-two villages on the Podili field where there are Christians, there are no resident Christian workers and no schools. On the Donakonda field Mr. Curtis states there are Christians in 130 villages but only fifty-six schools. That is to say, there are seventy-four villages on that field without school advantages. Though Rev. G. H. Brock has 200 village schools on his field, he still has fifty villages or more unprovided for. We may safely say that in many of the large fields of this mission where there are thousands of Christians, from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of them are without any educational advantages whatsoever.

But there is a ray of hope in the otherwise desperate outlook. The Christian community is awakening. There is a growing demand for education, a desire for something better and higher. From all over the field come reports of this. Rev. F. W. Stait says: "There are calls for resident teachers from every side." The people in Kurnool on becoming Christians ask for a school and a teacher. This is the first fruitage of the new life—the hunger of the heart for light and knowledge. From Madira Rev. Frank Kurtz reports: "The outstanding feature of the year's work has been the greatly increased interest in education. This seems due to various causes. The nationalist movement has profoundly affected the Christian community, even to the remote villages. Schools are better attended and better taught; schoolhouses are kept in better repair, and new ones are built."

Here then is our opportunity. For years it has been the inertia of the Christian community, their indifference to all our appeals and their contentment with the ignorance in which they have always lived, that baffled us and made it impossible to do anything for them. But a great change

has come. The people are awakening. They are no longer satisfied with the old life of ignorance and poverty. They want to *rise*, and they want their children to rise. This is a situation full of hope and fraught with great possibilities.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALING

Medical work in the mission is steadily growing in volume and efficiency. Donakonda is rejoicing in the opening of a dispensary which is already doing a large work and exerting a beneficent influence. Ongole is rejoicing in the completion of its great hospital plant. Dr. J. W. Stenger describes this undertaking as follows: "The year 1922 has seen the completion of the twenty-five buildings which form the Clough Memorial Hospital, though there are still some minor tasks to be finished. When you consider that all this work has been done by hand without any modern machinery or appliances and without skilled mechanics, and that the buildings are all of stone with stone floors, the six years it has taken seem a short period for the transformation of the waste land covered with dense cactus growth into this beautiful compound with its fine substantial buildings. The task of elevating two steel tanks, each of 2,000 gallons capacity and weighing 3,000 pounds, to a stone tower thirty feet high, without any modern appliances, has been 'some job'! We hope soon to have the pump and water lines installed, so that we can have running water in the buildings." The year has been a busy one in the hospital, as is indicated by the following figures: Maternity cases, 50; in-patients, 505; out-patients, 5,907; total treatments, 17,350."

During the past year the Vellore Medical College for Women completed the first four years of its history and presented its first class of fourteen Indian women graduates, not having a single failure in its list. Dr. Elizabeth Findlay, our representative on the faculty, reports the activities of the year as follows: "The enrolment in the Union Missionary Medical College for the year 1922-1923 has been seventy-five. Of these there are thirty-six Tamils, twenty-nine Malayalam, seven Telugus, and three Kanarese. Eight of the students are Hindus. Considerable advance has been made this year in the organization of student activities and the stimulation of a wholesome college spirit. Of our fourteen graduates two stood well up among the first fifty students of the Madras Presidency, one of them obtaining the gold medal in obstetrics. Eleven have been serving in mission hospitals this year. We are glad to report that the College Council has been strengthened by the coming in of the Canadian Baptist and Wesleyan Missions."

DISAPPOINTING NEWS FROM HOME

When the news was received from the Home Board last March, that from May, 1922, appropriations would be reduced twenty per cent., consternation reigned throughout the mission. Working as we do on the closest margin and with barely enough to meet the needs of a constantly expanding work, a reduction of twenty per cent. in appropriations seemed

little short of a calamity. However, it was an accomplished fact. The great Baptist denomination of America had not met its obligations. Receipts had fallen off tremendously, and the only course open was to reduce expenditure. Missionary advice was not sought. We were simply to take the medicine and—smile.

The most constructive action taken on any field is that reported from Kanigiri by Rev. G. H. Brock. We give it in full. "The financial cut hit our boarding-schools a hard blow. In the July quarterly meeting a full statement was made to the assembled representatives from the villages. They were informed that no pupils could be received into the boarding department. As there were girls ready to go to Nellore and to Ongole and about fifty boys and girls hoping to enter the boarding-school, the information that there was no money available came as a shock to all. The people appointed a special committee to see what could be done. This committee, after a full day of deliberation, recommended that the Christians of Kanigiri support thirty children in the boarding department and raise Rs. 1,000 toward maintenance. Then followed nearly two days of the most spirited discussions ever seen in our gathering. The following resolutions were finally adopted:

1. That a society shall be organized under the name of the Kanigiri Educational Society, for the improvement of the education of the Christian community of the Taluk.
2. That children shall be supported in the boarding-schools by this society.
3. That contributions shall be raised by the Christians of Kanigiri Taluk for the support of these children.
4. That all children who seek admission into the boarding-school shall have to have completed the third standard course in the village school.
5. That there shall be an entrance fee of Rs. 1-8-0 for each pupil and a boarding fee of Rs. 1 per month.
6. That every child shall supply himself with two suits of clothes.
7. That fifteen students shall be admitted at present in the boarding department and maintained for this year under the rules of the society.

During the five months that this scheme has been in operation, Mr. Brock states that Rs. 252-8-0 have been paid into the fund, of which Rs. 225 have been paid to the missionary for the support of fifteen children in the boarding-school. He characterized this action as "the most advanced step toward independence so far undertaken by the Christians of Kanigiri" and adds, "At the December quarterly meeting the people were more enthusiastic over this Educational Society than they were in July."

THE HARVEST

"Say not ye, There are yet four months and then cometh the harvest. Behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look upon the fields, that they are white already unto harvest."

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he send forth laborers into his harvest."

THE EAST CHINA MISSION

Compiled by Mr. E. J. Anderson

AT the time of compiling this report the Chinese have just finished celebrating their New Year. The East China Mission has passed through several deep shadows during the year so that the present feeling of happiness and good will as we look toward the future has come through tribulations. We hope that for you who read this report the sunny side will seem all the brighter because it is such a great contrast to the shadows.

POLITICAL DISCOURAGEMENT

No one who has not spent the last five or six years in China can adequately realize the discouragement that comes to us as we look at the political situation. At the beginning of each one of the five or six years we have all hoped that during that year surely China would be setting her house in order and unification would come. At the beginning of the last year we were sure, almost positive, that great day had arrived, but here have been civil war, bloodshed, the destruction of villages and cities by bandits, the capture of missionaries and foreigners, and all of the petty bickerings that have been present in the development of affairs of the new republic. Do you wonder that we become discouraged? Added to these difficulties has been the continued control of the government at Peking by self-seeking politicians who have not hesitated to use any means to keep honest and efficient men from having a share in the government.

Yes, the political situation looks gloomy, but "hope springs eternal," and we are hoping that the new year will see a large number of these problems solved. We believe we can see a larger proportion of trained, good men entering positions of importance. And so, while our hopes in the past have not been realized, we do not face the future with hopelessness, for we believe that China is on her way to take her place with nations who have fairly honest and efficient governments. With governors here and there showing evidence of real love of country, with a Christian general taking his place in the councils of military officials, with a growing tendency to attempt to secure honest and educated officials for cabinet positions, there are reasons to believe that a better day is dawning.

FAMINE AT OUR DOORS

Famines have become almost commonplace in China, but Chekiang province, in which all but one of the stations of the East China Mission are located, has been in the past comparatively free from famine. The

past year, however, has brought home to us real famine conditions and has shown us the impoverished condition of the people at our doors. Rev. L. C. Hylbert of Ningpo has seen much of this suffering. "The floods of last spring," he writes, "were terrible, and in addition several severe typhoons wrought great destruction. The road leading to our church at Siao Wong Miao is elevated above the surrounding country, yet in the trees along the road, higher than one's head, bits of straw are lodged marking the height of the water. The rice fields are in an appalling condition, the farmers getting only one-third of a normal harvest. Of five hundred homes in Mo Tsung, formerly considered a comparatively wealthy town in a fertile valley, three hundred homes were destroyed, hundreds of people were drowned and hundreds of others are homeless and living under the crudest kind of straw sheds. In Chusan, where the Baptists are responsible for the missionary work, literally hundreds of people are homeless and starving. A most thorough-going survey has shown that there are at least 300,000 destitute persons in Chekiang province. There are many cases of actual need among our church-members." The same story of disaster and destruction comes from Rev. A. F. Ufford of Shaohsing and from Rev. A. I. Nasmith of Huchow. Miss Stella Relyea writes from Kinhwá that thieving and robbery abound everywhere in the country, some of it in desperation because of lack of food.

Some of our missionaries in addition to their already heavy schedules have been called upon to serve on the famine relief committees and have discovered Chinese officials ready to rob the starving people in order to fill their own coffers. It is true there is some light even in this gloom, for it has shown the difference between Christians and non-Christians in the administration of famine relief funds and has brought opportunities to missionaries as well as Christian pastors to assist in the work of relieving the needy and thus has opened another door of approach.

DEPLETION OF THE STAFF

For the last few years not many new workers have come to the East China Mission, and the serious illness of a large number of our staff has made the burden especially heavy to bear during the past year. Dr. and Mrs. C. F. MacKenzie were forced to return to America in September due to health reasons and the great strain under which they had been working during the last two or three years. Their going was a distinct loss that we must feel for a long time to come. The ill-health of Mr. Hylbert which necessitates the return of Mr. and Mrs. Hylbert to America this coming June, the continued illness of Mrs. F. J. White which has made necessary her return, and that of Mrs. R. D. Stafford, Mrs. F. C. Mabee, Miss Emilie Schultz, and Miss Evelyn Speiden have cast a shadow over all the rest of us. It is only because of the courage, faith, and indomitable spirit of those most immediately concerned that they are able to say, "We must carry on."

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION

The financial depression is also a famine, a famine almost as much beyond control as that caused by the typhoon and storms in East China. Our hearts have gone out in sympathy and prayer to those at home who have been working day and night to raise the necessary funds, and this giving of our sympathy and prayer has made us realize that our own burdens are being borne by those at home as well as by us. It would be a false optimism, however, that would not recognize how disastrous this financial depression has been in its effect on some of our work.

Many of the day-schools in our mission have had to be closed, the grade of others has been lowered, and because of this reduction in elementary school work as well as the lack of financial resources, all supervision of these schools has had to be given up. Mr. Loh Z-ying, who returned from America a few years ago especially prepared for this kind of work and was giving splendid service, had to be transferred to other work. Thus the advance secured through three or four years of strenuous effort had to be given up. Long cherished plans have had to be forgotten or carried out with the greatest difficulty. I suppose no one at home can imagine what visions the New World Movement put into the minds and hearts of those engaged in school work, what pictures it gave to our school principals of good buildings, of adequate equipment, and of enlarged capacity to care for the many boys and girls who were anxious to avail themselves of the opportunities. To have these hopes disappointed and in addition to see progress already made cancelled—this has had a discouraging effect upon those of us who are in school work.

With regard to evangelistic work, Rev. A. F. Ufford of Shaohsing writes, "In order to meet this retrenchment in funds it has been necessary to substitute cheaper chapels in some places for better ones." It has also been necessary to remove support for day-schools which have long been held in connection with the chapels and which have been important points of contact for the preachers. But of all the evangelistic work, the community centers in Hangchow and Ningpo, being most recently begun, have suffered most seriously from the cut in appropriations. During the year or two of their existence these centers had been extending their influence in the most remarkable way, meeting definite needs in their respective communities and proving to be real means of evangelization. Rev. C. L. Bromley of Ningpo and Rev. J. V. Latimer of Hangchow are still carrying on valiantly in spite of greatly reduced resources.

In the medical work the retrenchment is certainly felt. The maternity department planned for and urgently needed in the Shaohsing hospital cannot materialize. For the lack of two or three hundred dollars the hospital there also has to go without an isolation ward. The hospital at Ningpo is on the eve of an astounding development in Chinese support, but it involves support by the Home Boards as well. The hospital at Kinhwa, in order to do its work effectively, needs additional appropriations, and they are not forthcoming and cannot be. The hospital at Yangtzepoo,

because of the fact that it has been self-supporting in the past but needs funds if it is to expand, must face the possibility not only of standing still but possibly losing its present gains. The union hospital at Huchow is in very serious need of additional funds, and yet we see no possibility of their forthcoming.

Mr. Nasmith sums up the financial situation in all missionary work when he writes from Huchow: "The financial situation at home is ever before us as a dread specter always saying 'No' to every cherished hope of advance, and ever there is the talk of moving the family, of closing the boys' school, saving needed dollars, crippling us as a station. We would like to be sensible and Christian about it all, but in spite of our efforts it affects us, our spirit, and the verve of our work."

It is in truth a dark burden, and only those who are on the field and have actually been through these experiences can rightly appreciate how it has brought us at times to despair and also to a recognition of our dependence on God for the securing of real results in our work.

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS

In spite of the discouraging gloom, the year 1922 will always be remembered as an epoch-making year in the history of mission work in East China. The events described below have not only been lamps, they have been whole suns in themselves, and it is because we have had these experiences that we in East China have a deep abiding joy and faith in the progress of the kingdom of God.

1. *The National Christian Conference.* The National Christian Conference, held in Shanghai last May, was the most remarkable event in the history of Christian work in China. Over 1,000 delegates, half of whom were Chinese, met to consider the work of the church of Christ in China, and out of their deliberations came a spirit of consecration and unanimity on what is the great message of the gospel, that we believe will affect the entire history of Christian missions in China. The visits of Secretary J. H. Franklin and Rev. and Mrs. Carey W. Chamberlin to East China, which were made in connection with this National Christian Conference, were also of great inspiration to us. To be able to show these representatives of the Board our work and present the needs to their very eyes was an opportunity that all of us appreciated. The inspiration that they themselves brought to us was, of course, a bright spot in the gloom which the knowledge of decreased financial resources engendered.

2. *Growth in Chinese Leadership.* While Doctor Franklin and Mr. Chamberlin were with us definite provision was made for turning over to native leadership the work of our entire Kinshwa station. None of us who had the privilege of being present at the meeting where this decision was made will soon forget the deep emotions that were stirred as we took this epoch-making step in the history of our mission work in East China. It is hard to realize that now for the first time the responsibility for the work of an entire station, including medical, educational, and evangelistic

work, is being carried by leaders of the native Christian church. It was with deep gratitude to God and earnest prayers for success that the new step was taken. The experiment, if such it may be called, is still in the early stages, but the reports of the work there and of the progress being made lead us to the belief that it will succeed and thus be a big step in the direction in which all of our mission work must go—that of being done by the indigenous church.

The increased efficiency of our pastors and the addition to their ranks of men trained in our seminary also give us real hope for the future. The setting aside of Mr. T. C. Bau to be secretary of the native association promises considerable advance not only in self-direction but also in self-support. The coming to the college of Dr. Loh Ling-su with a Ph. D. in education, a product of the college returning to his Alma Mater, is another event which promises greater leadership in our educational work. Mr. S. C. Lo's work in Kinhwa has also given us great hope for the future possibilities of work done for the Chinese by the Chinese.

At the Huchow Baptist Academy one of our graduates is giving splendid service as vice-principal. The Shaohsing girls' school has had a very good year under the leadership of Miss Nyi, a graduate of Ginling College. Mr. T. K. Van has just gone to America for further study after having ably filled the position of acting principal in Ningpo during Mr. F. C. Wilcox's furlough. Mr. T. C. Wu, a graduate of Rochester Theological Seminary and one of our own Shanghai Baptist College graduates, is doing splendid work, under the most up-hill conditions, in our Baptist church in Shanghai. And so the list might go on indefinitely, showing how the Chinese, trained in our own schools, are stepping into places of leadership. Before many years we should be able to see the effects of this native leadership.

3. *The Growth of Christian Influence.* Testimonies of the growing influence of Christian work among the Chinese come from all quarters. Mr. Latimer, referring to the straw vote solicited by the *Weekly Review of the Far East* on the twelve greatest living Chinese, says: "It is interesting to note that of the twelve receiving the highest votes seven are Christians. In the second group of twelve, four are Christians. Being a straw vote this proves nothing, but it does show that the reading public is not afraid to express itself concerning men even though they are Christians. Dr. Sun Yat Sen leads them all, but is followed very closely by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian general about whom so much has been written." Mr. Ufford, in writing about famine relief work, says, "It is a testimony to the sterling qualities of the Chinese Christians that the magistrates who are in close touch with all classes and conditions of people insist on having Christians go out to assist in the distribution of flood relief." In referring to the combined graduating exercises of boys' schools in Shaohsing, Rev. David Gustafson mentions that the district magistrate, the leading official of a district with over 1,000,000 population, was present to make an address and give each graduate an extra gift. He is entering his own boy in the Baptist higher primary school this fall.

4. Community Centers as Beacon Lights. In Hangchow the new community center has been open seven days in the week. A total number of 51,356 people have made use of the center during the year. The budget is \$2,400, of which \$1,400 was raised in Hangchow. Among the activities the following list may be significant: An English night-school, a reading-room, a library, a game room, a boys' club, a literary society, lectures in science, religious talks to the night-school, the weekly prayer-meeting of the church, evangelistic preaching, socials and entertainments, staff meetings, and committee meetings. All or most of these and, in some cases, more activities are pursued in Ningpo and at our Yangtzepoo social center. In Ningpo the social center has forty-three students in its day-school, twenty regular students in the free night-school, thirty-four in the English night-school, and a daily attendance of from forty to fifty regular readers in the reading-room. Last spring the campaign to raise \$100 from Chinese friends for a kindergarten was so successful that in September the kindergarten was opened with an enrolment of thirty-three. The daily vacation Bible school had an enrolment of eighty. During the early fall Mr. Bromley reports a Bible study campaign in union with the Presbyterians and the Y. W. C. A. which enrolled 528 young men in classes to cover a twelve-weeks' course of study. Yangtzepoo, the oldest of our community centers, has so commended itself to the community that it is almost self-supporting, and plans are under way to provide a plant adequate for its growing needs. Huchow has no regular social center but has inaugurated a very successful piece of social service—"a bathroom warmed with an oil-heater where the old-fashioned Saturday bath of New England fame can in a small way become a transplanted institution." Mr. Nasmith says: "It is a great satisfaction to see the women and children at church Sunday morning with clean faces. Cleanliness being next to godliness, we are hoping that this may become a settled habit."

5. The Annual Conference. The annual conference was held this year in October in Hangchow at the nationally famous West Lake. The natural environment was most beautiful. Many said that it was the best conference they had ever attended. Mingled with the reports of closed schools and retrenchments was a note of consecration and faith, and the whole spirit of the conference was one of determination to make more strenuous efforts than ever to extend the kingdom of God in China. Those who have spent many years of service in China say that there has never before been a conference which has brought to us such unity and enthusiastic devotion to the task, and it has been one of the features of our work that has enabled us to adopt the watchword "Be of good cheer, for I have overcome the world."

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

No one could watch the graduating classes from our mission schools without being deeply thrilled with the promise held out to China and to Christ's kingdom in the lives of these graduates, for most of them are

Christians. Last June the union girls' high school of Hangchow graduated a record class as to size—twenty-four—small compared with classes in America, but for China it is very large. "Two of them have gone to college," Miss Ellen J. Peterson writes, "two to the Bible teachers' training-school, and twenty are teaching." Miss Relyea writes from Kinhwa: "We graduated twenty last June—ten from the higher and ten from the lower classes. These girls are all looking forward to higher education and spheres of usefulness. We have a unique place in the educational work of our whole district. Our school is regarded as the best in this district and we have the confidence and regard of all our educational leaders."

HANGCHOW

Miss Peterson writes from Hangchow: "At the union girls' school the raising of about \$4,000 for an outdoor gymnasium is an outstanding event. The girls in school raised about \$500, and Governor Lu of Chekiang Province gave \$3,500. Another event is the appropriation of the last third of the money needed for a dormitory, the share of one of the cooperating missions, so that we can begin building."

At Wayland Academy the enlarged plant has been filled to overflowing. Rev. E. H. Cressy has had heavy responsibilities as secretary of the East China Educational Association in addition to his work as principal of Wayland. The enlargement of the plant has been due to the use of \$8,500 gold which had been designated to Wayland some time ago and which was used to buy additional land and remodel some of the older buildings. This with the consequent increase in enrolment makes Wayland about the largest school in the mission outside Shanghai Baptist College. A local campaign succeeded in securing funds amounting to \$5,000 for an outdoor gymnasium.

•HUCHOW

The boys' academy has had the largest enrolment in its history with the third year of high school added for the first time. With the return of one of its own graduates, Mr. Shi, as vice-principal, a great deal of the burden of administration has been taken from Mr. Clayton's shoulders. At the time of reductions in appropriations, the teachers, students, and friends of the school rallied to its support, giving gifts of money and service that meant real sacrifice.

The girls' school has launched a campaign to open a junior high school that will meet a very definite need. Inasmuch as no additional funds are available from home, it has been necessary to secure local support, and Miss Edna Shoemaker is hoping to have a much better school with no additional outlay.

The woman's school finds itself constantly increasing its field of usefulness. Women are coming from all parts of the province to attend. Due to a gift from Mrs. M. G. Shirk who recently visited the field, an additional dormitory is being erected which will provide for the much needed expansion.

SHAOHSING

Writing about the boys' school Mr. Gustafson says: "Last year I reported the rapid growth in enrolment for Yuih Dzae. The total attendance for the first term of 1921-1922 was 108, and for the following term 145. For the first term of 1922-1923 we can report 159 pupils in attendance. This last figure could easily have been much larger, for we turned away twenty applicants to our middle school department alone, something quite new for us."

Miss Leila B. Droz reports concerning the girls' school: "Miss Nyi and I have so arranged the schedule of classes that we are both free on Wednesday afternoons to visit the homes of our schoolgirls. We have been very cordially and kindly received by the mothers, and I am sure that we have made contacts that will bring results in larger enrolment. In order to train the girls and teach them poise and dignity, we have made each class responsible for entertaining and serving their mothers at an afternoon tea."

From the industrial school Miss Marie A. Dowling reports: "Most of our 109 workers live in their own homes, coming once a month for new work which is returned the following month. Nearly all attend church services quite faithfully. The Christians attend every Sunday and non-Christians rarely less than twice a month. In addition each woman has individual attention from the Bible-woman and often special teaching on work-distribution days."

Miss Droz says of the woman's school: "When the twenty-five per cent. cut came to our mission, it was thought best to omit the appropriation for the woman's school, but Mrs. Goddard was determined to continue for at least six months even without help from mission funds. The teachers arose to the emergency and offered their services to help carry on the work, and they have taken on additional hours without extra pay."

KINHWA

The boys' middle school in Kinhwá has the largest enrolment of its history—nearly eighty-five. With the help of Mr. S. C. Lo who returned from America a year ago and that of Mr. Dai, the principal, it has made rapid advance in efficiency of instruction as well as in enrolment. Miss Relyea writes regarding the girls' school: "Our school has been privileged to fill quite a large place in our East China mission. Every one of our Christian hospitals has one or more of our girls in training, and the union nurses' training-school claims four. Several of our girls are finishing the high-school work in the union girls' high school in Hangchow. We have had 100 pupils in the school this term—fifty in the higher classes and the same number in the lower classes."

NINGPO

With the return of Mr. Wilcox to the boys' school and the maturing of plans for union, the Ningpo boys' academy is entering on a new stage

of its rapid growth. The presence of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin and Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox gives a standing to the school that invites the enrolment of students from all over the province, and Ningpo Academy is continuing to have the experience of turning away from its doors boys by the score. In cooperation with the Presbyterians, Ningpo Baptist Academy will take care of the junior middle-school students, while the Presbyterian plant will be used for the senior middle-school students. Teachers will be interchanged between the two schools which are on opposite banks of the river.

The Ningpo union girls' school has become a reality, and the second term of this school year is starting in the new building erected beside our Baptist girls' school. Miss Dora Zimmerman has been elected principal of the union high school, and Miss Viola Hill is caring for the administrative work of the higher primary department as well as the woman's school during Miss Mary Cressey's absence. Miss F. Jane Lawrence writes, "Although many unlooked-for happenings have dissipated some of our energies this past term, still I believe our girls have come through these experiences chastened and more ready for unselfish service."

TINGHAI

Mr. Hylbert writes concerning the development at Tinghai: "You have heard about Tinghai where the Chinese gentry have done so splendidly in establishing our academy. Many have had a share in this work. The school was opened at the beginning of the spring term, 1922, in the new buildings on the new campus. For this plant West Virginia Baptists contributed about \$30,000, the Chinese gentry contributed \$42,000 for buildings and established an endowment fund of about \$200,000. Five large buildings are completed. The school has twenty-two teachers and 528 students in the day-school and about 100 in the night-school, thus becoming the largest school in the East China mission lower than college grade."

SHANGHAI BAPTIST COLLEGE

Coeducation at this well-known institution is reported by Miss Leontine J. Dahl: "In the spring of 1922 seven young women were temporarily housed in the old science department classrooms on the third floor of Yates Hall. During the summer it was thought possible to provide fairly adequate accommodations for as many as twenty young women. Applications came in until it was found imperative to take twenty-five, and the actual enrolment was finally twenty-seven." Mrs. Mabee writes: "A new day in China for women! The boys welcome the girls here most heartily, and while there is no social life of the kind possible in America, we believe that a genuine, mutual respect which grows by working together will lay the basis for friendship between the sexes in the years to come."

President White reports: "The faculty now numbers about fifty while the student body is 565—300 of them in the high school and 265 in the

college. Twenty-two of the latter are girls, and about twenty are students for the ministry, the largest number in any Christian college in China or perhaps in any Baptist mission college in the world." In one room in the new science building the work of the Shanghai industrial research laboratory is carried on. Here with modern equipment two Chinese students are doing intensely interesting work on China's industries—textiles, coal, oil, and minerals. The college now boasts of the best educational department of any mission college in China. We are proud to have received this word of commendation from several of the members of the Educational Commission. The return from America of Mr. Loh Ling-su, Ph. D., already referred to, has greatly strengthened the staff of the department. The new science building has been completed during the year. The new academy building, the gift of the Southern Board, is nearing completion. The new woman's building is half-way completed and will be one of the finest on the campus. The money for the woman's kindergarten normal building is in hand, and construction will begin very soon.

Shanghai Baptist College this year furnished sixty of the 300 young men and young women students who constituted the Shanghai community chorus. This group gave a Christmas concert in the town hall before an audience of several thousand people, and the college is proud to have been able to furnish so large a proportion of the members of the chorus and the leader. The concert was a splendid tribute to the work of mission schools in stimulating love for and ability to sing Christmas songs.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

More thrilling than any graduation day is decision day, the day when young men and women in our schools make definite decisions for Jesus Christ. The following extracts from missionary reports reveal the joy and the hope in the evangelistic achievements of the year. Miss Peterson: "Last April Miss Margaret King of Yangchow came and held meetings for three days with good results. Many of the Christian girls were helped, and thirty-seven girls and one teacher made definite decisions to follow Christ." Doctor Latimer: "On Christmas night I had the privilege of baptizing sixteen young men; then the last day of the year I baptized twenty-nine. During these last two weeks more than 100 applied to our two churches for baptism." Mr. Nasmith: "In one of our country churches the pastor has a list of seventy homes registered as Christian. He says, 'I do not count individuals but homes.' On the chapel wall is a diagram showing how the present membership has spread from individual to individual, the true line of apostolic succession. It is no insignificant thing that in all these homes the people have taken down or publicly burned the idols in avowal of their turning to the true God." Mr. Nasmith also tells of the baptism of five men in a stream that had its source in a mountain famed for its lofty temple and well-trained priests. Miss Relyea: "Eleven of the girls in the Chung Mei school decided for Christ." Miss Hill: "The Saturday evening before Christmas we had a praise and decision

meeting, and ten women voluntarily offered to give their hearts and lives to Christ." Mr. Gustafson: "Eight boys graduating last June all came from non-Christian homes, but all were Christians and members of the Baptist church by the time of graduation, the last one being baptized last spring." Miss Droz: "Twenty-one of our girls were baptized last fall, and several others will be ready soon." Doctor Goddard: "During the year, two have been baptized who first became interested in Christianity while in the hospital." Mr. Mabee: "The religious life and work at Shanghai Baptist College have given us cause for great thankfulness. In addition to regular religious services, we had, as usual, evangelistic meetings each of the two semesters. Some fifty students were baptized."

CHINESE ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY

It is most encouraging to us that the Chinese are themselves getting under the load and helping to lift. As evidence the following events will testify. The swimming-pool at Shanghai Baptist College was constructed from funds raised by the students themselves under the leadership of Doctor Chen. Doctor Latimer writes that his night-school Bible class has just considered opening a free school for the poor in their neighborhood. "It is fine," he says, "to watch these men of wealth and position go down night after night to teach the less fortunate of their own people." In Huchow district a native preacher who had intended to resign is still continuing to help, receiving no salary from the mission and accepting only the contributions from the church-members. In Ningpo the kindergarten at the community center was made possible through contributions from the Chinese. Mr. Ufford writes that the Shaohsing city church raised \$45 for Christmas purposes, out of which \$32 went to flood sufferers and \$10 to home mission work in Yunan, only three dollars being spent on the local celebration. He also reports an increase of sixteen per cent. in local contributions over the previous year, and that from church-members many of whom were affected by the flood. The funds for the Tinghai boys' school were raised for the most part from the Chinese. In Shanghai our Baptist church was forced to give up its rented quarters during the year and move into a much more expensive building involving the raising of a special fund of \$2,600 in order to secure and refit the new quarters. This church with less than one hundred members on its own initiative and responsibility has succeeded in carrying this staggering burden without special assistance. When will this church with its splendid, educated membership and its enthusiastic, devoted leader, Pastor T. C. Wu, receive the help for the new plant it so urgently needs?

MEDICAL WORK

Throughout the mission medical missionaries are becoming impressed with the need for doing their work in the most modern, efficient fashion. This is with no thought of making the message less evangelistic, but because it gives a greater opportunity for the gospel message to reach a

larger number. At Huchow the hospital building, made possible by co-operation between the Northern Baptists, the Southern Methodists, and the China Medical Board, is in process of construction, and Doctor Leach, who is our representative there, is looking forward to great advance in medical work as a result of the added equipment and capacity which this new plant will make possible.

From Shaohsing Doctor Goddard reports: "The one outstanding feature in the work of the hospital for the year covered by this report is the building of a third story and attic on the original main building. This has added about 7,000 square feet to the original capacity of the hospital. It is a pleasure to report that at last the X-ray is in working order. More significant of the growth of the institution was the graduation last June of our first class of nurses. It marks the consummation of what we have been striving toward for years. The greatest problem before us just now is securing an adequate staff. Last fall several candidates were available, but on account of the financial stringency the board felt unable to send even one."

At Kinhwa the hospital has been entirely in charge of Doctor Shen and Doctor Liang who have worked in the past with such efficiency in cooperation with Doctor MacKenzie. Miss H. N. Smith of Ningpo was transferred to Kinhwa this fall to help in the work of the woman's department, and Miss Lillian N. van Hook has been serving as secretary and treasurer for all departments of work there. The whole mission is watching with the greatest interest the work that these splendidly trained Chinese are doing in this hospital and in the religious work in Kinhwa.

The Ningpo hospital is facing the most startling development of any of our hospitals from the point of view of securing Chinese support. There are excellent prospects of securing anywhere from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars from interested Chinese who see in the hospital work a remarkable manifestation of unselfish service to their country. If these plans mature it will mark a new day for medical work in East China. Doctor Thomas and Doctor Grant have been working under tremendous pressure to carry on the ordinary work of the hospital as well as meet and cultivate these contacts with the Chinese gentry.

Dr. J. W. Decker, since his return from the language school last May, has found the work of the Yangtzepoo hospital making greater and greater demands and gaining a remarkable support from the community. All the funds for maintaining the hospital and paying the staff have been secured from industries located in this community. The problem of giving adequate service and providing for the various needs which are constantly arising, seems to involve the securing of cooperation with the large St. Luke's hospital established by the Episcopal Mission.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

The University of Nanking in which we are cooperating in the departments of agriculture and missionary training, has received a great im-

petus in its agriculture work in the gift of a large sum of money from the international famine relief committee. This sum will be used to develop agricultural training in intermediate schools as well as colleges in this part of China.

The language school has found itself very badly cramped for room, and plans are under way for the construction of new dormitories. Dr. J. W. Decker, who is in his second year of language study in Nanking, speaks thus of his work in teaching a Bible class composed of students from various schools: "I find the Chinese students an earnest group, very seriously interested in anything Western which may benefit them spiritually or otherwise. They are not hurrying head over heels to become Christians, but they want to learn about Christ."

Instead of the ten or more new missionaries that we usually have studying in Nanking, Doctor and Mrs. Decker, Miss Webster, and Miss Schultz of the Woman's Board are the only Baptist missionaries there at the present time. This is due to the financial stringency at home which has made the sending of more missionaries impossible.

CONCLUSION

In this brief journey through the lights and shadows of our mission work in East China, no doubt the lights have been more prominent than the shadows, and this is as it should be, of course. The East China Mission is located in the most progressive part of China.

The mission believes that it can face the future with confidence. God has blessed us bountifully with young men and women who are coming through our educational institutions and going out into the fields for service. We have come through gloom and heavy shadows but we believe that the foundation work that has been laid for the coming of these splendid young men and women to take up the task assures the continuance of the work. With the spirit of the unconquered Christ and his promises, we know that the way leads onward.

THE SOUTH CHINA MISSION

Compiled by A. F. Groesbeck, D. D.

WRITING a report for the South China Mission for the year 1922 is on the whole a delightsome task. In spite of cuts and typhoons, God's truth is marching on. The first National Christian Convention was held in Shanghai, and to this not only the mission but the Chinese churches sent delegates and are represented on the National Christian Council which carries on until the next conference meets. The three missions of the Society held their first national conference and the organization will in all probability become permanent. Our schools also sent their delegates to the Conference of the World's Christian Student Federation at Peking. Thus at a glance we see not only how the Christian forces in China as a whole are meeting the challenge of the hour but also how the Christian forces of the South China Mission are uniting in the task of building the republic into the kingdom of heaven.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Politics in China remain a jumble of conflicting interests. For some time it looked as though the questions at issue would be fought out along the line of "North and South," but following the breaking up of the North into two parties, the South also took sides in the matter, which divided it into two hostile camps. Sun Yat Sen's undefeated troops have made their way into Fokien and are fighting for a foothold there to begin operations for the retaking of Canton. China today has more soldiers under arms than any other country in the world and she is not attacked or even threatened by a foreign foe. Bribery and squeeze were never so universal and never so brazen as today. For this great army and for this "squeeze pidgen," the people, in the last analysis, must pay the bills.

The man who knows only the political phase of China is certain to be pessimistic about her future. The man who knows the people, whether he be minister, missionary, trader, or consul is not ready to give up hope of her redemption still. While we of this latter class are aware of this political death from above, we are cognizant of the new life beginning to manifest itself. As life is stronger than death, so we are not worried about the ultimate issue. From hundreds of missionary schools and also from government institutions, there are pouring out into the Chinese nation thousands of young lives impregnated with high moral and Christian ideals. They are in most cases young men, and they are finding it difficult to gain footing, and when footing is once gained, they are finding their strength insufficient to stand out against the forces opposed to them. The

kaleidoscopic changes in the Peking government show this but notwithstanding the difficulties mentioned, when Shantung negotiations are to be put through or Chang Tso-lin is to be driven back from the gates of the city, when a premiership or other difficult position is to be filled, Christian men must be called upon, or the cause fails. A newspaper published in Shanghai recently took a straw vote to ascertain who might be considered the twelve leading men in China. Forty names received votes, and out of these, twelve were avowedly Christian. This is the more striking when it is remembered that the paper is a non-Christian periodical. Moral force is still the greatest power in China, and he who makes his appeal to that force will find himself on the winning side in the end.

THE STUDENT CLASS

Students are favorable to Christianity and we have our greatest opportunity for evangelism with them, but we must remember that few of them are interested in our Western interpretation of Christ's life and teaching. In our Inter-Mission Conference, a returned Chinese from America said: "We want Christ but we want to interpret him in our own way. We Chinese are not interested in church creeds and statements of Christianity. These do not appeal to us at all. It is Christ untrammelled that we want." Several students in the audience were asked if that statement represented the feeling of the educated Chinese generally. They all replied in the affirmative. I think myself that young China will find even the most ancient statements of Christian truth of value, but if they can really get hold of Christ himself, their interpretation of him will be adapted to the Chinese type of mind and may even add to our appreciation of our Lord's unique universality. But whether we like the Chinese interpretation of Christ's teaching or not, it is every day becoming more apparent that they are going to make it, and make it without let or hindrance from Mission Societies.

In passing, I may say that I think this freedom of young China from all dogmatic trammel, with its insistence on the right, and the authority for them of their own interpretation of Christ, is the ground of much of the present criticism that missions in China are unorthodox. In many cases it is rather that the Chinese, in an age of revolution, are attempting to give expression to opinions of their own, than that the missionaries are responsible for statements which do not altogether harmonize with the traditional molds of thought and expression. It is impossible to introduce real Christianity into the hearts of a conservative people living under an imperialistic form of government and not have a revolution. No doubt much of value in a political and religious way has been lost through the change. The Republic is still mainly an ideal far above men's attainment, while they flounder in a mass of political mud, but here and there men are getting their feet on solid ground. It is not to be wondered at that young China does not know exactly where to take her stand religiously. Of course they make unwarranted statements, of course some minds are a

congeries of vagaries, but some are getting hold of the truth. With true faith in Christ, the new China can work out her own salvation, though we may sometimes wish it were with more fear and trembling.

EVANGELISTIC RESULTS

To speak more specifically of our mission, the year shows a rather small number of baptisms. But it must be recognized that just now we are in the midst of a time of seed-sowing. Never have the thoughtful people been so ready to listen to our message. Opposition to Christianity has practically ceased. We are no longer shunned as once we were by those who consider themselves of some account in this world. Students in our schools are being permitted as never before to unite with the church. Although the church still makes its appeal to the poor and unfortunate, to the man who has failed when the odds were against him, yet the old order changes and the church is now making the stronger appeal to men of better caliber, to the men who have won out. It is the ideal of Christ—that he came not to be served but to serve and give his life—that is taking hold of men's minds today and God be thanked for it. Men by the hundreds are coming to see that if the political life of China is to be saved in these days of transition from the old order to the new, China must look to the teachings of Jesus and to the power of his endless life. There has never been a greater hour in the history of missions than the church faces in China today. If the missionary movement can be wisely directed the next few years, we may reasonably expect that the sentiment of the people will become predominantly Christian. It is too soon to say what course organized Christianity will take. The deeper and more vital thing is that it is coming in power upon the people of the land.

In view of what has been said concerning the students, it is of interest to note that a very large proportion of those uniting with our churches are found to come from our schools, and a large percentage of these students seeking baptism are from our academies. These facts are significant. It was only last spring that the students at Peking launched their anti-Christian movement. At the outset it bade fair to sweep over the land but time proved that there existed no such anti-Christian sentiment as the leaders were counting upon. Even non-Christian men came to the defense of mission work in China and of the truth as Jesus taught it. The sudden collapse of the whole movement revealed beyond a doubt that the students as a class are not opposed to Christianity. At the same time, the fact that large numbers from higher institutions of learning are coming into the church, shows that students, when they come to think for themselves, are favorably disposed toward Christianity.

Although ultimately the churches will develop much more rapidly with what may be called "school evangelism," the immediate result will be a smaller number seeking admission to the churches. This will be especially true of our mission because we lack the leaders for the masses. College students and returned students from America ought to be able to take up

the work that missionaries must lay down to such a large extent, under the pressure of the educational and evangelistic opportunities presented by our schools. If these men who are trained in our schools will get under the burden of the evangelization of their own people, they can do it infinitely better and more successfully than we can.

EFFECTS OF REDUCED APPROPRIATIONS

I am sure it will be expected that something be said about the effects of cuts in appropriations. The cut began only last year, so the ultimate good or evil is not to be measured very accurately at this stage. Missionary genius may be said to consist in knowing what to leave undone. Before every wide-awake mission or missionary there stands a myriad of things that ought to be done, most of which, from the very nature of the case, are impossible. It may be regarded a wise dispensation of Providence that compels careful consideration of what can be left out of a mission's policy or a man's program. In this respect the good effects of the cut are already patent to the observing eye.

The cut has perceptibly increased our love for one another and has led us to wise self-effacement, which are distinct gains. I am not making any revelation of missionary failure in love and sacrifice. In face of the multitude of things that ought to be done, when the stream of appropriations flows on steadily and is constantly deepening and widening, every man naturally wants all he can get for the needs which are pressing on his own immediate field. But when the cut comes, we learn to bear one another's burdens and so fulfil the royal law of Christ. We learn to deny ourselves in order that the highest interest of the whole may be conserved.

The cut helps to stir up the Christians in the grace of liberality, but the advantage here can be greatly exaggerated. The wise and large-minded are already giving well toward their limit; the ignorant cannot see that they should give any more though the heavens fall and are likely to set the whole thing down as a ruse to get more money out of them, and so they set their minds stedfastly to oppose any such scheme. The great advantage is that the cut puts a brake on missionary liberality and stirs up the Chinese leaders to seek funds inside and outside the church. But the fact remains that work for women who are not mothers of boys and work for girls does not yet in this land command large support from the people generally. A cut here means a cut to the quick. It is easy to say that the cut ought to increase Chinese support, but there is not much sentiment in favor of work for women, except on the part of men who are already suffering a cut in appropriations for general work. Naturally, to these men, the thing of first importance is the support of the church as such.

It is my opinion then that both directly and indirectly our work for women is to suffer most, and this in turn will sooner or later prove to be sapping the strength of the church. The man who becomes a Christian is likely to find that his chief enemies, next to those in his own heart, are

those of his own household, especially the women folk. This is all natural enough when one sees things as the Chinese themselves look at them. The chief end of woman is to produce sons for her lord and master. Her life religiously and every other way is bound up in this. If the man becomes a Christian and has no particular desire for a son to worship him after he is dead, the true end of life is gone so far as the wife is concerned. When the husband becomes a Christian, it takes the very heart out of existence for the heathen wife. Not only does the woman feel this herself but every woman of her acquaintance supports the sentiment. This is but one glimpse into the woman's world in China, a world for which teachers and preachers are shut out but which is open to the Bible-women.

In view of these facts, how can a church prosper without women members and how shall they become Christian without Bible-women to meet their special difficulties, and how shall these Bible-women go, unless there are funds to send them? Referring again to the transitional state in Chinese life where we find ourselves at present, this work for women becomes doubly important and failure here is doubly disastrous.

The South China Mission has always held that the missionary is the factor of first importance in the establishment of the kingdom of God. He must have some equipment, to be sure, or there is a loss of life and energy. He must have straw for his brick, if he is to build grandly and well. But equipment and piles of brick and mortar are as body without soul, unless God's man be there. Keeping men in America to avoid a cut on the field or a deeper cut there may sometimes be wise, but where, as in South China, the force is already below the demands of reasonable efficiency, the move is of doubtful expediency. This is true when we are considering the effects on the work, for it is leaving men without experience in important positions where experience is the first qualification and is breaking them. It is leaving older men in isolated stations without the fellowship and helpfulness so essential to doing well one's task and so is crippling them. It is compelling others to stay beyond their reasonable furlough time and is endangering their future usefulness for all time. Even without a cut we are not planning to enter new fields. We have learned to curb our ambitions to preach where Christ has not been named, and to content ourselves with building on foundations already laid. It is the depletion of our ranks by keeping men at home and the added number of tasks that consequently fall to the burden of our lot that make the cut so serious for our mission.

TYPHOON AND TIDAL WAVE

No report to our constituency for the year 1922 would be complete without giving consideration to the disastrous typhoon of August 2. Typhoons are not uncommon in South China. One or more is expected every year, but never has one of such violence been experienced in the history of the mission, and neither in the memory of man, nor in the traditions handed

down from preceding generations has ever one of these typhoons been accompanied by a so-called tidal wave.

The strong wind from the north fell about midnight, and most people whose houses were left standing went to sleep, supposing that the storm was over. Then suddenly the wind came from the south, a terrific blast at the rate of one hundred miles an hour, accompanied by a downpour of rain! For fifty miles along the coast the sea came up in a great wave, overwhelming the land, carrying on its crest junks, launches, and even ocean-going steamers! Nothing could withstand the force of that wind-driven wave. Great stretches of sand-dunes were leveled, villages of straw and mud went down leaving scarcely a trace of where they once stood. In some places even the concrete buildings went down like houses of cards, leaving only their broken walls to bear silent testimony to the awfulness of that night's catastrophe. In some of these villages every living thing perished, even the ducks and geese.

Yet in other destroyed villages, the number who escaped is remarkable. Roof timbers, doors, tables, benches, beds, cupboards, trees, and even baskets helped men to escape. Strange as it may seem, hundreds of women and children escaped in this way but of these the storm took terrible toll. A village of over five hundred has left thirty men, three women and not a single child. Another village of over three hundred is reported to have not a single woman or child left and only a very few men. A trip taken through a part of the devastated area two days after the storm has left an impression of horror that can never be effaced! Terrible as was the sight of trees, dykes, villages, and boats torn to pieces and scattered about as though demons had been turned loose on them, this was nothing compared with the sight of that ghastly human wreckage floating on the sea or cast up and covering the shore.

The first reports sent out were probably accepted by the rest of the world as exaggerations, but more thorough investigations are proving that we had entirely underestimated the havoc wrought. Official reports now place the loss of life at almost 50,000. Not less than a score of villages have been entirely destroyed. The miles of dykes protecting fields mount up into the hundreds. Thousands of acres of rice-lands and gardens were ruined, and thousands of people are requiring shelter, food, clothing, and help in the reclaiming of their fields.

In all its history the mission has met with no such calamity as this. Three years ago the earthquake wrought great damage to property, but with one exception there was little loss of life. This typhoon destroyed ten out-station chapels and a score more are damaged to a greater or less extent. Four of our preachers lost a part or all of their families. One pastor and his family were crushed by falling walls. Many of the members of the churches suffered heavy losses in business, crops, boats, and dwellings.

The actual cost of replacing the mission property will be over \$50,000. A few of the buildings, such as the chapel at Chaoyang and "Middle-march" at Kakchieh, are almost an entire loss. Some of the stones and

timbers and broken walls can be used in smaller buildings but at very little saving. Much of the work of reconstruction is completed or under way. The prompt action of the Board has helped us to hold things together and retain the confidence of the people as well as to put shelters over our heads. There ought to be a ready response to the appeal for aid in rebuilding.

RELIEF WORK

Wealthy Chinese the world over, especially those of Hongkong, Siam, Dutch Indies, Annam, and the Straights' Settlement, have responded liberally to the call for relief. One Chinese organization had administered over \$300,000 and has not yet finished its work. The Chinese have given in the neighborhood of a million dollars and are still giving. Much of this money has been spent in rebuilding dykes, in the distribution of food, clothing, and bedding, and in the erection of temporary shelters.

The mission has released two of its members, Miss Melvina Sollman and Mr. B. L. Baker, to give their services to relief work, and they now represent the Red Cross on the International Relief Committee of Swatow which has to administer \$100,000 sent by the International Famine Relief Committee of Peking. At the first meeting of the committee at Swatow, it was voted to send word to the magistrates of villages in the devastated area that money was on hand for relief and that requests should be sent to the committee. At a subsequent meeting when the requests for relief were brought in, they amounted to over three million dollars! Of these, only a request from the Red Cross for \$17,000 and another request for \$10,000 had been thoroughly investigated, so these were the only grants made at the time and other claims are yet to be investigated.

Mr. Baker has given most of his time to investigating requests and to superintending the building of dykes. In one district where 810 of the homes were down the people were asked which was more important, the rebuilding of their homes or the repairing of the dykes. They first said the two were equally important but after some consideration asked that the dykes be built first. At this place the Red Cross gave \$20,000 for repairing dykes, while other organizations gave other kinds of relief. The Prince of Siam gave \$4,000 in rice which was used instead of money in payment for work on the dykes.

Miss Sollman's work has been chiefly that of distributing clothing. Over \$10,000 has been spent for cloth which has been made into garments, one dollar's worth of cloth making two garments, a coat, and a pair of trousers. At first the garments were made up before given out because the need was so great, but later the cloth was cut and then given out to the people who made the garments themselves. The requests for clothing come from the head men in the village and then all claims are investigated before any garments are given out. One striking thing in this work is the cooperation of the officials. In one village the head man went with Miss Sollman from home to home to investigate requests. In another village, the magistrate gave cotton for 1,000 comforters, and the

Red Cross provided the covering for them. A single thick comforter constitutes the bedding for one person. The magistrate who is doing this is himself a sufferer for only one-half a room of his home is left and five of his family were lost. He has not stopped to rebuild for himself but has given all his time and strength to the relief of others. His honesty in administration is unquestioned. In one place a village elder was caught making an unwarranted request. The official made him come to the committee and apologize, as a warning to others.

Other members of the mission are doing some relief work, as time will permit. Medicines, hundreds of dollars' worth, have been given out to the people in the devastated areas. In one village one of our missionaries, with funds received from the Red Cross and from the county magistrate, undertook the reconstruction of enough houses to shelter the people who were left. It was not such a large task, for out of 245 inhabitants in the village only ninety-five were left. One family, living in a poorly constructed house, left the village early in the evening at the time of the storm and so was saved. One family was entirely destroyed, and of the remaining twenty-eight families not one escaped unbroken. The people were helped to build twenty-eight rooms for residence and one public room for school. This saved the village intact. The people have plenty of rice land and are industrious, but without help the village would have scattered and many fields would have been abandoned.

All of this relief work touches the people from coolie to magistrate. No opportunity is lost to tell them that the work is done without discrimination as to whether they are Christian or non-Christian, but where the need is greatest. In one village where our chapel is down flat, the Red Cross has spent large sums but not one cent has gone into the chapel. This has made its impression on the people and we are certain that when we do rebuild the Chinese, out of their gratitude and appreciation, will give liberally.

There is yet much to be done in the way of relief. Now that the winter is on, thousands of people have insufficient clothing and bedding and no shelter. Many old people have only one suit of clothing which means that they are protected from the cold with but a single thickness of cotton cloth, and at the same time are without shelter. In this climate people do not freeze to death, but they die from cold and exposure just the same. Many people will have to be helped in the rebuilding of their homes or the country will suffer permanently from the abandonment of food-producing lands.

It is too soon even to predict what will be the final effect on our work. Certainly the people are getting a view of Christianity in operation that they never had before. Men of all classes have come to know us as they never could have known us had not this disaster come and drawn us together. It is a great lesson in sacrificial service to our churches who have all too often failed in manifesting the Christ spirit to the world. Certainly there are great possibilities before us as a mission. May God help us not to fail him at this hour.

THE WEST CHINA MISSION

Compiled by E. B. Cross

GENERAL SITUATION

FIGHTING and rumors of contending armies have been the usual news in West China especially during the past few months. With the end of winter armies come forth from their winter quarters. Chengtu has been under fire several times. There have been some perils and much disturbance of the normal life for our missionaries. Rival contenders for control of provinces marshal their several forces to combat each other. The vagabond who would rather fight than work, the desperate characters as well as political supporters of the rivals, are ready with the return of milder weather to take the field and fight for their war-lord. Fear stalks the land. Yet our missionaries go about their work. There is little menace to the city-dwellers. Travels in the country are, however, not without excitement. One missionary writes: "We were opening a new school at T——. I must go. When I asked the district official for permission to go on this trip, he advised against it. I had made all preparations. So I went to the chief military official in town, and he immediately despatched ten men to accompany me. The district official, not to be outdone, despatched ten more who caught up with me on the road. So I made my rounds with twenty soldiers. When I came into S——, a large village, they told me an evening meeting could not be held because of the robber raids. But when the soldiers came in a little later (later than I because I was on horseback) the people put out the notices and a large crowd came."

NEED FOR TRAINED LEADERSHIP

A great nation of four hundred millions is passing through a most significant period of its history. Gradually the new government, the new education, the new thought, and the new industry are permeating and breaking up, displacing, removing, and transforming the old order. Here and there reaction and even resistance may prevail for a time, but the process cannot be stopped. The Christian church believes that the Christian message brings the vital secret, which if given its rightful place in the life and thought of the people is able to lead them triumphant through this period of renaissance. How shall we bring the power of this message to bear upon the great changing period so as to make for real progress? In every department of her life China needs leaders, intelligent Christian leaders. Her schools have failed her. The Christian world has been slow to aid her. The possibility that the Christian spirit may

become the controlling spirit of the new day is a goal worthy of the greatest effort and the costliest sacrifice. Christian education, then, has a wonderful opportunity and a correspondingly heavy responsibility. Evangelism is the key. The gospel spoken by Chinese evangelists who know the Christian message, who have had deep religious experience, and who can speak effectively to their countrymen will make this great people a stronghold of the Christian church in centuries to come. But evangelism will fail if there are no schools capable of producing men to do this very thing.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Our West China Baptist Mission during the past year carried on one kindergarten, twenty-four lower primary schools, eight higher primary schools, and one middle school. We have cooperated with other missions in a middle school, in the union normal schools, one for men and another for women, and in the Union University with its schools of Religion, Science, Arts, Education, and Medicine. A total of 1,740 individuals of various ages and stages of training have been under our influence. Who can measure the Christian resources and possibilities of these lives for the future?

Chengtu is the center of our union effort. Evangelistic work attends the usual routine of university campus and hall. Daily one hundred and fifteen boys of the union middle school gather for chapel. Eight other groups meet in different places on the campus each day under the leadership of other missions. Once each month the whole student body meets for a combined service in the University Administration Building. There is an active Student Volunteer Band and students take an active part in various other forms of Christian service.

The prospects at Munroe Academy, our other middle school, were not of the brightest as the year opened. Mr. and Mrs. Moncrieff were about to leave for furlough. The Chinese teacher upon whom the work depended largely, was inclined to leave the work. Through the power of her influence Mrs. Anna Salquist, who stepped into the breach, has been able to hold the teachers to their places and to bring an excellent spirit into the school. The enrolment has been increased, and a closer relationship has been developed with the lower schools of the station. A special evangelistic campaign was carried through with the assistance of Doctor Chen, Mr. Openshaw, and Mr. Fay. The last named had but recently returned from three years of study in America. Many were aroused to inquire the way of salvation, and ten boys were baptized from the schools during the year.

MEDICAL WORK

At Chengtu our mission has neither hospital nor dispensary; but we cooperate with the other missions in the work of the medical school of the Union University. Unfortunately Dr. W. R. Morse was compelled to go to Peking for medical diagnosis and treatment himself. This re-

quired an absence of three months, and he will be obliged to return home on furlough in the fall of 1923. Little by little there is developing in this school of medicine a body of Chinese doctors who will go out to practise their profession thoroughly trained in modern science. Doctor Morse writes: "The premedical and preclinical years can be best taught at the University where Science and Arts faculties are and where the religious influence is strong. It is absolutely necessary that our doctors be of the strongest character. Hence the spiritual influence of the University life is necessary especially in the first four years of their course of seven years." There is a great need for more equipment at the medical school and for the enlargement of the faculty.

The hospitals are doing all that their accommodations will permit. Hundreds of operations have been performed. Vaccination campaigns have been carried on, health tracts have been distributed, and the dispensaries have ministered to thousands. In all cases there is cooperation between the evangelistic staff and the medical workers at the several stations. Many of the patients become attendants at the mission churches, and some follow up their interest as far as to join classes for inquirers, where they can learn the Way.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

During the past year there has been an increasing emphasis placed upon evangelism throughout the West China Mission. The results will not appear always in the statistics of the churches. Lives will have been influenced which may never come forth into the open profession of faith. Nevertheless there have been encouraging reports from the churches of additions to the membership, and of deepened moral and spiritual life.

The membership of the Chengtu Baptist Church, the youngest church in our mission, has grown in one year from one hundred and eleven to one hundred and fifty-five. This is a gain of forty per cent. The average attendance at the Sunday schools has been two hundred and sixty. One hundred and thirty inquirers have been enrolled in special Bible study classes. There has also been a vacation Bible school during the summer season.

A valuable and efficient work has been done by Mr. Phelps among the students at the University. Most notable of all is the ordination of Donald Fay and his installation as pastor of the Chengtu church. He is the first ordained minister from among the Chinese. Some of the other missions have as many as twenty ordained ministers developed from their constituencies. Donald Fay has spent three years at Rochester Theological Seminary and comes back to Szechuan with a training second to none and with a spirit for service and splendid Christian personality which will do much to stimulate consecration to the ministry on the part of the young men now studying in our schools and at the University.

Mr. Openshaw has not only served as secretary of the mission during the absence of Dr. Joseph Taylor, but has continued with earnest and effective zeal the work of general secretary for evangelism for Szechuan

province. He has traveled far and wide over the province sowing the good seed of the gospel. In the fall, for example, revival meetings were held at Suifu by Mr. Openshaw. He was assisted by Mr. Donald Fay and Dr. Ch'en Way Pin. As a result one hundred and sixty men expressed a desire to study the Christian religion beside about eighty students in the Suifu boys' school and about thirty girls in the girls' school who signed cards of decision. Ninety outsiders have since been gathered into inquirers' classes, and some of the students have shown themselves ready for baptism and church-membership. Over two hundred and fifty men and boys have been engaged in special inquirers' Bible classes in Suifu. These classes have met weekly and are quite distinct from the regular Sunday school.

The largest church in the West China Mission is the one at Yachow. A total membership of five hundred and eighty-six is reported here this year. The additions have been thirty-seven by baptism and twelve by letter.

The outstanding need in the evangelistic work is well-trained Chinese leaders. We have made a good beginning, but it is only a beginning. The first business of the mission is felt to be the discovery and training of Chinese of character and ability for the Christian ministry.

THE JAPAN MISSION

Compiled by Rev. J. A. Foote

AS we look back over the year 1922, we are moved with mixed feelings. The year was entered upon when the results of the Washington Conference were being presented to the Japanese nation. What the reception would be was still uncertain. Those who were in touch with the national life in the country districts knew that the feverish and concerted preparations for some eventual war had not lost their goal, and one wondered whether the wide armament movement reaching every hamlet could be checked. As so many of the missionaries in Japan are from America, their attempts at evangelism were viewed with suspicion as being propaganda to emasculate the war spirit of Japanese youth.

The year had not far advanced when the leader of the Japanese delegation at Washington was in the chair of the prime minister and the nation committed whole-heartedly to the disarmament policies agreed upon at the conference. The fires on the burning altars of the war-spirit had sunken to embers ere long and we have seen the nation, of course with exceptions, curbing the extreme militarists. During the year a program of peace has been carried out in arsenals and ship-building yards, naval and army budgets have been cut, something entirely new in Japan, and the expeditionary force in Siberia has been completely withdrawn, Saghalien only being held for a settlement of the Nikolaievsk massacre. On December 10 the Kiauchau and Tsingtau army and civil offices were turned over to the Chinese. Thus the close of the year saw the fulfilment of a reversal of policy.

We note with joy that the spirit of the nation has become extremely cordial toward the United States and all things American, despite the monotonously intermittent attempts of certain State legislatures in the United States to enact discriminatory laws against Orientals. A sane, open, friendly attitude toward things American is seen and felt in capital and hamlet. It is evidenced in the wholesale adoption of things American, in modern building architecture, in men's, women's, and children's dress, in foods, in freer social intercourse between classes and the sexes, in a careful study by experts in educational and commercial and social work of American institutions. If the present tendency for a delightful rapprochement with America is checked, it will be not by the Japanese leaders and people but by the Americans themselves.

All this friendliness aids our evangelistic program. Our American Christian missions are all democratic and their program is one of the greatest friendship. The friendly attitude of the leaders of the nation toward Americans is reflected in the people themselves, and they seek out our American homes and chapels and schools, and thus the message

of the Christ gains entrance to hearts and lives which are in need of his saving gospel. The Christian pulpit in Japan, manned by Japanese pastors alone, is increasingly influential in things civic and national as well as personal. We view with great satisfaction the opportunity now open for the reception of the Christian message.

Turning to the year as it concerned our Japanese Mission, we note several outstanding facts.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE

The presiding officer has been Pastor Ueyama of our oldest Baptist church in Japan, the Yokohama Church. He is also one of our oldest pastors. As an executive, he has kept the sessions of the committee in a high spiritual atmosphere; in the consideration of the various problems he has shown great Christian tact and understanding; he has facilitated the transaction of business; in fact, he has won all to the belief that no one, Japanese or missionary, has been a better presiding officer of this important committee. The committee has won a larger support from the churches. So much is this so that they ask that the work of the women missionaries be represented on the committee by Japanese ladies and women missionaries.

PLEASANT VISITATIONS FROM AMERICA

We were pleased to have Secretary J. H. Franklin sit with us in our Reference Committee sessions in May. The presence of this Secretary of the Board always lifts our eyes to the large interests of the kingdom, and we see our corner of the world field through his eyes as taking the important place every field should take in the march forward of the Banner of the Cross. We were sorry not to have Rev. Carey W. Chamberlin at any of our committee or conference sessions. We enjoyed his brotherly and interested fellowship and his study of our individual problems. We trust that these same brethren may come again soon.

PROGRESS IN BUILDING

Probably in our men's work this has been a banner year in church building equipment. The fine church building at Shiogama, together with a commodious parsonage, reached completion for dedication early in the summer. A valued worker and his faithful work on a hard field have now a real equipment for labor. Pastor and church are entering into this field with pronounced success. Immediately upon dedication, this church welcomed thirty-six by baptism out of ninety-eight who made a public confession of Christ. The Reference and Joint Committees view with great satisfaction the work equipped and carried on in Shiogama.

The long-sought Yotsuya church building in Tokyo stands next a busy thoroughfare, a joy to the eye within and without. The Boards have wonderfully rewarded this faithful church with this complete, substantial,

and useful building. Activities of service much dreamed of have been begun with amazing success. This church likewise has had large additions to membership with the completion of its new building. Before another year it is expected that this equipped church, together with the new one at Shiogama, will become financially self-supporting.

In Morioka the waited-for enlargement of equipment became possible in the fall of the year. Until the cold set in, the church building was widened out with Sunday school rooms. A parsonage is being built, and the kindergarten building plans are complete and ready for execution. A real missionary house is also soon to be erected. And all on one compound!

Although not a church building, yet housing a church, Scott Hall at Waseda University reached completion and dedication in 1922. Perhaps this is our finest mission building to date. In setting, in form, in arrangement, in materials, and in execution it is an outstanding building. It is situated so close to Waseda that it is physically a part of the University. Already it is serving a portion of the student community day and night and leading on that fertile student mind and heart to things pure and holy. The Hovey Memorial Dormitory was completed in the fall and entered in November. It is of the same style of architecture and on the same compound with Scott Hall. It is a model in arrangement for Japanese school dormitories.

In Tono, Miss Annie S. Buzzell, after many years of fruitful labor, has begun a new work and has been seeing her plans for this country town materialize in wood and tile and mortar. Her new building will house herself and workers, as well as a kindergarten. We are grateful to the Woman's Board for this equipment for Miss Buzzell.

In Juso, Osaka, the Jubilee Building for Japan, given by the Northwest District, has reached completion and now awaits a budget to open its three stories of commodious rooms for work for women and children, boys and girls, youth and men. This building too will be a church meeting-place for a season at least, if not for longer. By those who have come to see the building since its completion, it is praised for its arrangement and execution and its harmony with the other three buildings of the Bible Women's Training School. It is to be appropriately named "The Mead Christian Center" in honor of one who has given more than thirty years of her life to the womanhood and childhood of Japan. (In Japanese it is called "Mido Kirisutokyo Shakwaikan.") This building has attracted the attention of the Osaka city and prefectural authorities who stress social uplift work, as being a real contribution to their work. That it is a Christian institution recommends it to these authorities, for they realize that the motivation of social work is Christian fundamentally.

A YEAR OF BETTER MANNED STATIONS

Not in ten years have the stations of the mission been so nearly manned as they were in 1922! In the spring of the year Rev. and Mrs. E. T.

Thompson moved into the house built for the Gressitts in Kyoto. They have found a delightful city to live in, a field equipped to their hand and ripe for work which they are extremely well prepared to do. They are very happy in their new work and associations.

In the fall Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Derwacter moved to Himeji. This is the field of the sainted F. C. Briggs and Mrs. Briggs. How good it seems to have such worthy successors to those beloved laborers actually on the field and at work and content. This is a real Baptist field which has yielded richly in former years and will continue, with these two fine workers, to yield again and again.

We have seen Captain and Mrs. Laughton aboard the Fukuin Maru, sailing in and out among the islands and across the blue seas on their mission of blessing, so worthily following the Bickels. The good ship is fully commissioned with sailors, even to a skipper-missionary. How fine to have a man who walks his own bridge and directs his own fields of labor. We look with full hope and confidence upon the beginnings of these young and brave missionaries as they start a new volume in the annals of a work which has taken so much of consecrated missionary labor.

We were happy to welcome back Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Steadman in the fall, together with Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Fisher, Miss Evalyn Camp, and Miss Amy A. Acock. New recruits in Miss Ann M. Kludt and Miss Winifred M. Acock rejoiced our missionary band of Baptists. But we have had our joy salted with sorrow in seeing the Rev. and Mrs. G. E. Haynes leave so suddenly for urgent medical care in America. We hope that the time will not be long when they will be returning with those on furlough whom we miss. God has been good to us in keeping us an unbroken missionary family. The year saw us safely through without serious illness or death.

A YEAR OF DISAPPOINTMENTS

The inevitable slump in all things which followed the great war must needs come to us too in some form. It was in the form of reduced working budgets, as you well know. Twice we had to cut down. It was like two major operations. A missionary's working budget is his favorite child. To deny his budgeted work any promise is like denying a Japanese baby its pacifier. There is bound to be an outcry. Something comes near exploding. Yet as a mission we have weathered along. The heaviest cut came on the women workers. These faithful women workers have borne the heavy burden of a twenty-five per cent. cut with great fortitude. From them has come very little or no protest, just the heavy sigh and the setting of the lips, showing the determination to work through somehow without giving up any of their beloved work or workers. And they are doing it. You will never know what personal sacrifices are being made by these fellow women missionaries of ours. The church budgets have not been cut in the men's work, since there have been two churches coming to

financial self-support and others which have reduced the amount of their grant from home funds.

Probably the hardest fact we have to face as a committee is having young and prepared and enthusiastic missionaries and no budgets for them to do the work demanded of them by their fields. No new chapels can be opened for lack of funds. The churches are yearly growing and needing less the help of the missionary, yet he is not allowed for lack of funds to begin new work which will develop into chapels and churches. The missionary is essentially a pioneer. He is here to blaze the trail, not to nurse established churches which have been nursed too long for their own good. With impatience he awaits the time when the word shall come, "Go, found churches in Christ's name and for his sake." How long must we wait for our hands to be freed to the labor we love most of all—the establishment of new churches? With the increase in strength of our established churches and the enlargement of our educational program and equipment and the increase of our better-prepared ministers, we hope for a widening of the borders of the kingdom wherein our Baptist responsibility is concerned.

We view with great satisfaction the enlargement of our educational work and its fine equipment. We have been disappointed that we could not go on with the building at the Mabie Memorial Middle School. Our plans call for an enlargement of the school, and we beg that we may fulfil them with buildings as well as teachers and scholars. We are hoping against hope for all the buildings our plans call for, even for the higher department, and for the missionary residences and teachers' homes which will adequately fulfil our obligations.

A YEAR OF FINAL THINGS

The closing year of the Baptist Forward Movement is the crown of our year's endeavors. A full report by Doctor Axling appears in the Japan Annual for 1922. Leaving the article to your careful study, I will speak of the All-Baptist Conference held at Arima in May. A total of 292 delegates, of whom 198 were Japanese, came up to this conference to report and to pray and to plan. It was a "mountaintop experience." Some who came to scoff went away convinced and enthusiastic that our Baptist denomination in Japan has arrived. Of the 198 delegates, 165 were laywomen and laymen. This alone speaks much. The words used in Japanese to name this movement were happily chosen, for they mean *development from within out*. Through God's grace it has transpired to be really that. As we met together under the newly trained leadership of our younger Japanese pastors and teachers and laymen, we knew that we were on the borders of Canaan. The eyes of the old veterans who have labored these decades and whose hearts have groaned with prayers for this day were filled with tears of joy. Their lips quavered with prayers of thanksgiving. The long trek was nearly over. With Moses, they were "on the mount of Nebo, to the top of Pisgah, that is over against Jericho.

And the Lord showed him all the land of Gilead, unto Dan." They also smiled upon the young Joshua and Caleb who were taking courage for the conquests before us. During one of the sessions of conference because of this feeling of joy over the new day's dawning, over the nearness of the kingdom, the delegates stopped all business to sing:

" Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored,
He has loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword,
His truth is marching on."

And the chorus was most lustily sung. With this word of joy and hopefulness over a year's work in his harvest field, a year so full and so promising despite its disappointments, we beg to thank you for your prayers and sympathy and loyal, Christlike brotherliness in making it what it was. May God richly bless you in your helpful labors, which are as much a part of the onward march as are ours.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION

Compiled by **Frederick W. Meyer, M. D.**

THE average person has a fantastic idea of the Philippines, with pictures of head-hunting savages, dog-eating Igorotes, amuck-running Moros, tropical savagery surrounding a small cultured Spanish nucleus, and on top of this, a thin veneer of a two-decade American education and commercialism. We do have mighty interesting groups of people here in the non-Christian tribes of the mountains of the north, the Mohammedans of the south, and the so-called Christians in the center. But these last two decades have displaced savagery, have wrought wonders, and accomplished more than in four centuries of previous Philippine history. America has brought about a change, it has given the Islands a great educational system, the beginnings of a stable self-government, and above all, has brought Christ and the evangelistic cause. Superstition, fanaticism, and ignorance must and shall cease.

In our territory of a few provinces in the Visayan or central group of islands, we have various types, from the kinky-headed hill people pulverizing monkey skulls for measles' medication, to the cultured, courteous, Spanish-educated high-class Filipino, the keen Chinese business men; then there are the mestizos of all, and our students, the products of our schools, who are finding their places as leaders in the affairs of the nation. We have many types and manifold opportunities for the promulgation of Christ's principles.

The threefold ministry of our Lord depicts the various departments of our work. "And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people."

THE MINISTRY OF TEACHING

Our schools are efficient instruments to spread the cause of evangelism. The public school system, of course, can only stress secular education, with carefully prepared lesson plans and industrial work required of all pupils. But our private schools have the opportunity, as standardized schools recognized by the government, of giving greater value to secular education by presenting the message of Christ daily through the open Bible. The Capiz home school has ninety-six scholars, of whom twenty-one are members of the Capiz church. Thirteen conversions occurred during the year. This is an excellent percentage for a primary and intermediate school up to the seventh grade. Parental permission for baptism is first secured. There is Bible study one period every day for every child. The school

building has a much needed concrete piazza for dormitory purposes. You ought to hear the fervent singing and the recitation of Bible verses. The children really outdo their American cousins across the seas. Barrio or village schools in three isolated parts of Capiz province fill a need which the government cannot supply. Iloilo province has more private schools and some high schools of second-year attainment which have the goodwill of their communities, are recognized officially and strengthen the evangelical cause greatly. Their Christian Endeavor societies are asserting themselves in uplifting movements. The six Occidental Negros private schools have enrolled 1,200 pupils. The texts of the public-school system are in use, and graded Bible work is also taught. Bible sales have been larger this year. The demand for the paper in the vernacular is greater. A workers' training-school is planned this year again to give local workers information, needed inspiration, and encouragement.

The Jaro Industrial School has put more emphasis on the elementary work, adding the first and second grades. The tuition pays the salaries of the teachers and gives to more students a chance to work for their board. This plan attracts the neighborhood, and parents show interest in monthly programs in which the Bible is not a closed book. Of the total enrolment of 350 students, 150 are in the high school. Of these fifty have been baptized this year. God uses our schools to spread his evangelical cause. The teacher must needs be the coworker of the preacher. The Bible-training course instituted this year has twenty students in Sunday school methods and personal work. Eleven Sunday schools near the industrial school are conducted with an average attendance of 350. With the new school year in June, 1923, the Jaro Industrial School will be known as the Central Philippine College and will include Junior College work with courses in liberal arts, education, and theology. An attempt is being made to raise money on the field for some of the new buildings and, in spite of the money crisis, the people are giving all they can. We must, however, still depend largely upon the people in America for the next five years.

The student work appeals strongly to us. We must develop Christian leaders through our different activities in the student centers. Our dormitory students exert a leavening influence in the student bodies. The Bacolod dormitories for boys and girls have a total of about eighty students, principally from the Bacolod high school. Bible instruction and church attendance help in forming right habits. Two of the boys were presidents of high-school classes this year. The girls' dormitory ought to be enlarged to accommodate the numerous applicants. Miss Ereno of the high-school faculty is a most valuable addition to the dormitory life with her strong Christian character. Twenty-two of the thirty-five girls have confessed their faith in the Lord, and most of them are now church-members.

The Capiz dormitory has only eleven young men, due to Jesuit opposition and parental fear, but our boys have found their Saviour. They, as well as their Bacolod brethren, bring the salvation message to the prisoners

in the jails. Capiz is one of the most fanatical provinces of the Islands but our cause is slowly and surely overcoming the intolerance.

At La Paz in Iloilo, the bungalows of the Woman's Board right beside the high school offer accommodations for the training-school for Bible-women, the kindergarten school, and the high-school girls in the dormitory. The training-school girls are conducting nine of the Sunday schools round about and are helping in two more. The prospects for better organized schools are bright. Some of the girls are striving for the International Sunday School Teachers' Training Course diploma. Three kindergartens are taught by disciples of the kindergarten training course at Jaro, Renville, and Iloilo. At Jaro there are thirty-four children enrolled in the kindergarten and forty-nine in the first grade, a fine beginning in bringing the message of Christ to the young people in this country where the opposition boasts it has the children in the formative period. One of the bungalows is used as a community house and for religious purposes. It is the center for the student work. The boys in the Dunwoody Dormitory, nearly thirty in number, are reached by the community house activities. In the last two months, twenty-three boys and girls were baptized there. The outlook is most hopeful. With a high school registering an attendance of 1,500, and one of the few great normal schools of the Islands already being projected just across the road, with nearly one hundred acres for a campus and an estimated registration of 2,000 or more in the near future, the need for immediate preparedness is apparent.

The annual students' conference for boys at Baguio under Y. M. C. A. guidance and the one for girls at San Fernando, La Union, during the Christmas holidays were a power for good. Our schools and societies were eager to be represented. Their delegates report the Christ as the dominant theme of the Convention. The open Bible is the pathway toward the understanding of his message.

Our Christian Endeavor Convention at Jaro during the Thanksgiving week-end aroused our hopes to the highest pitch. How can such a group of hundreds of earnest Christian youth fail, even in the face of the thundering opposition? Evangelism was the keynote of the convention. Quite a number joined the side of Christ and were baptized into church-membership.

THE MINISTRY OF PREACHING

Evangelism is the keynote of all the work. All departments work hand in hand with the preacher. In spite of a serious lack of trained native leadership, the message of Christ is spreading. But those glorious opportunities in islands unreached! The Capiz district is extending itself and has established several churches on Tablas under the direction of Rev. Tomas Conejar. We rejoice that even distant Mindoro has one small group of firm Baptist believers. All classes in these Islands, including Romblon, are in sympathy with the preacher and his task. A lieutenant of the constabulary is pushing Sunday school and young people's activities in Tablas. For Capiz 113 baptisms during the year make quite a

record. Special evangelistic meetings were fruitful. The Filipino brethren are keen for the spread of evangelism. Four ordained and some lay preachers are an inadequate force to uphold the Capiz front. Where are the young men for the ministry? All are rushing into other professions. Pray for a great increase in Filipino pastors. Ten of the Capiz workers attended the Jaro Institute for further instruction and inspiration. Rev. Diestro, a former Y. M. C. A. man, is a tower of strength to the cause in encouraging the churches. The emphasis on financial self-support has not ceased. About 800 pesos were raised by the natives for their work. The Capiz Sunday school has had a wider vision in contributing toward union work in these Islands and for Near East and Russian relief. The Capiz choir helps the church service with the latest American music in the vernacular. The Sunday schools throughout the province are very well attended. The Capiz hospital neighborhood Sunday school draws large numbers of children from strict Roman families. Capiz is happy to have had such a successful year as that of 1922.

Iloilo rejoices in a greater number of baptisms, in increased Sunday school and Christian Endeavor attendance. The message spreads from the first-class cities of the plains way up into the hills where the animists and nature-worshipers still live an isolated life. The Jaro Church people put up an attractive building in a very conspicuous place upon the city plaza. That struggling church without a pastor collected money, little by little, here and there, as the building progressed. An obliging photographer contributed a large quantity of used plates for windows. This is a splendid example of the zeal of the Filipinos in putting up a structure of their own accord, each one doing his bit. As the workmen put some finishing touches to the structure, the Christian Endeavor Conventionites, hundreds strong, dedicated the building unto the cause.

Occidental Negros had 149 baptisms and reports a quickening spiritual life, due to the fruitful work of the Filipino brethren mainly. Three chapels have been erected from local aid. Another congregation crowded for room has made an extension to the chapel. Provincialism is not confined to any one part of the world. Progress toward a wider vision is necessarily slow—but one church contributed to the Armenian relief. Some gifts apart from the local work have been sent directly to the missionary in charge. For purposes of solidarity and fellowship, since the field is so long, two district meetings or *kasapulanans* were held, one in the north and the other in the south. Similar meetings are planned for the coming year, located with relative accessibility to all. The church life among the young people has been quickened. The six Christian Endeavor Societies have increased to eleven. Those who have been deeply touched by Christian influences and go out as public-school workers are very helpful in such organizations.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALING

The Iloilo Union Mission Hospital has had a prosperous year. A brief resumé of statistics from January 1 to November 30 shows the number

of in-patients to be 1,219, and the out-patients 3,806, with a total number of persons treated as 5,025. The total number of treatments amounts to 26,953. The receipts for the year through November are 69,223.49 pesos—or half that amount in United States currency. In short, patients have been plenty, operations frequent, and financial returns sufficient to maintain the work and leave a fair margin. Governor-General Leonard Wood has visited the hospital thrice within a comparatively short period and has spoken kindly of the work. Flourishing dispensaries are maintained at Santa Barbara, Pototan, and La Paz. The latter is a students' dispensary, and it has made a place for itself during the few years it has been in operation. Daily clinics are held on week-days, and a large percentage of the high-school students are treated. This dispensary is an integral part of the student work at La Paz.

Emanuel Hospital at Capiz had 404 in-patients with 5,146 days of treatment. In the out-patient department 913 different people were given 3,794 days of treatment under supervision. Thus the actual number of treatments would run a great deal higher than the total 8,940 days of treatment. Due to financial stringency, the doctor had to close his Pontevedra dispensary, and thus the number of out-patients is greatly decreased. But there is cause for rejoicing as the collection in fees amounted to 8,590 pesos, all hospital expenses were paid, and the debt reduced from 2,189 to only 630 pesos. Furthermore, the new nurses' home is under construction and ought to be ready by June. Capiz people have contributed toward it 160 pesos at a benefit concert and 225 pesos on a tag day. Governor-General Wood with a staff of military, medical, and educational officials expressed kind words about the work. The daily prayer-meetings with Bible explanations in English and in the vernacular attract the patients. Some read the entire New Testament during their hospital stay. The nine nurses are one hundred per cent. Baptist personal workers. They also assist at the neighborhood Sunday school meeting at the hospital. Thus the hospital serves as a direct pathway toward the Gospel Light.

The members of the Philippine Mission and the Filipino brethren desire your prayers for the further success of the cause of Christ, that the coming year of 1923 may stand out as a banner year.

THE BELGIAN CONGO MISSION

Compiled by Rev. P. A. MacDiarmid

IS it a dark and dismal picture you are expecting from the Dark Continent? We refuse to give it! If we were a commercial company that saw the number of its agents dwindling year by year the stockholders might think seriously of closing up the business. If we were an army in ordinary warfare and saw that reinforcements did not equalize losses we could not be blamed for predicting defeat. But though pitifully small in numbers the missionary force in Congo has God on its side and so claims victory. God is at work in Congo! Let us enthusiastically assist him and not hinder.

In last year's report Dr. Catherine L. Mabie pictured very clearly the beginning of the Prophet Movement in Congo. At heart it was a spiritual and religious movement; more than that, it was quite largely Christian in the teachings of the chief prophet, Kibangu. By the onlooker it was apt to be judged by certain extravagances—that only faith was needed for the healing of all manner of diseases and even to raise the dead, that Christ's coming was so imminent that it was unnecessary to plant gardens, that at his coming no longer would the white man dominate the black but that the order would be reversed in a land where the blacks believe themselves to be the rightful owners. Many of the extravagant and unchristian utterances were made by minor prophets who brought the whole movement under the ban of the State.

Our missionaries took a wise attitude in regard to the movement. They urged the native Christians to investigate for themselves to see if the wide-spread reports of healing were true. "Dear friends, do not believe every spirit, but put the spirits to the test to see whether they are from God" (Weymouth). The result was that the great majority of our Christian people did not desert our churches, and remained in friendly relations with the white missionaries. On the Banza Manteke and Sona Bata fields a wide-spread revival took place which has continued for more than a year and a half. That there is nothing ephemeral about it is evidenced by the fact that it has continued for such a long time, and also because the interest has been more wide-spread and the number of baptisms greater this year than last.

CHANGES IN THE MISSIONARY STAFF

The health of Miss Frances A. Cole made it imperative for her to leave Congo along with Dr. and Mrs. J. C. King in the spring. A serious illness contracted by Miss Helen R. Yost on her way home from Conference necessitated her leaving the field a few months before the close of her term. The others who went on furlough this year were Dr. Catherine Mabie,

Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Moon, Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Geil, Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Rodgers, and Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Nugent. Those returning to the field were Miss Edna Oden and Rev. and Mrs. P. A. MacDiarmid. Our new mission treasurer, Mr. B. L. Korling, arrived at Matadi in August.

Four new missionary appointees went to Belgium in September to study French and to get in touch with Belgian life and customs. They will come on to the Congo in the spring. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith are the first couple appointed by our Society for agricultural work in Congo, a phase of missionary education very much neglected in a land where nearly all the people make their living by agriculture and yet where the methods are most crude and primitive. Miss Hilda Lund, a graduate nurse, and Miss Etelka M. Schaffer, an experienced teacher, are designated to Sona Bata.

Among those at home, Dr. A. Sims spent a considerable time in a sanitarium in England, but latest word indicates an improvement in health. After a baffling search by doctors for over two years it was finally proved in the Mayo Hospital that the long-continued illness of Mrs. L. F. Wood was due to sleeping-sickness. Mr. and Mrs. Wood crossed to England where Mrs. Wood was given treatments in the hospital of the London School for Tropical Medicine. The new German remedy, 205, was used, and while it is too soon to predict whether there can be complete restoration of health after the disease has been at work for so long a period, yet there has been already a measurable gain, and their many friends hope there will be a continuous recuperation of physical strength.

The death of Rev. A. L. Bain has meant a distinct loss to the mission. He was unswerving in his devotion to his Lord and tireless in making him known to others. He had labored at Banza-Manteke and Sona Bata but probably did his best work at Mukimvika during the last term of service. There he and Mrs. Bain built up, out of materials that most temple builders would have rejected as worthless, a compact church nucleus and a good school work.

FACING THE FUTURE

Doctor Lerrigo writes that the prospects for recruits for the Congo look brighter than in former years. That sounds good to us. At the time of writing we have only twenty-two missionaries upon the field. There are no resident missionaries at Mukimvika and Leopoldville. No one of our Society is on the staff this year at Kimpese while Tshumbiri is soon to be left to native workers. As we think of these, of the advanced work we have hoped for years to do, and of the hundreds coming into the church on some of our fields, you will not blame us if occasionally we seek Elijah's juniper tree, claiming utter inability to meet the needs. But the mission field is no place for the pessimist whether he be the natural born variety, the dyspeptic sort, or some hybrid kind! Our task is the Great Commission, and it is too big to fritter time over anything else. Surely we ought to count on every Baptist church in the Northern Baptist Convention to be with us in this task.

On some of our fields we have had unscrupulous opposition from Roman Catholic priests. Methods that would not be tolerated in a civilized land are common here. Too often government officials have to obey the wishes of these priests if they want advancement in the colonial service. With the return of Governor-General Lippens, who is regarded to be a lover of justice and fair dealing, we are hoping that some of these abuses will be remedied.

Rev. Henry Anet, who for a number of years has been one of the foremost leaders of Protestantism in Belgium, is now acting as Brussels' representative of our own Society as well as of several other American Societies working in Belgian Congo. His acquaintance with public men in Belgium, his knowledge of Belgian law and customs and that of the Congo where he has made two extensive journeys, place him in a position to serve ably Protestant Mission interests. He and his talented wife are giving considerable time to the new missionaries who are studying French in Brussels.

MUKIMVIKA

This lonely station near the sea has a message for us. Though without a resident missionary since the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Bain the little group of Christians there has proved faithful. They have been cheered by three visits from Rev. Henry Erickson who, though located at Matadi one hundred miles away, yet managed to make these visits. Once the trip was made alone, once in company with Mr. Korling, and the last time at Christmas with Rev. Joseph Clark and Mr. MacDiarmid who went to inspect the mission property. Mr. Erickson had the pleasure of baptizing ten persons on his second trip, and on Christmas day an elderly woman who had spent many years in heathenism symbolized the Lord's death and resurrection.

MATADI

Matadi is one of those stations that does not flare into the limelight much. The mission treasurer has his daily round of duties and there are the dispensary, the school, and religious work, under the difficult conditions usually found in a railroad and port town. When Rev. Joseph Clark came to Matadi to take the mission treasurership until a man could be sent out for that particular work, he thought it was only a matter of a very few months, but he and Mrs. Clark have been detained there all year. It is no small sacrifice for this couple, after spending so many years at an inland station, to leave their home and work to fill an urgent need for the mission. In August they were glad to welcome Mr. B. L. Korling who comes from an extensive banking and business experience to the work of mission treasurer.

BANZA MANTEKE

Banza Manteke, with a membership of over 4,000, is one of our strong fields. Its first great revival, after Rev. Henry Richards had taught the

people for some years with little apparent success, stirred Baptists in America to a new interest in Congo. Again we have this field passing through a period of revival, receiving by baptism in eighteen months over two thousand people and restoring many to church-membership.

It is strong not only numerically but also in the support of its evangelistic, educational, and medical work. Dr. Judson C. King believed that the natives could well afford to pay for medicines and that they would be stronger in character if they did; so he worked on that principle until he demonstrated that it could be done. Rev. J. E. Geil just as firmly believed that the natives could and should pay for their own preachers, teachers, and school supplies. Taking the Lukunga district which had been largely (if not totally) self-supporting, as an example, he gradually secured similar results in the Palabala and Banza Manteke districts. When he and Mrs. Geil went on furlough in September they left behind them a splendid piece of constructive work along the lines mentioned.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hill left Sona Bata in June to assume the responsibilities at Banza Manteke. They did a great deal of itinerating during the dry season and later found that seventy-four children in the boarding-school and thirteen young men in the preparatory school, besides other station and district work, kept them very busy. They report 662 baptisms for the year and offerings of over 20,000 francs. The dispensary, with Miss Crane in charge, has ministered to many sick people from all sections of the district.

KIMPESE

There is no report at hand from our Union Training Institution. Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Moon and Doctor Mabie of our Society, and Rev. W. D. Reynolds of the English Baptist Mission Society, left for furlough in the spring. We are hoping to see them all back for the opening of school in the fall of 1923 that the new plans for self-support and extensive training which they began may be further developed. In the meantime Mr. F. E. Exell of the English Baptist Mission Society, with the aid of native helpers, is carrying on the school at Kimpese.

SONA BATA

This has been the banner year in the Sona Bata district in baptisms, offerings, general interest in religious services, and in the schools. The revival that was so much in evidence when Secretary P. H. J. Lerrigo visited the station was manifest throughout the year. Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Wakeman assisted with the school and station work. Mr. and Mrs. Hill gave efficient service until they had to go to Banza Manteke to take up the work there. Mr. and Mrs. MacDiarmid returned in July to partake in the joys and problems of the great ingathering.

Upon Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Moody fell the chief burden of this great work, and there is reason for thankfulness that they have been able to stand the strain of two successive years of indefatigable efforts to cope with

the revival. Mr. Moody writes of their long itinerary during the dry season as follows: "Mrs. Moody and I left for a trip out to the Kwango River. We spent forty-one days on this journey, tramped about 500 miles, and spoke in about 100 villages. We found that the revival has spread to the Bayakas, Bamfunkas, and the Bawumbus. The people simply came in crowds and followed us for miles.

"The trip closed with a great service at Songololo, a village of fifty houses. The people came in from near-by churches in crowds of from 100 to 400 until 1,500 were present. Marching in four abreast, carrying firewood, food, water-bottles, and babies, they sang *Tonda kua Nzambi Tata* ('Thanks be to God the Father'). After a prayer service beginning at 5.30 Sunday morning they went to the stream where 537 were buried with Christ in baptism. Last year there were sixteen baptismal services when 1,500 were baptized; this year there were twenty-six such services and 3,000 baptisms in Sona Bata district."

Mrs. MacDiarmid took charge of the boarding-school at the opening of the fall term. There was an attempt to limit the number to one hundred, but so many bright boys and girls pressed for entrance that after a careful weeding out of applicants 150 were left and the missionaries did not have the heart to turn any of them away.

The work at Leopoldville prospers as well as could be expected without a resident missionary. We have a good property, but the buildings are falling into a sad state of disrepair.

VANGA

Reports from Vanga are encouraging. The church-membership has grown, the outposts (not counting those in the Moanza district) have increased from forty to seventy, and at the station a large school and medical work are carried on.

Dr. W. H. Leslie writes while on a long itinerating journey, "The outstanding features of the year are hard work and the utter inadequacy of our present staff for the tremendous work there is to be done." Then a happier vein appears: "As I come to turn my face homeward I realize that the dream of seventeen years has come to be a reality, that now we have a really delightful home to live in." It must be a great pleasure to Richards Leslie that he could be largely instrumental in making this dream come true for his parents.

The standard of entrance to the station boarding-school is gradually being raised. Usually in a new field education is appraised at a low value and it is difficult to secure sufficient students of any sort. The time has come when at Vanga they can demand that only those who have learned to read and write in their village schools and who show some inclination to lead a better life be taken into the station school. There are over two hundred in the school this term.

In regard to sleeping-sickness Doctor Leslie writes: "Sleeping-sickness is still the scourge of the region but our constant fight with it, combined

with that of the government for the past two years, is showing results and we are hoping that it will soon be brought under control, if not eradicated. The Agent Sanitaire who is working in this immediate neighborhood at present says that he finds a much lower percentage of infected cases now in the villages than two years ago." Ground has been broken for the new hospital and we hope to have it to report as another dream realized next year.

Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Nugent who have had a strenuous first term of it, especially during the absence of Doctor and Mrs. Leslie, spent two months or more in the Mpanza district before leaving for furlough. They were able to encourage Moambu, the native teacher, who has stuck so faithfully at his post in spite of much overbearing opposition from the Jesuits. He and the Vanga staff continue to say, "How long, how long, till we put resident missionaries there?"

TSHUMBIRI

In the Tshumbiri field the Prophet Movement, because of antiwhite feeling, reacted rather badly upon mission work. Thirty men were arrested in the immediate village. Three died in prison, and later all except two of the others were returned to their homes. The people were afraid, stopped attending mission services, and some Bateke villages pulled up stakes to move farther afield. These discouraging circumstances are probably only temporary, for gradually the natives will realize that the years spent in faithful service by the Billingtons, the Glenesk's, the Metzgers, the Woods, and others have been given solely that the love of Christ might be made manifest to them. Rev. and Mrs. P. C. Metzger feel discouraged too as they think of leaving for furlough with no one to take their place in shepherding the people.

NTONDO

There have been a good many changes in the Ntando staff during the year. At the beginning of the year Mrs. Clark left to join Mr. Clark in the work at Matadi. In August Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers and child left for furlough. Miss Edna Oden returned to the field in July. Rev. and Mrs. A. V. Marsh and Miss Hagquist have had a busy year of it.

There were some very real problems that tended to retard the work, such as a big fight about fishing rights in which a number of the church people were involved. Also there was the demand for bigger salaries by the teacher-evangelists. There have also been cheering signs that the Spirit of God has been working in the hearts of the people.

Mr. Marsh reports: "We cannot boast of any revival such as you have had in the Lower Congo, but the Spirit of God has been working just the same. During the past year we have had the joy of leading 167 natives into the baptismal waters. Neither can we boast of our work being self-supporting, but our yearly contributions have totaled 4,700 francs, being

an average of 6.50 francs per member, the largest offering I believe we ever received. Among the trying and yet interesting things of the year was a strike of our teacher-evangelists who refused to return to their work after the semiannual gathering. The reason for their attitude was the low wage scale. We refused to grant their request for more money, and after two days' parley they returned again to their posts. This year the same wage scale exists, but there was no trouble at all with the evangelists. The spirit among them was excellent, and they did as much as they could to help us, knowing so much work was being undertaken by so few missionaries."

In the medical department Miss Anna M. Hagquist has had her hands full. On one of her visits to Ikoko she examined at least five hundred people for sleeping-sickness and treated others for various diseases.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS FROM EUROPE

Compiled by E. B. Cross

NORWAY. The year 1922 began with very serious financial depression in Norway, due to the failure of the fisheries. There was a reaction in the contributions for maintenance of the work, so that only a few of the churches were able to meet the goals of their five-year program. Yet the faith of the brethren has continued steadfast. Baptists in the United States will be particularly interested in the work among the deep-sea fishermen near the North Cape in connection with the chapel, toward the erection of which we contributed in equal measure with the Norwegian brethren. The work has been blessed of God. At the seminary in Christiania fifteen students for the ministry are pursuing their studies. Principal Oie writes that many have been won to Christ through the preaching which these students have done during the course of their work at the school. Baptists in Norway are looking forward to the meeting of the Baptist World Alliance at Stockholm in Sweden, and expect to be well represented by delegates. They hope for inspiration and a great impetus to prosecute their work in the face of the difficulties presented by the opposition of the established church which appears to have little regard for the ideas of Baptist folk.

SWEDEN. The churches in Sweden faced an agitation of Pentecostal brethren during the year which has affected the membership. The traveling evangelists of this movement preach in opposition to religious organization of any sort such as churches, associations, and the like, and advocate speaking in tongues and similar primitive views. In Bethel Seminary, however, the coming pastors of the churches have supplemented their studies with preaching. During the six weeks of the Christmas vacation in particular these young men were richly blessed in their spiritual service. Twenty-two applicants were admitted to the seminary in the fall at the opening of the school year. This is the largest number of students ever registered in any entering class of the school. The death of Dr. K. O. Broady brought sadness, not only to the seminary of which he had been president for forty years and a teacher for sixteen additional years, but also to all the fellowship of Baptist churches in Sweden and elsewhere. He was translated at the ripe old age of ninety years after a life of splendid achievement in the work of the Lord. His presence would have graced the assembling of his kinsmen in the faith at Stockholm when the Baptist World Alliance meets. Even though God willed to call him home before that time the Congress will be mindful of the wonderful influence and accomplishment of this man of God.

ESTHONIA. Reports from Estonia indicate more than a thousand baptisms into the churches during 1922. "Such a thing has not happened

before in our history," writes Rev. A. Podin. The expression of fellowship in the sufferings of the people manifested by the relief shipments from the brethren in the United States together with the visit of Rev. W. S. Abernethy and Mr. W. T. Sheppard, have contributed to set the Baptist folk up in their proper place in the esteem of the republic. One great achievement of the year has been the proclamation of religious freedom, whereby the Baptist brethren rejoice in the privilege of proclaiming the gospel according to the dictates of their own consciences without hindrance from political authorities. Another event of greatest significance for the future of the churches is the opening of the new seminary at Kegel. The work in this school begins with an enrolment of sixteen, and the formal ceremonies of the opening of the school were celebrated with enthusiastic rejoicing in which visitors from the neighboring republic of Latvia participated.

LATVIA. The churches in Latvia have been affected by the Pentecostal movement which has drawn away some from the fellowship. Notwithstanding this the reports for the year are quite as encouraging as those from the neighboring republic of Esthonia. The baptisms into the fellowship of the churches number 1,124. An inspiration and encouragement came to the churches in Latvia as well as Esthonia through the relief shipments from the United States and the visit of Rev. W. S. Abernethy and Mr. W. T. Sheppard. Plans for the establishment of a seminary for the training of men for the Baptist ministry were maturing through the years and came to a fruition in the last month. The occasion of the formal opening of the seminary in December witnessed an assembly of over five thousand people, and friendly greetings were offered by a representative of the Lutheran Church and State officials. The seminary opens with a student body of fifteen. Under the direction of Rev. J. A. Frey the standards of scholarship are assured, and the Latvian government has given official recognition to the school.

DENMARK. A noticeable spiritual awakening among the churches is reported from Denmark. One church of 653 members has had an increase of 100 through conversions in a blessed outpouring of the Spirit. The brethren who through past years have labored in faith to lay the foundations of the denominational life upon the knowledge of the truth as it is revealed in the Word, are now rejoicing in the answer to their prayers. Whereas "we did not feel sure of the ultimate success of Baptist principles in Denmark," writes Rev. P. Olsen, ". . . the last four or five years have brought about a remarkable change. Opportunities for work multiply and conversions are frequent." We quote from another page of the same letter a passage which evidences still other indications of encouragement for the work: "About a month ago a very interesting meeting was held in Ringsted, the center of a rural district where is found one of our strongest country churches. It began as a skirmish in the local papers; then the editor proposed a meeting of the two parties, which was held in a hall owned by the State Church. The editor, by consent of the assembly, which

numbered about 400 people, acted as moderator. Pastor G. F. Scharling, Ph. D., set forth the pedobaptist view. He is a fine Christian gentleman, and he candidly admitted that pedobaptism is not found in the New Testament. After him Pastor M. Jorgensen from Copenhagen very ably stated the Baptist position. A lively discussion followed, and the meeting lasted four hours. Of course, neither party convinced the other; but the meeting was remarkable as the first occasion where Baptists and believers of the State Church came together to consider frankly, but in a brotherly way, the things in which they agreed as well as those in which they disagreed." The Baptist seminary in Gistrup graduated its first class in the fall of 1922. Four young men composed the class, three of whom entered the ministry at home while the fourth is making further preparations with a view to service on the mission field in Africa.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The pages of the denominational papers have recorded the story of the evangelistic mission of Frederick E. Taylor, D. D., and Carter Helm Jones, D. D., to Czechoslovakia during the summer of 1922. This story cannot be repeated within the brief compass of this report. The impulse of their visit, however, remains to bless and stimulate the brethren. A steady work of evangelism continues amid the churches. From thirty-two centers throughout the land as far as funds will permit the workers are scattering the seed of the gospel. Young people's societies are organizing, Sunday schools and choral societies in connection with the churches are attracting those who may thus be led to know the Saviour. The press is a mighty supporter of evangelistic activity. Two periodicals are published by the Baptist brethren which send out from 3,500 to 4,000 copies monthly. Tracts and religious booklets also bear the gospel message to those who are seeking for food for their souls, and the hungerers and thirsters after righteousness are many in this land. Commissioner J. H. Rushbrooke writes, "I record my sense of the remarkable religious awakening and the almost incalculable possibilities of this country, and especially the need of Baptist service and testimony."

POLAND. The Society is concerned especially with the work among the Slavic people in Poland. Slavic workers must be found to organize their fellow Slavs. The trained leaders are all too few to cope with the situation. The congregations with few exceptions have no proper place of worship, nor the means with which to secure church buildings. A training-school for workers was conducted for four months during the summer with the purpose of giving such pastors and helpers as might find it possible to attend at least a little instruction in the Bible. When the necessary teachers can be found a permanent institution may be established. Much of the evangelizing work is being done through the agency of the publishing house known as "Compass," located at Lodz. Printed matter is published in the Polish, German, and Russian languages. A large edition of a Russian hymn-book, and the Bible in Russian have been issued. Much literature is also published in the Polish language.

LITHUANIA. There is but one organized Baptist church in Lithuania. The work of distributing Bibles is being promoted, and it is hoped that gospel literature may be produced in the Lithuanian language, for there is practically no such material available. The workers report thirty-four baptisms during the year, which is a commendable accession to a total membership numbering but 142.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1923

ATLANTA
BALTIMORE
BOSTON
BUFFALO
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND
DALLAS
DENVER
DETROIT
KANSAS CITY
LOS ANGELES
MINNEAPOLIS
NEWARK
NEW ORLEANS

HASKINS & SELLS

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

37 WEST 39TH STREET
NEW YORK

NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH
PORTLAND
PROVIDENCE
SAINT LOUIS
SALT LAKE CITY
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
TULSA
WATERTOWN

HAVANA
LONDON
PARIS
SHANGHAI

CERTIFICATE

We have audited the books and accounts of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society for the year ended April 30, 1923, and

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that, in our opinion, the accompanying General Balance Sheet at April 30, 1923, and Summary of Income and Appropriations, and Deficit Account, for the year ended that date, are correct, and that the books of the Society are in agreement therewith.

(Signed) HASKINS & SELLS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 11, 1923.

SCHEDULE I
DEFICIT ACCOUNT
April 30, 1923

Accumulated Deficit May 1, 1922	\$914,262.50
Add: Net adjustment of our share of the Interchurch Obligations in accordance with the action of the Board of Managers, June 13-20, 1922.....	142,219.63
	<hr/>
	\$1,056,482.13
Less: Amount distributed by the General Board of Promotion as of April 30, 1922, and set up as a Reserve for Contingent Repayment to the General Board of Promotion. (See page 167 of the Annual Report for 1921-1922).....	\$106,865.04
Adjustments with the General Board of Promotion on account of 1921-1922 accounts.....	49.11
Net adjustments of Previous Budgets	2,749.72
	<hr/>
	109,663.87
Adjusted Deficit as of May 1, 1922	\$946,818.26
Less: Surplus Current Budget	*285,278.16
	<hr/>
Accumulated Deficit April 30, 1923.....	\$661,540.10
	<hr/>

* The approved budget for 1922-1923 included a reserve of \$150,000 for the reduction of the Deficit. For further details see Financial Review of the Year, page 84.

SCHEDULE II

SUMMARY OF REVENUE

Current Budget

For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1923

Regular Budget:

INCOME

Sources Outside Donations:	
Income from Investments of Permanent and Temporary Funds	\$52,305.84
Income from Specified Investments of Perma- nent Funds	53,875.60
Income from Specified Investments of Tem- porary Funds	258.01
Income from General Funds	9,984.30
	<hr/>
Less: Special Charges against Income.....	\$116,423.75
	2,907.54
	<hr/>
Annuity Agreements Matured	\$113,516.21
Legacies	58,860.37
Miscellaneous—Rent of Mission Properties ..	135,838.86
	<hr/>
Total Sources Outside Donations	\$309,619.00
Regular Donations:	
Contributions Received Direct	\$61,103.28
Contributions Received through General Board of Promotion	1,018,240.18
	<hr/>
Total Regular Donations	1,079,343.46
Total Income Regular Budget	\$1,388,962.46
Supplemental Budget: (Not on One Hundred Million Dollar Fund)	
Income John D. Rockefeller Fund	\$315,908.00
Regular Donations	20,981.48
Government Refund of Mission Appropriations ..	20,659.77
	<hr/>
Total Supplemental Budget	357,549.25
Total Income Regular and Supplemental Budgets ...	\$1,746,511.71
Specific Budget—Contra:	
Specifics on One Hundred Million Dollar Fund:	
Contributions Received Direct	\$220,495.61
Contributions Received through General Board of Promotion	74,789.64
Released from Temporary Funds	29,218.11
	<hr/>
Total Specifics on One Hundred Million Dollar Fund	\$324,503.36
Specifics not on One Hundred Million Dollar Fund:	
Contributions Received Direct	\$32,848.96
Contributions Received through General Board of Promotion ..	758.96
	<hr/>
Total Specifics not on One Hundred Million Dollar Fund	33,607.92
Total Specific Budget	<hr/> 358,111.28
Total Income Regular, Supplemental and Specific Budgets	<hr/> \$2,104,622.99

SCHEDULE II

SUMMARY OF REVENUE

Current Budget

For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1923

Regular Budget: BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

Foreign Field Appropriations:

Field Salaries of Missionaries	\$418,633.65
Salaries of Missionaries on Furlough	161,148.89
Passages of Missionaries to and from the Field..	88,085.14
Work of Missionaries and Native Agencies	307,173.10
Care of Property	53,227.61
New Appointees	4,233.33
Education of Oriental Students	13,750.00
Foreign Missions Conference	6,260.50
"Missions" and Literature sent to Missionaries	1,998.54
Visitation of Mission Fields	4,684.84

Total Foreign Field Appropriations

\$1,059,495.60

Home Expenditures:

Foreign Department Administration	\$49,817.00
Home Department Administration	41,637.53
Treasury Department Administration	53,247.54
	<hr/>
Interest	\$144,702.07
Retired Officers and Workers	19,298.20
Secretary and Treasurer Genl. Conf. Free Baptists	1,800.00
	<hr/>
Total Home Expenditures	200.00

Total Home Expenditures

\$166,000.27

Total Appropriations Regular Budget

\$1,225,495.87

Supplemental Budget:

Land, Buildings, and Equipment	\$71,683.91
Work and Workers in Europe	75,000.00
Retired Missionaries and Widows	36,889.00
New Appointees	28,454.20
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children..	23,710.57
	<hr/>
Total Supplemental Budget	235,737.68

Total Regular and Supplemental Budgets

\$1,461,233.55

Specific Budget—Contra:

Land, Buildings, and Equipment	\$242,489.83
Relief Work	84,278.14
General Work	31,343.31
	<hr/>
Total Specific Budget	358,111.28
	<hr/>
Total Regular, Supplemental and Specific Budget Appropriations	\$1,819,344.83
Balance transferred to Deficit Account	285,278.16
	<hr/>
Grand Total	\$2,104,622.99

SCHEDULE III

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

April 30, 1923

ASSETS

Permanent, Temporary and Annuity Fund Assets:

Permanent and Temporary Funds:

Invested—Schedule VIII A	\$6,809,970.33
Cash—Uninvested	56,665.90
	<hr/>

Total Permanent and Temporary Funds \$6,866,636.23

Annuity Funds:

Invested—Schedule VIII B	\$1,460,665.23
Investments covering Special Trust Agreements.....	139,940.37
Cash—Uninvested	91,930.76
	<hr/>

Total Annuity Funds 1,692,536.36

Total Permanent, Temporary and Annuity Fund Assets

\$8,559,172.59
142,534.48

Investments General Funds (Less Reserve of \$8,354.14)

Cash:

On hand	\$800.00
On deposit in Banks	222,139.19
In Transit	346,951.43
	<hr/>

Total Cash 569,890.62
Note Receivable (due September 1, 1924) 1,450.00

Accounts Receivable:

Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society:

Budget 1919-20	\$122,728.14
Budget 1920-21	149,102.69
Budget 1921-22	172,293.72
Budget 1922-23	58,009.87

Missionaries General Society	\$502,134.42
Missionaries Woman's Society	16,303.72
Other	3,156.19
	<hr/>
	1,996.71

Total Accounts Receivable 523,591.04

Advances:

By Mission Treasurers on Missionaries' and Field Accounts	\$184,135.77
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children.....	2,923.15
Missionaries for Traveling Expenses:	
General Society	13,614.96
Woman's Society	3,471.97
Miscellaneous	1,770.62
On Account of Prospective Funds	167.12

Total Advances 206,083.59
Accumulated Deficit Schedule III 661,540.10

\$10,664,262.42

This Balance Sheet does not include physical property of the Society used in field work or furniture and fixtures of the home office.

The Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society paid \$152,134.42 on June 1, 1923, applying on the above Accounts Receivable.

SCHEDULE III
GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

April 30, 1923

LIABILITIES

Reserves for Permanent, Temporary and Annuity Funds:

Permanent and Temporary Funds:

Funds—Schedule VI	\$6,710,648.07
Gain and Loss on Investment of Securities (net)	155,988.16

Total Reserves for Permanent and Temporary Funds	\$6,866,636.23
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Reserves for Annuity Funds:

General Annuity Agreements	\$1,531,818.52
Gain and Loss on Investment of Securities (net)	19,359.86
Special Trust Agreements	139,940.37
Annuities awaiting Annuitant's Disposition	1,417.61

Total Reserves for Annuity Funds	<u>1,692,536.36</u>
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Total Reserves for Permanent, Temporary and Annuity Funds	\$8,559,172.59
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Miscellaneous Reserves:

Equalization of Income from Legacies—Schedule VII D	\$250,000.00
Equalization of Income from Annuities—Schedule VII C	50,000.00
Future Expenditures on Account of Non-productive Estates	53.04
Purchase and Construction of Mission Property	47,073.07
Contributions for Special Purposes or Future Use	25,529.85

Total Reserves	372,655.96
Notes Payable	600,000.00

Accounts Payable:

Missionaries—General Society	\$11,750.85
Missionaries—Woman's Society	2,691.59
Miscellaneous	6,128.75

Total Accounts Payable	20,571.19
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Mission Treasurers' Deposit Liabilities	102,993.51
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Foreign Field Appropriation Balances against which charges have not yet been reported:

Current Budget:

General Society	\$1,083,814.05
Woman's Society	479,701.92
	<u>\$1,563,515.97</u>

Previous Budgets:

General Society	\$419,076.86
Woman's Society	98,655.27
	<u>517,732.13</u>

Total	\$2,081,248.10
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Less: Net Advances to Mission Treasurers to apply on the above Balances	<u>1,092,378.93</u>
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988,869.17

20,000.00

Home Treasurer's Sight Drafts Outstanding	<u>\$10,664,262.42</u>
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SCHEDULE IV

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS

	<i>A. B. F. M. S.</i>	<i>W. A. B. F. M. S.</i>
The Burma Mission	\$322,206.67	\$118,233.31
The Assam Mission	143,785.31	50,676.64
The Telugu Mission	188,360.45	91,406.45
The Bengal-Orissa Mission	65,056.86	19,009.03
The China Missions:		
South China Mission	114,536.90	40,016.73
East China Mission	204,144.68	79,874.09
West China Mission	123,898.75	26,586.22
The Japan Mission	129,787.15	92,945.80
The Congo Mission	66,659.11	16,296.87
The Philippine Islands Mission	47,231.09	23,213.37
Total Appropriations for the Missions	\$1,405,666.97	\$558,258.51
Work in Europe	76,076.00	22,700.75
Special Relief Work in Europe	84,028.59	.....
Retired Missionaries and Widows	36,889.00	5,925.00
Education of Oriental Students	13,750.00	.....
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children	23,710.57	.....
Foreign Missions Conference	6,260.50	.....
"Missions," etc., sent to Missionaries	1,998.54	.....
Visitation of Foreign Fields	4,684.84	.....
Miscellaneous Specifics	279.55	.....
Cancellations in Previous Budgets		\$586,884.26
		1,762.50
Total Foreign Field Appropriations	\$1,653,344.56	\$585,121.76
* In agreement with Schedule II as follows:		
Total Foreign Field Appropriations	\$1,059,495.60	
Total Supplemental Budget	235,737.68	
Total Specific Budget	358,111.28	
		\$1,653,344.56

FOREIGN FIELD APPROPRIATIONS

THE BURMA MISSION

	<i>A. B. F. M. S.</i>	<i>W. A. B. F. M. S.</i>
Bassein	\$12,893.91	\$7,420.03
Bhamo	3,513.32	.....
Haka	2,672.20	.....
Henzada	5,769.38	\$1,600.00
Insein	13,564.76	1,600.00
Kalaw	2,150.00	.....
Kengtung	3,523.00	.....
Loikaw	2,138.66	.....
Mandalay	1,638.33	16,228.72
Maubin	3,598.68	1,200.00
Maymyo	916.65	5,955.00
Meiktila	3,073.12	800.00
Mong Lem	5,544.02	.....
Mongnai	1,752.33	.....
Moulmein	18,945.42	19,028.83
Myingyan	2,243.31	.....
Myitkyina	1,620.00	.....
Namkham	10,540.81	.....
Nyaunglebin .....	.....	1,608.67
Pegu	675.00	800.00
Pyinmana	18,744.88	.....
Prome	2,495.48	1,865.30
Pyapon	1,450.00	800.00
Rangoon	94,279.03	12,827.99
Sagaing	10,898.36	.....
	\$224,640.65	\$71,734.54

	<i>A. B. F. M. S.</i>	<i>W. A. B. F. M. S.</i>
Sandoway	\$5,099.17	\$3,402.76
Taunggyi	2,550.00	1,600.00
Tavoy	7,685.92	.....
Tharrawaddy	742.50	1,866.66
Thayetmyo	2,002.94	.....
Thonze	2,455.00	1,066.31
Toungoo	13,805.81	7,329.15
Gross Appropriations	60,392.00	30,356.00
Income Tax	2,632.68	.....
Administrative Expense .....	.....	877.89
Total Appropriations for Burma	\$322,206.67	\$118,233.31

THE ASSAM MISSION

	<i>A. B. F. M. S.</i>	<i>W. A. B. F. M. S.</i>
Gauhati	\$10,908.37	\$10,991.67
Golaghat	7,692.06	5,366.97
Impur	8,317.74	2,731.00
Jorhat	47,664.15	6,000.00
Kangpokpi	8,776.92	.....
Kohima	4,859.91	.....
North Lakhimpur	1,750.00	.....
Nowgong	5,860.87	5,942.00
Sadiya	1,593.10	.....
Sibsagar-Dibrugarh	3,731.10	.....
Tika	1,600.00	.....
Tura	5,722.42	3,845.00
Gross Appropriations	34,311.33	16,293.50
Income Tax	997.34	.....
Administrative Expense .....	.....	406.50
Total Appropriations for Assam	\$143,785.31	\$50,676.64

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION

	<i>A. B. F. M. S.</i>	<i>W. A. B. F. M. S.</i>
Allur	\$3,468.00	.....
Atmakur	1,850.50	\$1,779.51
Bapatla	875.00	.....
Bezwada	100.00	.....
Cumbum	6,227.34	.....
Donakonda	2,340.00	1,254.55
Gadval	300.00	.....
Gurzalla	4,000.00	.....
Hanumakonda	7,250.00	.....
Jangaon	4,650.56	.....
Kanigiri	2,115.00	.....
Kavali	6,445.98	400.00
Kurnool	7,925.56	.....
Madira	2,175.00	.....
Madras	13,772.70	3,426.28
Mahbubnager	2,280.00	1,380.00
Nalgonda	877.50	4,318.10
Nandyal	3,050.00	.....
Narsaravupet	1,750.00	3,824.57
Nellore	14,405.83	18,672.68
Ongole	17,682.74	11,800.00
Podili	7,937.00	.....
Ramapatnam	5,323.91	66.66
Sattenapalle .....	.....	800.00
Secunderabad	1,837.71	1,700.00
Sooriapett	875.00	600.00
Udayagiri	2,387.88	.....
Vinukonda	9,622.81	4,127.85
Kodaikanal School for Missionaries' Children	450.00	.....
Malabar Christian College	66.67	.....
Madras Christian College	1,666.67	.....
Gross Appropriations	53,348.33	36,483.75
Income Tax	1,303.26	.....
Administrative Expense .....	.....	772.50
Total Appropriations for South India	\$188,360.45	\$91,406.45

THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION

	<i>A. B. F. M. S.</i>	<i>W. A. B. F. M. S.</i>
Balasore	\$17,700.96	\$9,195.07
Bhimpore	8,432.66	.....
Contai	1,725.00	.....
Jamshedpur	1,392.19	.....
Jellasore . . . . .	.....	800.00
Kharagpur	11,844.53	.....
Midnapore	742.50	5,134.21
Gross Appropriations	22,840.67	3,742.50
Income Tax	378.35	.....
Administrative Expense . . . . .	.....	137.25
Total Appropriations for Bengal-Orissa	\$65,056.86	\$19,009.03

THE CHINA MISSIONS

South China

	<i>A. B. F. M. S.</i>	<i>W. A. B. F. M. S.</i>
Changning . . . . .	.....	\$150.00
Chaochowfu	\$3,603.03	800.00
Chao yang	6,328.97	300.00
Hopo	9,845.24	1,640.06
Kaying	7,879.46	3,555.60
Kityang	12,480.22	7,000.62
Sunwuhsien	6,796.15	.....
Swatow	44,830.25	18,045.20
Ungkung	5,154.58	.....
Canton Christian College	625.00	.....
Gross Appropriations	16,994.00	7,284.75
Administrative Expense . . . . .	.....	274.50
Total Appropriations for South China	\$114,536.90	\$40,016.73

East China

	<i>A. B. F. M. S.</i>	<i>W. A. B. F. M. S.</i>
Hangchow	\$11,468.50	\$4,000.00
Huchow	6,156.17	19,419.08
Kinhwa	3,813.45	4,262.92
Nanking	9,026.19	2,488.29
Ningpo	15,189.65	29,725.80
Shanghai	122,005.15	.....
Shaohsing	10,410.37	7,600.00
Gross Appropriations	23,215.20	12,016.50
All China Appropriations	2,860.00	.....
Administrative Expense . . . . .	.....	361.50
Total Appropriations for East China	\$204,144.68	\$79,874.09

West China

	<i>A. B. F. M. S.</i>	<i>W. A. B. F. M. S.</i>
Chengtu	\$46,218.95	\$11,893.00
Ningyuenfu	27,247.95	.....
Kialingfu	5,356.40	.....
Swifu	71,961.63	7,327.47
Yachowfu	19,943.06	2,400.00
West China Union University	6,666.66	.....
General Mission Expense	1,000.00	.....
Gross Appropriations . . . . .	.....	4,758.75
Administrative Expense . . . . .	.....	207.00
Total Appropriations for West China	\$123,898.75	\$26,586.22
* Deduction		

THE JAPAN MISSION

	A. B. F. M. S.	W. A. B. F. M. S.
Himeji .....	.....	\$9,725.83
Inland Sea	\$1,844.15	.....
Kobe	1,587.50	971.00
Kyoto	4,795.35	.....
Morioka	3,038.41	3,000.38
Osaka	4,919.75	3,953.60
Sendai	2,186.00	8,975.00
Tokyo	33,140.13	12,284.49
Tona .....	.....	1,054.00
Yokohoma	12,799.26	4,656.00
Gross Appropriations	64,473.00	47,379.75
Income Tax	1,003.60	.....
Administrative Expense .....	.....	945.75
Total Appropriations for Japan	\$129,787.15	\$92,945.80

THE CONGO MISSION

	A. B. F. M. S.	W. A. B. F. M. S.
Banza Manteke	\$14,729.71	\$1,199.47
Kimpese	4,474.88	1,650.00
Lukunga	3,250.18	.....
Matadi	5,066.33	.....
Mukimvika	3,343.19	.....
Ntundo	10,758.14	2,865.99
Sona Bata	9,886.59	5,466.66
Tshumbiri	4,617.16	1,175.00
Vanga	8,482.93	1,000.00
Emergency Fund	700.00	.....
General Mission Expense	1,350.00	.....
Administrative Expense .....	.....	87.75
Gross Appropriations .....	.....	2,852.00
Total Appropriations for Congo	\$66,659.11	\$16,296.87

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION

	A. B. F. M. S.	W. A. B. F. M. S.
Bacolod	\$9,804.98	\$1,287.50
Capiz	6,952.83	5,362.50
Iloilo	29,723.28	16,374.37
Administrative Expense .....	.....	189.00
Reserve Fund	750.00	.....
Total Appropriations for Philippine Islands	\$47,231.09	\$23,213.37

WORK IN EUROPE

	A. B. F. M. S.	W. A. B. F. M. S.
Denmark	\$8,400.00	.....
Norway	7,600.00	.....
Germany	2,075.00	.....
Sweden	2,100.00	.....
France	15,740.00	.....
Czechoslovakia	10,620.00	\$3,605.00
Estonia	2,680.00	.....
Latvia	3,340.00	.....
Poland	11,029.00	19,095.75
Representative in Europe	5,500.00	.....
Commissioner in Europe	3,000.00	.....
Visitors from Europe	1,000.00	.....
"Missions," and Denominational Papers	500.00	.....
Reserve	2,492.00	.....
Total Work in Europe	\$76,076.00	\$22,700.75

SCHEDULE V**DETAILS OF HOME EXPENDITURES**

For the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1923

(1) Foreign Department Administration

Cablegrams	\$493.07
Medical Examination of Missionaries	916.07
Miscellaneous Expense	312.87
Office Equipment	415.41
Postage	122.41
Salaries of Foreign Secretaries	10,906.34
Salaries of Assistants and Office Staff	16,289.59
Stationery and Supplies	51.09
Telegrams	157.85
Travel of Missionaries to meet the Board	979.35
Travel of Officers and Others	1,384.82
Proportion of General Expense	<u>13,540.86</u>
	\$45,569.73
Candidate and Medical Department Administration:	
Medical Examination of New Appointees	\$106.50
Postage	8.20
Salary of Assistant and Office Staff	1,980.00
Telegrams	11.97
Travel of Candidates	1,123.96
Travel of Officers	<u>1,016.64</u>
	<u>4,247.27</u>
	\$49,817.00

(2) Home Department Administration

Cablegrams	\$22.70
Miscellaneous Expense	25.98
New England Baptist Library	250.00
Office Equipment	259.63
Other Library Expense	1.00
Postage	195.55
Salary of Home Secretary	5,430.50
Salary of Associate Secretary	2,961.10
Miscellaneous	38.90
Salaries of Office Staff	10,207.16
Stationery and Supplies	119.47
Telegrams	117.42
Travel of Officers and Others	1,836.43
Proportion of General Expense	<u>13,540.86</u>
	\$35,006.70

Promotion of Interest and Beneficence

Deputation Work of Missionaries	\$444.53
Deputation Work of Officers	1,728.40
Literature Department	2,500.46
Missionary Exhibits	375.57
Publicity	<u>1,581.87</u>
	<u>6,630.83</u>
	41,637.53

(3) Treasury Department Administration

Cablegrams	\$417.12
Certified Public Accountant	800.00
Collection and Exchange	31.95
Legal Expense	65.05
Miscellaneous Expense	104.45
Office Equipment	417.57
Over and Short Account	1.58
Postage	147.00
Safe Deposit Box	56.00
Salary of Treasurer	5,000.00
Salary of Assistant and Office Staff	23,139.81
Stationery and Supplies	576.65
Telegrams	110.82
Travel of Officers and Others	349.03
Treasury Liability Bonds	175.56
Shipping Department, Salaries and Expenses	8,158.35
Proportion of General Expense	13,540.87
	<hr/>
Less Discount	\$53,391.81
	<hr/>
	144.27
	<hr/>
	\$53,247.54

(4) Miscellaneous General Expense

Interest	\$19,298.20
Retired Officers and Workers	1,800.00
Expenses Secretary and Treasurer, General Conference of Free Baptists	200.00
	<hr/>
Total Administrative Expense	21,298.20
	<hr/>
	\$166,000.27
	<hr/>

(5) Details of General Expense

Alterations and Repairs	\$1,034.20
Annual Meeting	2,503.59
Board of Managers' Travel	3,838.89
Electric Light	48.34
General Office Equipment	472.70
Insurance	116.01
Legal Expense	1,063.16
Miscellaneous Expense	669.85
Office Cleaning	904.02
Postage	1,692.78
Bent	191,441.81
Salaries of Office Staff	6,184.16
Special Conference Expense	166.71
Stationery and Supplies	1,628.98
Telegrams	3.87
Telephone	717.52
	<hr/>
	\$40,622.59
	<hr/>

Apportioned as follows:

To Foreign Department Administration	\$13,540.86
To Home Department Administration	13,540.86
To Treasury Department Administration	13,540.87
	<hr/>
	\$40,622.59
	<hr/>

(6) Details of Literature Department

Advertising	\$16.80
Annual Report	2,162.12
Cuts and Electrotypes	11.50
General Literature and Printing	370.16
Postage and Express	54.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,614.58
	<hr/>
Less Credit Sales	114.12
	<hr/>
	\$2,500.46

GEORGE B. HUNTINGTON, *Treasurer.*

SCHEDULE VI

SUMMARY OF RESERVES FOR PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY FUNDS

	Balance May 1, 1922	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1923
Permanent Funds in General Investments	\$993,950.89	\$38,594.27	\$15,325.10	\$1,017,220.06
Temporary Funds in General Investments	84,636.27	27,696.96	34,331.01	78,002.22
Permanent Funds with Specified Investments	5,512,762.01	810.00	.....	5,513,572.01
Temporary Funds with Specified Investments	96,000.00	53,443.38	125,763.38	23,680.00
Special Permanent and Temporary Funds	60,687.69	22,032.48	4,546.39	78,173.78
	\$6,748,036.86	\$142,577.09	\$179,965.88	
Total carried into Schedule III .....	.....	.....	.....	\$6,710,648.07

CLASS I

Permanent Funds in General Investments

	Balance April 30, 1923	Income Earned
Abbott, E. L., Endowment Fund	\$13,779.97	\$658.50
African Medical Fund	3,627.58	173.35
Allen, Julia L., Memorial Fund	1,200.00	57.34
Ambler, A. T.	3,500.00	167.25
Ambler, J. V., Memorial Fund	13,000.00	621.23
Ambler, J. V., Scholarship Fund	300.00	14.34
Angus Scholarship Fund	500.00	23.89
Argabright, S. V.	100.00	4.78
Arnold, George N.	1,949.18	93.15
"As Unto Him" Fund	5,000.00	238.94
Attleton, Salome Loomis	4,287.50	204.89
Axtell, Hannah E.	124.44	5.95
Bailie, David	1,000.00	47.79
Baker, Bessie Louise, Memorial Fund	950.00	45.40
Bamford, Chloe Lizzie	50.00	2.39
Bamford, Cornelia Elizabeth Rand	200.00	9.56
Bamford, Dr. William	250.00	11.95
Barney, B. B., Memorial Fund	5,000.00	238.94
Bellew, William B.	192.14	9.18
Bennett, Montgomery	3,383.33	161.68
Bixby, E. M.	1,000.00	47.79
Blake, Henry H.	41,341.20	1,975.58
Bond, Theo. P.	224.96	10.75
Bostwick, J. A.	20,300.00	970.08
Bradford, S. S.	1,000.00	47.79
Brow, Arnold, Rhoda, and Abbie J.	532.50	25.45
Brown, Jennie	400.00	19.11
Bryant Fund	453.71	21.68
Bucknell, M. C.	1,000.00	47.79
Bucknell, William, Bible Fund	2,414.73	115.39
Burchard, Hannah M.	3,874.38	185.15
Burke, J. W.	100.00	4.78

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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	Balance April 30, 1923	Income Earned
Burman Theological Seminary Fund	\$2,000.00	\$95.57
Butler, Charles T.	1,000.00	47.79
Butler, Elizabeth N.	1,000.00	47.79
Byerly, A. J.	500.00	23.89
Campbell, Catherine J.	175.00	8.36
Carlton, Adora N., Memorial Fund	700.00	33.45
Carpenter, C. H.	15,001.41	716.87
Carpenter Scholarship Fund	7,600.22	363.19
Carr Fund	1,000.00	47.79
Chandler, Elizabeth B.	1,555.85	74.35
Cheney, Joel	7,307.96	349.23
¹ Clough Memorial Endowment Fund	16,465.09	784.09
Clough Memorial Endowment Fund, Edmands Ward	5,000.00	238.93
Clough Memorial Endowment Fund, Mills Ward	3,000.00	143.36
Clough Memorial Endowment Fund, Wm. B. Webb	250.00	11.95
Colby, E. S.	476.32	22.76
Colby, M. L.	1,000.00	47.79
Cook, Chapman M.	324.00	15.48
Cortiss, Celinda	393.73	18.81
Cox, Effie W.	154.00	7.36
Crozer, Robert H.	50,000.00	2,389.36
Crozer, Sallie L.	3,000.00	143.36
Currier, Emily E.	125.00	5.97
Cushing, Josiah N., Memorial Fund	5,025.00	240.13
Daniels, Susan A. L.	200.00	9.56
David, Sarah H. and Joseph W.	3,733.83	178.43
Davis, Isaac	5,000.00	238.94
Davis, James M.	3,412.50	163.07
Dean, William	1,000.00	47.79
Dizer, Marshall C.	1,000.00	47.79
² Drown, Mary N.	3,119.70	137.38
Droz, Adaline	900.00	43.01
Dunbar, Robert	500.00	23.89
Dunham, Sabra G.	2,762.50	132.01
Eaches, Josiah P.	1,000.00	47.79
Eastburn, Martha, Memorial Fund	67.08	3.20
Eaton, Fidelia D.	18,235.92	871.44
Eldredge, Lyman	100.00	4.78
Eldredge, Truman	1,000.00	47.79
Estes, Carrie A.	25.00	1.19
Evans, Levi P.	500.00	23.89
Farrington, Anna H.	800.09	38.23
Faye, Mary Daniel	81.17	3.88
Fengar, Mary E.	16,184.50	773.41
Fessenden, Emma Smith, Memorial Fund	870.00	41.57
Fisk, Theron	1,872.70	89.49
Flagg, Mary	6,339.90	302.96
Flint, Harriet N.	5,000.00	238.93
Floyd, Emmet H., Scholarship Fund	500.00	23.89
Free Baptist Permanent Fund	32,783.51	1,566.63
French Mission Fund	5,029.20	240.33
Fry, Mrs. L. R.	2,085.89	99.68
Gale, Susan H.	1,426.89	68.19
Gates, Ruth L.	160.00	7.65
Glover, Henry R.	5,000.00	238.94
Goodrich Scholarship Fund	100.00	4.78
Ham, William	89.55	4.28
Harmon, Eugene E.	985.00	47.07
Hawkes, A. G.	500.00	23.89
Hewitt, Harriet Barker	6,427.83	307.17
Horton, Ruth E., Memorial Fund	250.00	11.95
Hoyt, Joseph B.	24,523.00	1,171.88
Huijzinga, Albert T., Memorial Scholarship Endowment Fund	310.35	14.83
Insein Seminary Fund	4,191.50	200.30
James, William	800.00	38.23
Jenkins, Horace, Eastern China Mission Theological School Fund	4,000.00	191.15
John, Miss Frank	500.00	23.89
Johnson, Susannah	400.00	19.11
Jones, B. E.	500.00	23.89
Jones, John J.	50,000.00	2,389.36
Judson Scholarship Fund	538.75	25.75
Karen Seminary Endowment Fund	2,000.00	95.57
Kelly Scholarship Fund	300.00	14.34
*Ketcham, Geo. W., Foreign Memorial Fund, No. 2	15,240.51	628.13

	Balance April 30, 1923	Income Earned
Kimball, Edmund	\$21,000.00	\$1,003.53
Kurtz, Jacob	2,000.00	95.57
*Kurtz, Mary, Memorial Fund	300.00	12.29
Latourette, E. S.	29.00	1.38
Leavens, Julia H., Memorial Fund	2,449.31	117.05
Legacy "Y" Fund	1,610.30	76.95
Lees, W. B.	475.00	22.70
Leonard Memorial Fund	1,194.72	57.09
Leonard, Frank J.	4,995.00	238.70
Lester, Sarah Edson, Foreign Mission Fund	1,000.00	47.79
Lewis, Mary J.	228.35	10.91
Lindsay, Mary E.	1,997.55	95.46
Linsley, Rachel K.	986.01	47.12
Little, George W.	5,000.00	238.94
Logan, John	100.00	4.78
Lougee, Clara A.	1,000.00	47.79
Mah Hnin E.	1,780.29	85.07
Mendenhall, Nannie	7,216.50	344.85
Mendenhall, Thomas G.	1,932.33	92.34
Merrick, Austin	69,448.98	3,318.76
Merrill, S. Emma	522.17	24.95
Mills, Thomas L.	150.00	7.17
Missionaries' Home Fund	10.00	.48
Moulton, Greenleaf, Memorial Fund	500.00	23.89
Munger, Isador G., Literature Fund	1,000.00	47.79
McKoon, Mamre Ann	815.81	38.99
Nason, James	7,096.11	339.10
Native Preachers Fund	2,369.38	113.22
Nelson, Olof	200.00	9.56
Newell, Mary A. M.	35,423.41	1,692.78
Norcross, Stephen W.	500.00	23.89
Nowland, Lucy A.	11.42	.54
Ongole College Endowment Fund	48,104.00	2,298.75
Owen, William B.	12,000.17	573.45
⁸ Paige, Charles C.	400.00	15.69
Parker, Eveline B.	1,455.63	69.56
Parks, Louisa M.	1,000.00	47.79
Pease, William A.	358.70	17.14
Permanent Fund	89,318.95	4,268.29
Pevear, Henry A.	12,500.00	597.34
Pillsbury, George A.	5,000.00	238.94
Plumber Fund	100.00	4.78
Porter, Benjamin	1,000.00	47.79
Price, J. D., Scholarship Fund	538.75	25.75
*Pruett Memorial Fund	10,000.00	225.39
Putnam, B., Memorial Fund	2,450.00	117.08
Quincy Robert	90.50	4.32
Ramapatnam Seminary Fund	26,266.59	1,255.20
Rangoon Baptist College Endowment Fund	1,219.15	58.26
Rangoon College Fund	1,000.00	47.79
Reed, C. Howard, Memorial Fund	400.00	19.11
Renfrew, Jefferson	1,000.00	47.79
Roberts, Elizabeth	4,000.00	191.15
Robinson, Jane E.	100.00	4.78
Rockwell, Rufus	230.90	11.03
Rogers, Alexander W.	6,000.00	286.72
⁴ Rolf Memorial, Andrew G. and Josephine	10,747.81	286.73
Rowland, Prusia	263.95	12.61
Ruth, Mordecai T.	5,242.68	250.53
Sargent, Edward P., Memorial Fund	6,406.07	306.13
Sawtelle, Elizabeth S.	200.00	9.56
*Schaefer, Sarah E.	500.00	14.27
Shady Dell Fund	10,850.00	518.49
Sheldon Fund	1,000.00	47.79
Sheldon, Chauncey	250.00	11.95
Sherman, George J.	1,000.00	47.79
Skofield, Sarah A.	500.00	23.89
Smith, Samuel F.	7,514.32	359.09
Spencer, Charles D.	2,000.00	95.57
Stuart, Elvira A.	99.50	4.75
Sunderland, James	5,000.00	238.94
Swaim, Mary Augusta Noble	9,000.00	430.08
Sweet, John D.	10,000.00	477.87
Tage, James M.	790.35	37.77
Thomas Fund	3,500.00	167.25

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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	Balance April 30, 1923	Income Earned
Thompson, Rachel, Memorial Fund	\$1,000.00	\$47.79
Toungoo Karen Normal School Fund	3,306.11	157.99
Towne, Mary J.	2,500.00	119.47
Tripp, Susan	1,167.99	55.81
True, E.	380.00	18.16
Tull Memorial Fund	250.00	11.95
Vaney, Addison P.	747.25	35.71
Van Husen, C.	2,000.00	95.57
Wade Scholarship Fund	1,626.15	77.71
*Waring, James	5,000.00	176.75
Warne, Joseph A.	17,662.13	844.02
Watson, Maria	737.39	35.24
Wells, Susan E.	2,000.00	95.57
Wetherby, Zillah U.	2,500.00	119.47
White, Mrs. Ellen M.	1,000.00	47.79
Whiting, Martha	1,167.50	55.79
Whittemore, George H.	674.81	32.25
Wiggin, Mercy A.	3,800.00	181.59
Williams, Catharine	500.00	23.89
Woman's Fund of the Adams Village Baptist Church	25.00	1.19
Woolverton, George A.	5,000.00	238.94
Wormsley, Thomas	5,000.00	238.94
Chandler, Helen Mar .....	.....	.....
Karen School Book Fund .....	.....	476.57
	<hr/> \$1,017,220.06	<hr/> \$48,415.31

* New Funds donated during the year.

¹ Increased \$400.00 during the year.² Increased \$2,293.20 during the year.³ Increased \$100.00 during the year.⁴ Increased \$4,760.56 during the year.

Helen Mar Chandler Fund (\$5,325.10) and Karen School Book Fund (\$10,000.00) transferred to Special Permanent Funds in General Investments.

CLASS II

Temporary Funds in General Investments

	Balance May 1, 1922	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1923	Income Earned
Barnes, Mrs. Arthur J.	\$324.00	.....	.....	\$324.00	\$15.48
Goodnow, Emma A., Estate	6,657.94	\$332.90	\$1,332.90	5,057.94	316.59
Bengal Famine Fund	397.84	.....	.....	397.84	19.01
China Famine Fund	34,093.10	.....	29,218.11	4,874.99	1,525.95
John Doe Missionary Fund	20,567.23	.....	3,780.00	16,787.23	982.36
Japan Famine Fund	147.54	.....	.....	147.54	7.05
Jorhat Hospital Fund .....	.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	363.30
J. D. Lord Fund	12,945.75	131.97	.....	13,077.72	622.89
Newell, Mary A.	2,769.59	1,982.09	.....	4,751.68	132.60
Phillyss Memorial Church .....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	10.67
Telugu Industrial School Fund	6,733.28	.....	.....	6,733.28	321.76
	\$84,636.27	\$27,696.96	\$34,331.01	\$78,002.22	\$4,317.66

CLASS III

Permanent Funds With Specified Investments

	Balance May 1, 1922	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1923	Income Earned
Coles, Emily L., Memorial Fund .....	.....	\$810.00	.....	\$810.00	.....
Coles and Ackerman Memorial Fund	\$20,000.00	.....	.....	20,000.00	\$800.00
Abraham Coles Memorial Fund	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	50.00
Colver, Charles K., Memorial Student Aid and Book Fund	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	82.50
Dunham, Sabra G.	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	100.00
Liu Chi Island Fund	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	200.00
Memorial Baptist Church of Christ, New York.	1.00	.....	.....	1.00	1.00
Merrick, Austin	8,333.33	.....	.....	8,333.33	333.33
Reiff, William E.	17,577.68	.....	.....	17,577.68	855.46
Rockefeller, John D.	5,000,000.00	.....	.....	5,000,000.00	315,908.00
Rogers, Alexander W.	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	250.00
Treat, M. C.	448,300.00	.....	.....	448,300.00	47,210.81
Ward Trust Fund	4,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	160.00
Warne, Joseph A.	1,050.00	.....	.....	1,050.00	52.50
	\$5,512,762.01	\$810.00	.....	\$5,513,572.01	\$366,003.60

CLASS IV

Temporary Funds With Specified Investments

	Balance May 1, 1922	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1923
Allen, Ida M.	\$4,000.00	.....	.....	\$4,000.00
Dring, William	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
Treat, Mrs. Sarah H., Science Building Fund .....	.....	\$17,680.00	.....	17,680.00
Doe, John, West China Fund	90,000.00	35,763.38	\$125,763.38	.....
	\$96,000.00	\$53,443.38	\$125,763.38	\$23,680.00

Incomes not shown on this classification as in some cases the donor has specified the object for which this income is to be used.

CLASS V

Special Permanent and Temporary Funds

	Balance May 1, 1922	Increase	Decrease	Balance April 30, 1923
Abbott, Arminda P.	\$1,407.00	.....	.....	\$1,407.00
Bishop, Nathan	34,167.23	.....	.....	34,167.23
Chandler, Helen Mar .....	.....	\$5,325.10	.....	5,325.10
Curtis, Delia	200.00	.....	.....	200.00
Dussman, Ada .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Fox, Daniel	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Fountain, Josephine A., Memorial	200.00	.....	.....	200.00
Karen School Book Fund .....	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Kimball, Ella F.	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
McNaught Scripture Fund	80.00	.....	.....	80.00
Nickerson, John H.	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
Townsend, Annie	1,200.00	.....	.....	1,200.00
Oisen, Mr. and Mrs. Swan	907.29	.....	.....	907.29
Stevenson, Cora A.	200.00	.....	.....	200.00
Wisler, Harry E., Memorial	420.00	.....	.....	420.00
Miscellaneous Missionaries' Funds	20,306.17	1,707.38	\$4,546.39	17,467.16
	\$60,687.69	\$22,032.48	\$4,546.39	\$78,173.78

SCHEDULE VII**A****Rates of Income Earned****I. General Investments of Permanent and Temporary Funds:**

Average Investment for the year	\$1,100,081.72
Income Earned during the year	52,732.97
Rate of Income Earned	4.79%

II. General Investments of Annuity Funds:

Average Investment for the year	\$1,533,581.12
Income Earned during the year	71,298.65
Rate of Income Earned	4.65%

B**Reserve, General Annuity Agreements**

Annuity Reserve, May 1, 1923	\$1,548,411.06
New Agreements written to April 30, 1923	98,861.00
Agreements Matured to April 30, 1923	\$1,647,272.06
Adjustments Chargeable against Reserve	4,112.64
	78,395.71
Annuity Payments	\$108,356.48
Annuity Investment Income	71,298.65
	37,057.83
Balance Reserve, April 30, 1923	\$1,531,818.52

C**Matured Annuity Reserve**

Reserve for Equalization of Matured Annuities, May 1, 1922	\$37,870.18
Annuity Agreements Matured to April 30, 1923	\$74,283.07
Add: Miscellaneous Credits to Annuity Reserve	1,080.00
	75,363.07
Less: Matured Agreements designated for Permanent Funds	4,372.88
	70,990.19
Transferred to Budget Income	\$108,860.37
Balance Reserve, April 30, 1923	58,860.37
	\$50,000.00

D**Legacy Equalization Reserve**

Reserve for Equalization of Income from Legacies, May 1, 1922	\$250,000.00
Legacies Received to April 30, 1923	136,439.91
Transferred to Budget Income	\$386,439.91
Transferred to Permanent Funds	601.05
Balance Reserve, April 30, 1923	136,439.91
	\$250,000.00

SCHEDULE VIII

A

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY FUNDS

	General Investment of Permanent and Temporary Funds	Specified Investment of Permanent Funds	Specified Investment of Temporary Funds	General Investment of Special Permanent and Temporary Funds	Total
Railroad Bonds ..	\$339,208.28	\$1,259,810.00	.....	\$20,000.00	\$1,619,018.28
Traction Bonds ..	65,257.68	.....	.....	.....	65,257.68
Electric, Gas and Water Bonds ..	122,202.21	280,000.00	.....	10,000.00	412,202.21
Telephone and Telegraph Bonds ..	64,165.56	75,660.00	.....	.....	139,825.56
District, Government, Municipal, and State Bonds ..	121,961.64	1,500.00	.....	.....	123,461.64
United States Liberty Bonds ..	134,828.38	8,800.00	\$4,100.00	33,000.00	180,728.38
Sundry Bonds ..	30,118.65	999,950.00	.....	1,000.00	1,031,068.65
Notes Secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds ..	190,631.30	42,878.68	1,500.00	8,878.92	243,888.90
Stocks	29,352.33	2,933,560.00	17,716.00	.....	2,980,628.33
Miscellaneous ..	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Real Estate .....	.....	13,333.33	.....	.....	13,333.33
Income Accrued on New Investments Purchased .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.37
	\$1,098,226.03	\$5,615,492.01	\$23,316.00	\$72,878.92	
Total carried into Schedule III .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6,809,970.33

SUMMARY OF GENERAL INVESTMENTS OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY FUNDS

Railroad Bonds	\$339,208.28
Traction Bonds	65,257.68
Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds	122,202.21
Telephone and Telegraph Bonds	64,165.56
District, Government, Municipal, and State Bonds	121,961.64
United States Liberty Bonds	134,828.38
Sundry Bonds	30,118.65
	\$877,742.40
Notes secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds	190,631.30
Stocks	29,352.33
Miscellaneous	500.00
	\$1,098,226.03

GENERAL INVESTMENTS OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY FUNDS

Railroad Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$3,000	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R., E. Okla. Div., 1st Mtg.	4's	Mar. 1, 1928	\$2,974.14
10,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 1st Mtg.	4's	July 1, 1948	10,128.62
2,000	Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co., 1st Mtg. Washburn Ext.	5's	Aug. 1, 1939	1,987.22
10,000	Big Sandy Railroad, 1st Mtg.	4's	June 1, 1944	9,846.30
10,000	Boston & Albany R. R. Co., Improvement Bd. of 1913	5's	July 1, 1938	10,091.53
10,000	Boston & Maine Railroad	4's	Sept. 1, 1926	10,000.00
5,000	Canada Southern Railway Co., Cons. Gold, Series A	5's	Oct. 1, 1962	5,027.09
10,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., Ill. Div. Mtg.	4's	July 1, 1949	9,746.71
3,000	Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co., 1st Cons.	6's	Oct. 1, 1934	2,922.65
10,000	Chicago, Indiana & Southern R. R., Gold Bd. of 1906	4's	Jan. 1, 1956	9,711.56
5,000	Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards, 40 yr. Mtg. & Coll. Trust Ref. Gold	4's	April 1, 1940	4,489.75
5,000	Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards, Mtg. & Coll. Trust Ref.	4's	April 1, 1940	4,484.55
5,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., Series of 1909	4's	July 1, 1934	4,644.49
10,000	Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., Cons. 50 yr. Gold	4's	July 1, 1952	9,217.54
3,000	Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western R. R. Co., 1st 50 yr. Gold	5's	Nov. 1, 1965	3,000.00
10,000	Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co., 1st	4's	Nov. 1, 1995	9,956.55
10,000	Erie Railroad, Prior Lien Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1996	10,000.00
5,000	Housatonic Railroad, Cons. Gold	5's	Nov. 1, 1937	5,043.98
10,000	Illinois Central R. R. Co., St. Louis Div. & Terminal, 1st Mtg. Gold Bond	3½'s	July 1, 1951	8,067.51
10,000	Kansas City & Pacific R. R. Co., 1st Gold	4's	Aug. 1, 1990	5,347.20
5,000	Kansas City Terminal Railway Co., 1st Mtg. Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1960	4,497.11
25,000	Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, Gold	4's	Sept. 1, 1928	25,010.14
5,000	Lehigh & New York Railroad Co., 1st Gold	4's	Sept. 1, 1945	4,985.38
12,000	Louisville & Jefferson Bridge Co., Gold	4's	Mar. 1, 1945	11,942.37
11,000	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., Atlanta, Knoxville, & Cincinnati Div. Gold	4's	May 1, 1955	10,457.64
10,000	Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Rwy. Co., 1st Mtg.	4's	Jan. 1, 1926	9,901.08
5,000	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Rwy. Co., 1st Cons. Mtg.	4's	Jan. 1, 1938	4,836.15
5,000	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Rwy. Co., 50 yr. Gold	5's	July 1, 1938	4,960.15
20,000	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., Gen. Mtg. Gold	4's	Mar. 1, 1975	10,884.04
10,000	New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., Lake Shore Coll.	3½'s	Feb. 1, 1998	7,680.51
10,000	New York Central & Hudson River R. R. 30 yr. Gold Debenture	4's	May 1, 1934	10,047.47
10,000	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Deb.	4's	July 1, 1955	9,887.99
9,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Gen. Lien Ry. & Land Grant	3's	Jan. 1, 2047	5,874.30
5,000	Northern Pacific Rwy., Refunding & Improvement, Series B	6's	July 1, 2047	4,848.32
10,000	Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg., Series A	4's	Jan. 1, 1961	8,831.98
15,000	Pennsylvania Co., Gold Loan of 1906	4's	April 1, 1931	14,966.08
15,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Gen. Mtg. Gold, Series A	4½'s	June 1, 1965	14,155.44
5,000	St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Rwy. Co., 1st Mtg.	5's	Oct. 1, 1930	4,978.77

<i>Par Value</i>		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
10,000	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Rwy. Co., Consolidated Mtg. Gold	4½'s	July 1, 1933	\$9,829.09
5,000	Terminal Railroad Assoc. of St. Louis, 1st Mtg.	4½'s	Oct. 1, 1939	5,034.71
4,000	Toledo & Ohio Central Rwy. Co., 1st Mtg.	5's	July 1, 1935	3,000.00
10,000	Washington Terminal Co., 1st Gold	3½'s	Feb. 1, 1945	9,306.29
10,000	West Shore R. R. Co., Guar. 1st Mtg. ...	4's	Jan. 1, 1961	6,515.88
				\$339,208.28

Traction Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$5,000	Chicago Railways Co., 1st 20 yr. Gold ..	5's	Feb. 1, 1927	\$4,981.15
5,000	Danville, Champaign & Decatur Railway & Light Co., Cons. & Ref. Coll. Trust, Gold ..	5's	Mar. 1, 1938	4,670.03
5,000	Danville, Champaign & Decatur Railway & Light Co., Cons. & Ref. Coll. Trust ..	5's	Mar. 1, 1938	4,749.26
10,000	Galveston-Houston Electric Rwy., 1st Mtg., 45 yr. Gold ..	5's	Oct. 1, 1954	9,756.28
5,000	Georgia Railway & Power Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg., S. F., Gold ..	5's	April 1, 1954	4,715.76
5,000	Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Ry. Co., 1st Mtg., 30 yr. Gold ..	5's	Sept. 1, 1941	4,732.84
5,000	Middlesex & Boston St. Railway Co., 1st & Ref. ..	4 1/2's	Jan. 1, 1932	4,970.01
500	Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway Co.	5's	Mar. 15, 1921	1.00
10,000	Portland Ore. Railway Light & Power Co., 1st Ref. ..	5's	Feb. 1, 1942	9,746.14
19,000	Washington Railway & Electric Co., Gold Cons.	4's	Dec. 1, 1951	16,935.21
				\$65,227.68

Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$5,000	Adirondack Electric Power Corp., 1st Mtg.	5's	Jan. 1, 1962	\$4,700.95
5,000	Adirondack Power & Light Co.	5's	Mar. 1, 1950	5,072.23
5,000	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg., 40 S. F. Gold Bond, Series A	5's	April 1, 1956	4,980.57
5,000	Citizens Gas Co. of Indianapolis, 1st & Ref. Gold	5's	July 1, 1942	4,790.65
5,000	Connecticut Power Co., 1st & Cons. Mtg.	5's	April 1, 1963	4,815.40
10,000	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., Gen. Mtg. 30 yr. Gold	4 1/2's	Feb. 14, 1935	9,565.20
5,000	Consumers Power Co., 1st Lien & Ref. 25 yr. Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1936	4,765.04
5,000	Fort Worth Power & Light Co., 1st Mtg.	5's	Aug. 1, 1931	4,807.07
6,500	Hutchinson Water Light & Power Co.	4 1/2's	Jan. 1, 1928	4,926.29
5,000	Indianapolis Gas Co., 1st Cons. Mtg.	5's	April 1, 1952	4,858.96
21,000	Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co., Ref. Mtg. S. F. Gold, Series A	6's	Feb. 1, 1958	19,684.80
5,000	Northern Texas Electric Co.	5's	Jan. 1, 1940	4,868.47
5,000	Seattle Electric Co.	5's	Mar. 1, 1939	4,971.36
2,000	Seattle Electric Co., Cons. & Ref. Mtg.	5's	Aug. 1, 1929	1,965.53
25,000	Seattle Electric Co., 1st Gold	5's	Feb. 1, 1930	25,536.28
1,000	Standard Gas Light Co., of N. Y. C., 1st Gold	5's	May 1, 1930	1,000.00
2,000	Topeka Edison Co., 1st Gold	5's	Sept. 1, 1930	1,972.21
10,000	United Electric Co. of N. J., 1st Mtg. Gold	4 1/2's	June 1, 1949	8,831.20

Telephone and Telegraph Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$15,000	Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, 1st Mtg.	5's	April 1, 1925	\$14,994.18
5,000	Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., 1st & Gen.	5's	Jan. 1, 1937	5,027.54
5,000	Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., 1st & Gen.	5's	Jan. 1, 1937	4,996.47
5,000	Michigan State Telephone Co., 1st Mtg.	5's	Feb. 1, 1924	5,000.00
5,000	New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., 1st Mtg. 30 yr. Gold, Series A	5's	June 1, 1952	4,898.02
5,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg.	4½'s	Nov. 1, 1939	4,982.83
5,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg.	4½'s	Nov. 1, 1939	4,940.71
5,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg.	4½'s	Nov. 1, 1939	4,905.09
5,000	Southern Bell Telephone Co., 1st Mtg.	5's	Jan. 1, 1941	4,956.52
5,000	Western Union Telegraph Co., Funding & R. E. Mtg., 50 yr. Gold	4½'s	May 1, 1950	4,712.31
5,000	Western Union Telegraph Co., Funding & R. E. Mtg., 50 yr. Gold	4½'s	May 1, 1950	4,751.89
				\$64,165.56

District, Government, Municipal, and State Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$5,000	City of Albany Water Bond	4½'s	Nov. 1, 1929	\$5,013.40
10,000	Dominion of Canada	5's	April 1, 1931	9,928.81
5,000	City of Dallas, Public School Improvement	4½'s	May 1, 1950	5,112.14
5,000	City of Dallas Public School Improvement	4½'s	May 1, 1949	5,112.09
10,000	City of Knoxville Third Creek Sewer, 1912	4½'s	June 15, 1942	10,000.00
10,000	City of Los Angeles, Harbor Improvement	4½'s	May 1, 1951	10,142.07
5,000	Province of Manitoba, Dominion of Canada	6's	Aug. 1, 1928	4,821.86
5,000	City of Memphis, Special Levee Bond	5's	July 1, 1954	5,366.36
10,000	City of Memphis, Special Levee Bond	5's	July 1, 1954	10,743.09
6,000	Miami Conservancy District	5½'s	Dec. 1, 1934	6,000.00
10,000	City of Minneapolis, Street Improvement Bond	4¾'s	July 1, 1932	10,191.19
5,000	City of Nashville, Gen. Improvement Series of 1914	5's	Mar. 1, 1927	5,076.26
5,000	Province of New Brunswick, Trans. Deb. Omaha Water Works of the City of Omaha	4½'s	Dec. 1, 1925	4,946.67
5,000	City of Spokane, Water Bond	4½'s	Dec. 15, 1941	10,166.73
10,000	City of Toronto, Province of Ontario	5's	Dec. 1, 1926	5,029.49
5,000	Toronto Harbour Commissioners, 4th Series, Gold	4½'s	July 1, 1925	9,894.33
		4½'s	Sept. 1, 1953	4,417.15
				\$121,961.64

United States Liberty Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$500	United States of America, 1st Lib. Loan	3½'s	June 15, 1932-47	\$500.00
4,500	United States of America, 1st Lib. Loan	4½'s	June 15, 1932-47	4,500.00
1,000	United States of America, 1st Lib. Loan, Reg.	4½'s	June 15, 1932-47	1,000.00
2,250	United States of America, 2nd Lib. Loan	4½'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	2,250.00
1,150	United States of America, 2nd Lib. Loan, Reg.	4½'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	1,150.00
53,550	United States of America, 3rd Lib. Loan	4½'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	53,550.00
2,200	United States of America, 3rd Lib. Loan, Reg.	4½'s	Sept. 15, 1928	2,200.00
58,350	United States of America, 4th Lib. Loan	4½'s	Sept. 15, 1928	56,255.19
		4½'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
1,800	United States of America, 4th Lib. Loan, Reg.	4½'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	\$1,800.00
11,100	United States Treasury Bonds	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1952	11,100.00
565	U. S. War Savings Stamps, Series of 1919		Jan. 1, 1924	523.19
				\$134,828.38

Sundry Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$1,000	Computing Tabulating Recording Co., 30 yr. S. F. Gen.	6's	July 1, 1941	\$832.00
4,000	Federal Wharf & Storage Co., 1st Gold.	5's	Feb. 1, 1912	1.00
5,000	Illinois Steel Co., Debenture	4½'s	April 1, 1940	4,774.66
10,000	Illinois Steel Co., Debenture	4½'s	April 1, 1940	9,426.60
2,000	International Silver Co.	6's	Dec. 1, 1948	2,158.92
3,000	Iowa Loan and Trust Co., Series 126 Deb.	5's	April 1, 1924-29	3,000.00
10,000	Swift & Co., 1st Mtg. Sinking Fund Gold	5's	July 1, 1944	9,925.47
				\$30,118.65

Mortgages

In various States		\$190,631.30
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Stocks

<i>Shares</i>		<i>Book Value</i>
15	Boston & Maine Railroad, 1st Preferred A	\$1,548.00
60	Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Co., Common	1,990.00
60	Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Co., Preferred	3,000.00
1	City Real Estate Trustees, Chicago	800.00
22	Continental Gas and Electric Co., Preferred	1,911.07
14	First National Bank of Boston	1,400.00
14	First National Bank of Boston	4,014.00
2	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	100.00
17	Pennsylvania Railroad	901.76
36	Standard Reliance Assets, Limited, Common	1,800.00
70	Upper Coos R. R. Co., N. H.	10,500.00
150	William-Davis-Brooks & Hinchman Sons, Detroit, Mich., Preferred	1,387.50
		\$29,352.33

Miscellaneous

Shelburne Falls Savings Bank, Mass.		\$500.00
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SUMMARY OF SPECIFIED INVESTMENTS OF PERMANENT FUNDS

Railroad Bonds		\$1,259,810.00
Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds		280,000.00
Telephone and Telegraph Bonds		75,660.00
Municipal Bonds		1,500.00
United States Liberty Bonds		8,800.00
Sundry Bonds		999,950.00
Notes Secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds		\$2,625,720.00
Stocks		42,878.68
Real Estate		2,933,560.00
		13,333.33
		\$5,615,492.01

SPECIFIED INVESTMENTS OF PERMANENT FUNDS

Railroad Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$150,000	Atlantic Coast Line R. R., Louisville & Nashville Coll.	4's	Oct. 1, 1952	\$108,000.00
1,000	Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Ref. & Gen. Mtg., Series A	5's	Dec. 1, 1995	810.00
150,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Co., 20 yr. Conv.	4½'s	Feb. 1, 1930	112,875.00
150,000	Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis Short Line Rwy. Co.	4's	April 1, 1953	99,750.00
150,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rwy. Co., 25 yr.	4's	July 1, 1934	105,000.00
150,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rwy. Co., Gen. Mtg., Series C	4½'s	May 1, 1989	114,562.50
10,000	Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Rwy. Co., Ref. Mtg., Gold	4's	Oct. 1, 1936	10,000.00
150,000	Kansas City Southern Rwy. Co., Ref. & Imp. Mtg. Bond	5's	April 1, 1950	115,500.00
150,000	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., Unified, 50 yr. Bonds	4's	July 1, 1940	123,750.00
135,000	New York Central R. R., 20 yr. Conv. Gold Debenture	6's	May 1, 1935	121,500.00
150,000	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., Debenture	4's	July 1, 1955	84,000.00
33,000	Norfolk & Western Rwy. Co., Conv. 10 yr.	6's	Sept. 1, 1929	33,000.00
4,000	Norfolk & Western R. R. Div., Lien & Gen. Gold	4's	July 1, 1944	4,000.00
2,200	Pere Marquette R. R. Co., 1st { 1,200 S's } Mtg. Gold 1,000 4's }	July 1, 1956	1,000.00	
2,000	Philadelphia Co., Cons. Mtg. & Coll. Tr. 50 yr. Gold	5's	Nov. 1, 1951	2,000.00
150,000	Southern Pacific R. R. Co., 1st Ref. Mtg.	4's	Jan. 1, 1955	116,062.50
2,000	Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R., Cons. 1st Gold	5's	July 1, 1925	2,000.00
1,000	Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Co., 1st Gold	5's	July 1, 1935	1,000.00
150,000	Wisconsin Central Rwy. Co., 1st Gen. Mtg.	4's	July 1, 1949	105,000.00

\$1,259,810.00

Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

\$10,000	New Burnswick Light, Heat, and Power Co., Mtg. Gold	4's	Dec. 15, 1939	\$10,000.00
500,000	New York & Westchester Lighting Co., Gen'l Mtg., 100 yr.	4's	July 1, 2004	270,000.00

\$280,000.00

Telephone and Telegraph Bonds

\$97,000	New York Telephone Company, 1st and Gen'l Mtg.	4½'s	Nov. 1, 1939	\$75,660.00
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Municipal Bonds

\$1,500	Road Bond of Road District No. 6, of Milam County, Texas	5½'s	May 1, 1954	\$1,500.00
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United States Liberty Bonds

\$2,200	United States of America, First Liberty Loan, Converted	4¼'s	June 15, 1932-47	\$2,200.00
100	United States of America, First Liberty Loan, Second Conv.	4¼'s	June 15, 1932-47	100.00
1,100	United States of America, Second Liberty Loan	4¼'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	1,100.00
5,400	United States of America, Third Liberty Loan	4¼'s	Sept. 15, 1928	5,400.00

\$8,800.00

Sundry Bonds

\$485,000	Bethlehem Steel Co., 1st Lien & Ref. Mtg., Series A	5's	May	I, 1942	\$363,750.00
700	Iowa Loan and Trust Co., Series 128	6's	Jan.	I, 1931	700.00
675,000	Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., 1st, 30 yr.	5's	May	I, 1939	634,500.00
1,000	United States Steel Corp., 10-60 yr., Sinking Fund, Gold	5's	April	I, 1963	1,000.00

\$999,950.00

Mortgages

In various States	\$42,878.68
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Stocks*Shares*

10,000	Atlantic Refining Co., Cumulative Preferred, 7%	\$1,030,000.00
250	Illinois Pipe Line, Capital	42,500.00
20,000	Ohio Fuel Supply Company	410,000.00
3,000	Ohio Oil Company	212,250.00
21	Pennsylvania Railroad	1,050.00
978	Prairie Oil & Gas Co., Capital	154,850.00
1,467	Prairie Pipe Line Co., Capital	92,910.00
9,000	Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, Preferred, 7%	990,000.00

\$2,933,560.00

Real Estate

Rangoon Real Estate, Burma	\$8,333.33
Liu Chiu Island House, West Japan	5,000.00

\$13,333.33

SPECIFIED INVESTMENTS OF TEMPORARY FUNDS**United States Liberty Bonds**

Par Value	Name	Rate	Maturity	Book Value
\$1,000	United States of America, Liberty Loan of 1917	3½'s	June 15, 1932-47	\$1,000.00
1,000	United States of America, Second Lib- erty Loan of 1917, Conv.	4¼'s	Nov. 15, 1927-42	1,000.00
2,100	United States of America, Fourth Lib- erty Loan	4¼'s	Oct. 15, 1933-38	2,100.00

\$4,100.00

Mortgages

In State of Kansas	\$1,500.00
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*Shares***Stocks**

2	Butterick Company	\$36.00
680	Lone Star Gas Company, Capital	17,680.00

17,716.00

\$23,316.00

GENERAL INVESTMENTS OF SPECIAL PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY FUNDS**Railroad Bonds**

Par Value	Name	Rate	Maturity	Book Value
\$20,000	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rail- road, Gen'l Mtg., Gold	4's	Oct. 1, 1995	\$20,000.00

Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

\$10,000	Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company, 1st & Gen'l Mtg., Gold	5's	Jan. 1, 1939	\$10,000.00
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United States Liberty Bonds

\$1,300	United States of America, First Liberty Loan, Converted	4 1/4's	June 15, 1932-47	\$1,300.00
19,000	United States of America, Second Liberty Loan, Converted	4 1/4's	Nov. 15, 1927-42	19,000.00
2,600	United States of America, Third Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Sept. 15, 1928	2,600.00
100	United States of America, Third Liberty Loan, Registered	4 1/4's	Sept. 15, 1928	100.00
10,000	United States of America, Fourth Liberty Loan	4 1/4's	Oct. 15, 1933-38	10,000.00

\$33,000.00

Sundry Bonds

\$1,000	Iowa Loan and Trust Company, Series 126	5's	April 1, 1924-29	\$1,000.00
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Mortgages

In various States				\$8,878.92
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\$72,878.92

SCHEDULE VIII

B

SUMMARY OF GENERAL INVESTMENTS OF ANNUITY FUNDS

Railroad Bonds	\$322,923.71
Traction Bonds	73,049.18
Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds	135,722.14
Telephone and Telegraph Bonds	90,597.38
District, Government, Municipal, and State Bonds	217,977.29
United States Liberty Bonds	189,763.37
Sundry Bonds	47,365.53
	\$1,077,398.60
Notes secured by Real Estate, Mortgages, and Trust Deeds.	243,451.00
Stocks	24,429.10
Miscellaneous	15,807.98
Real Estate	98,986.93
Interest prepaid on non-productive Real Estate	591.62
	\$1,460,665.23

GENERAL INVESTMENTS OF ANNUITY FUNDS

Railroad Bonds

Par Value		Rate		Maturity		Book Value
\$5,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Transcontinental Short Lines	4's	July	1, 1958		\$4,630.44
13,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, Adjustment, 100 yr. Gold	4's	July	1, 1995		13,000.00
5,000	Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Ref. & Gen. Mtg., Series A	5's	Dec.	1, 1995		5,096.78
10,000	Big Sandy Railroad, 1st Mtg.	4's	June	1, 1944		9,846.30
10,000	Boston & Maine Railroad	4's	Sept.	1, 1926		10,000.00
10,000	Canada Southern Railway Company, Cons. 50 yr. Gold, Series A	5's	Oct.	1, 1962		10,423.72
10,000	Central Indiana Railway, 1st Mtg., Gold	4's	May	1, 1953		9,848.46
1,500	Central Vermont Railway Company, Ref. Mtg., Gold	5's	May	1, 1930		1,500.00
1,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company	3½'s	July	1, 1949		1,000.00
10,000	Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad, Gold Bond of 1906	4's	Jan.	1, 1956		9,711.77
1,000	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Rail- way, Ref. Mtg.	5's	July	1, 1947		981.01
10,000	Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stockyards Company	5's	April	1, 1940		10,104.78
10,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Rail- way Company, Gen. Mtg., Gold	4½'s	May	1, 1989		10,271.17
1,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Rail- way Company, 25 yr. Gold of 1909..	4's	July	1, 1934		869.50
5,000	Chicago & Northwestern Railway Com- pany, Gen. Mtg., Gold	4's	Nov.	1, 1987		4,780.31
1,000	Chicago Union Station Company, 1st Mtg. Gold, Series A	4½'s	July	1, 1963		916.18
5,000	Chicago Union Station Company, 1st Mtg. Gold, Series A	4½'s	July	1, 1963		5,010.65
5,000	Chicago Union Station Company, 1st Mtg. Gold, Series A	4½'s	July	1, 1963		5,010.60
10,000	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, Gen.	4's	June	1, 1993		9,891.51
12,000	Delaware River Railroad & Bridge Com- pany, 1st Mtg. Gold	4's	Aug.	1, 1936		10,623.52
10,000	Erie Railroad, Prior Lien Gold	4's	Jan.	1, 1996		10,000.00
5,000	Fitchburg Railroad Company	4½'s	Jan.	1, 1932		5,077.25
10,000	Housatonic Railroad, Cons. Gold	5's	Nov.	1, 1937		10,087.96

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
15,000	Kansas City Terminal Railway Company, 1st Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1960	\$14,165.61
10,000	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rail- way, Gold	4's	May 1, 1931	9,739.94
5,000	Lehigh Valley Railway Company, 1st Mtg. Gold	4½'s	July 1, 1940	4,392.84
8,000	Louisville & Jefferson Bridge Company, Gold	4's	Mar. 1, 1945	7,543.31
10,000	Minneapolis, Saint Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, 50 yr. Gold	4's	July 1, 1938	9,627.83
1,000	New York Central Railroad Company, Series of 1915 20 yr. Conv. Gold De- benture	6's	May 1, 1935	932.48
10,000	New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Michigan Central, Gold	3½'s	Feb. 1, 1998	8,580.82
10,000	New York Connecting Railroad Com- pany, 1st Mtg., Series A	4½'s	Aug. 1, 1953	9,959.49
20,000	New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Debenture	4's	May 1, 1956	19,550.26
10,000	Norfolk & Western Railroad Div., 1st Lien & General	4's	July 1, 1944	9,987.36
5,000	Northern Pacific Railway Company, Gen. Lien Railway and Land Grant	3's	Jan. 1, 2047	3,259.94
7,000	Northern Pacific Railway Company, Gen. Lien Gold	3's	Jan. 1, 2047	4,754.87
1,000	Northern Pacific Railway, Gen. Lien Railway and Land Grant	3's	Jan. 1, 2047	668.39
13,500	Northern Pacific Railway Company, Prior Lien Railway and Land Grant.	4's	Jan. 1, 1997	10,517.55
15,000	Northern Pacific Railway, Refunding and Improvement, Series B	6's	July 1, 2047	14,545.00
10,000	Pennsylvania Company, Gold Series of 1906	4's	April 1, 1931	9,977.20
5,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Gen. Mtg. Gold, Series A	4½'s	June 1, 1965	5,016.00
1,000	Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., 1st & Cons. Mtg., Series A	6's	Sept. 1, 1945	1,000.00
500	Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., 3 yr. Extended Secured Gold Note	7's	Sept. 15, 1923	500.00
10,000	Southern Railway Company, St. Louis Div., 1st Gold	4's	Jan. 1, 1951	9,911.58
5,000	Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, 1st Mtg.	4½'s	Oct. 1, 1939	5,026.07
4,000	United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company, Gen. Mtg.	4's	Sept. 1, 1929	3,664.00
1,000	Wisconsin Central Railway Company, 1st Gen. Mtg.	4's	July 1, 1949	921.26
				\$322,923.71

Traction Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$4,000	Bleeker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, 1st Mtg.	4's	Jan. 1, 1950	\$3,784.24
25,000	Boston Elevated Railway Company, Gold	4's	May 1, 1935	25,000.00
3,000	Danville, Champaign & Decatur Railway & Light Company, Cons. & Ref. Coll. Tr. Gold	5's	Mar. 1, 1938	3,000.00
5,000	Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 1st & Ref. Mtg.	5's	Jan. 1, 1966	4,932.58
5,000	Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg.	5's	Jan. 1, 1966	4,976.54
5,000	Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg.	5's	Jan. 1, 1966	4,895.46
10,000	Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg.	5's	Jan. 1, 1966	9,953.08
1,000	Iowa Railway & Light Co., 1st & Ref. Gold	5's	Sept. 1, 1932	1,000.00
5,000	Springfield & Northeastern Traction Co., 1st Mtg. Gold	5's	Dec. 1, 1936	5,042.62
10,000	West End Street Railway, Debenture	5's	Mar. 1, 1944	10,464.66
				\$73,049.18

Electric, Gas, and Water Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$5,000	Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg.	5's	Jan. 1, 1939	\$5,102.75
5,000	Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, 1st & Ref. S. F.	5's	July 1, 1942	5,000.00
5,000	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., 1st	5's	April 1, 1939	5,069.37
10,000	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., 1st	5's	April 1, 1939	10,063.40
5,000	Commonwealth Edison Co., 1st Mtg. Gold	5's	June 1, 1943	5,045.87
10,000	Consumers Power Co., 1st Lien & Ref.	5's	Jan. 1, 1936	10,000.00
5,000	Detroit Edison Co., 1st	5's	Jan. 1, 1933	5,051.77
10,000	Detroit Edison Co., 1st	5's	Jan. 1, 1933	10,069.87
25,000	Federal Light & Traction Co., 1st Lien S. F.	5's	Mar. 1, 1942	25,000.00
5,000	Indiana Lighting Co., 1st Mtg.	4's	Aug. 1, 1958	4,271.29
5,000	Massachusetts Gas Companies	4 1/2's	Jan. 1, 1929	4,926.06
5,000	Massachusetts Gas Companies	4 1/2's	Jan. 1, 1929	4,922.74
5,000	Minneapolis General Electric Company.	5's	Dec. 1, 1934	5,091.32
5,000	Minneapolis General Electric Company.	5's	Dec. 1, 1934	5,038.52
5,000	Minneapolis General Electric Company.	5's	Dec. 1, 1934	5,026.85
5,000	Minneapolis General Electric Company.	5's	Dec. 1, 1934	5,000.00
4,000	Newark Gas Company, 1st	6's	April 1, 1944	4,000.00
10,000	Southern Power Company, 1st Mtg. Gold	5's	Mar. 1, 1930	10,000.00
5,000	Union Electric Light & Power Company	5's	Sept. 1, 1932	5,055.96
2,000	Utah Power & Light Co., 1st Mtg.	5's	Feb. 1, 1944	1,986.37
				\$135,722.14

Telephone and Telegraph Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$1,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 5 yr. Notes	6's	Feb. 1, 1924	\$1,000.00
26,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Coll. Trust	4's	July 1, 1929	25,819.48
5,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Co.	4's	July 1, 1929	4,822.63
4,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Co.	5's	Dec. 1, 1946	3,938.73
3,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Co.	5's	Dec. 1, 1946	2,954.02
3,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Co.	5's	Dec. 1, 1946	2,979.80
10,000	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., Deb.	5's	Oct. 1, 1932	10,025.20
5,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st & Gen. Mtg.	4 1/2's	Nov. 1, 1939	4,973.94
10,000	New York Telephone Co., 1st and Gen. Mtg. S. F.	4 1/2's	Nov. 1, 1939	10,091.95
5,000	Ohio State Telephone Co., Cons. & Ref. Mtg. S. F.	5's	July 1, 1944	4,756.60
10,000	Western Telephone and Telegraph Co., Coll. Tr.	5's	Jan. 1, 1932	10,148.24
5,000	Western Union Telegraph Co., Funding & R. E. 50 yr. Mtg.	4 1/2's	May 1, 1950	5,105.91
				\$90,597.38

Municipal Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$4,000	Province of Alberta, Canada, Gold Deb.	6's	June 1, 1928	\$3,842.86
2,000	Borough of Alden, State of Penna.	4's	May 1, 1933	1,928.56
25,000	Government of the Dominion of Canada	5's	April 1, 1926	24,928.23
5,000	City of Chester, State of Penna., Funding Bd.	3 1/2's	July 1, 1929	4,640.00
5,000	Sanitary District of Chicago	5's	Jan. 1, 1932	4,900.00
10,000	City of Cleveland	4 1/2's	Dec. 1, 1935	10,165.92
10,000	City of Dayton Sewer Bond	5's	Mar. 1, 1936	10,594.61
4,000	Decatur School District No. 61, State of Ill., School Building Bond	4's	May 1, 1929	3,704.80
10,000	City of Detroit Water Bond	4's	Mar. 1, 1944	9,939.20
1,000	City of Flint Sewer Bond	4 1/2's	April 1, 1940	1,020.83
1,000	City of Flint Sewer Bond	4 1/2's	April 1, 1939	1,019.91
3,000	City of Flint Street Improvement Bond	4 1/2's	April 1, 1940	3,062.39
3,000	City of Flint Street Improvement Bond	4 1/2's	April 1, 1939	3,059.07

Par Value	Name	Rate	Maturity	Book Value
2,000	City of Flint Street Improvement Bond	4 1/4's	April 1, 1938	\$2,038.11
20,000	Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 20 yr. Gold	5 1/2's	Feb. 1, 1937	20,144.91
4,000	City of Jersey City, Fire Gold Bonds ..	4's	July 1, 1925	3,860.80
4,000	Province of Manitoba, Canada, 10 yr. Gold Deb.	6's	Jan. 3, 1931	3,792.78
5,000	State of Maryland, State Roads Loan of 1914	4's	Feb. 1, 1929	4,991.56
4,000	Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Development of the Port of Boston Loan..	4's	Aug. 1, 1925	3,973.32
10,000	Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Charles River Basin Loan ..	3 1/2's	Jan. 1, 1945	9,301.16
5,000	City of Montreal ..	5's	Nov. 1, 1930	5,006.22
5,000	City of Montreal ..	5's	Nov. 1, 1930	5,018.96
5,000	City of Montreal ..	5's	May 1, 1936	5,045.29
5,000	Province of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, Gold Deb.	5's	Jan. 1, 1926	5,011.49
5,000	City of Omaha, Fire Engine House Bds., Series of 1913 ..	4 1/2's	Mar. 1, 1933	4,730.80
5,000	Province of Ontario, Debenture ..	5's	Dec. 1, 1926	5,000.00
3,000	Province of Ontario, Debenture ..	5 1/2's	Sept. 23, 1929	2,786.24
2,000	City of Philadelphia, Loan of 1909 ..	4's	July 1, 1939	1,936.00
4,000	City of Philadelphia, Loan of 1902 ..	3 1/2's	July 1, 1932	3,584.64
5,000	Province of Quebec, Gold Debenture ..	5's	June 1, 1926	5,025.66
10,000	Province of Quebec, Gold Debenture ..	5's	June 1, 1926	10,022.16
5,000	Toronto Harbour Commissioners, 4th Series	4 1/2's	Sept. 1, 1953	4,655.68
10,000	State of Utah, Capital Building Bond ..	4 1/2's	April 1, 1935	10,237.92
5,000	City of Winnipeg, Debenture ..	5's	Aug. 1, 1926	4,992.61
5,000	City of Worcester, Worcester Water Loan, Act of 1914, Serial No. 38 ..	4's	Jan. 1, 1924	5,000.00
1,000	City of Worcester, Street Construction Land Damages, Serial No. 35 ..	4's	Jan. 1, 1924	1,000.00
3,000	City of Worcester Schoolhouses, Serial No. 37 ..	4's	Jan. 1, 1924	3,000.00
5,000	City of Worcester, Permanent Paving, Serial No. 34 ..	4's	Jan. 1, 1924	5,000.00
				\$217,977.29

United States Liberty Bonds

Par Value		Rate	Maturity	Book Value
\$1,400	U. S. of America, 1st Lib. Loan of 1917	3 1/2's	June 15, 1932-47	\$1,400.00
100	U. S. of America, 1st Lib. Loan Conv.	4's	June 15, 1932-47	100.00
3,750	U. S. of America, 1st Lib. Loan Conv.	4 1/2's	June 15, 1932-47	3,750.00
53,550	U. S. of America, 2nd Lib. Loan Conv.	4 1/2's	Nov. 15, 1927-42	53,550.00
2,000	U. S. of America, 2nd Lib. Loan Conv., Reg.	4 1/2's	Nov. 15, 1927-42	2,000.00
25,300	U. S. of America, 3d Lib. Loan ..	4 1/2's	Sept. 15, 1928	25,300.00
850	U. S. of America, 3d Lib. Loan, Reg.	4 1/2's	Sept. 15, 1928	850.00
102,100	U. S. of America, 4th Lib. Loan ..	4 1/2's	Oct. 15, 1933-38	101,163.37
1,650	U. S. of America, 4th Lib. Loan, Reg.	4 1/2's	Oct. 15, 1933-38	1,650.00
				\$189,763.37

Sundry Bonds

Par Value		Rate	Maturity	Book Value
\$1,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 125, Deb.	5's	Mar. 1, 1923-28	\$1,000.00
4,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 125, Deb.	5's	Mar. 1, 1923-28	4,000.00
30,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 126, Deb.	5's	April 1, 1929	30,000.00
1,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 126, Deb.	5's	April 1, 1924-29	1,000.00
4,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 126, Deb.	5's	April 1, 1924-29	4,000.00
1,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 126, Deb.	5's	April 1, 1924-29	1,000.00
1,000	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 128, Deb.	6's	Jan. 1, 1926	1,000.00
300	Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Series 128, Deb.	6's	Jan. 1, 1931	300.00
5,000	Swift & Company, 1st Mtg. S. F. Gold Bd.	5's	July 1, 1944	5,065.53
				\$47,365.53

Mortgages

In various States	\$243,451.00
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Stocks

<i>Shares</i>		<i>Book Value</i>
1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry., Preferred	\$78.00
100	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry., Preferred	7,826.10
21	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co., Preferred	1,050.00
5	Delaware Water Co., Preferred Capital	475.00
93½	Lumber Exchange Company	6,000.00
10	Ninth Avenue Railroad	1,000.00
100	Southern Railway Co., Preferred	8,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$24,429.10

Miscellaneous

<i>Par Value</i>		<i>Rate</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
\$300	Fidelity Savings & Loan Ass'n, Time Deposit	6's	Jan. 1, 1927	\$300.00
200	Fidelity Savings & Loan Ass'n, Time Deposit	7's	Jan. 1, 1925	200.00
100	Fidelity Savings & Loan Ass'n, Time Deposit	7's	July 1, 1925	100.00
100	Fidelity Savings & Loan Ass'n, Time Deposit	7's	July 1, 1924	100.00
1,000	Fidelity Savings & Loan Ass'n, Cert. of Stock	6's	Jan. 1, 1929	1,000.00
2,000	Fidelity Savings & Loan Ass'n, Cert. of Stock	6's	Jan. 1, 1929	2,000.00
5,000	First Mtg. R. E. Notes of Indiana Daily Times Co.	5's	Dec. 20, 1928	5,000.00
6,000	First Mtg. R. E. Notes of Indiana Daily Times Co.	5's	Dec. 20, 1928	6,000.00
500	First Mtg. R. E. Notes of Indiana Daily Times Co.	5's	Dec. 20, 1923	500.00
	Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California	6's		607.98
				<hr/>
				\$15,807.98

Real Estate

In various States	\$98,986.93
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SCHEDULE IX
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF INCOME

Income	Current Budget Regular:	
Sources Outside Donations:		
Investment of Funds		1922-1923
Annuities	\$108,266.70	\$113,516.21
Legacies	47,325.00	58,890.37
Legacies	169,672.89	135,88.86
Legacies	169,672.89	1,403,56
Total Outside Donations		\$309,619.00
Donations:		
Direct		
Board of Promotion	\$67,237.09	\$61,103.28
Total Donations	1,033,632.67	1,018,240.18
Total Income Regular Budget		1,100,869.76
Specific Budget—Contra:		
Direct		
Board of Promotion	\$59,071.40	\$220,495.61
Other Sources	45,856.37	74,799.64
Other		29,28.11
Total Income, Regular and Specific Budget		104,927.77
Contributions applying on deficit		
Supplemental Budget:		
Income J. D. Rockefeller Fund	\$313,123.50	\$315,908.00
Contributions, not on \$100,000,000 Fund:		
Regular		
Other Sources	12,370.55	20,081.48
Properties not on \$100,000,000 Fund:	.....	20,639.77
Property Reserve	6,553.51	31,655.77
Other	39,050.13	1,922.15
Total Income not on \$100,000,000 Fund		371,997.69
Grand Total Income		\$1,911,739.17
Deficit		914,262.50
		\$2,826,001.67
		391,157.17
		\$2,211,537.14
		661,540.10
		\$2,873,977.24

* Distributed By General Board of Promotion and set up as a Reserve for Contingent Repayment to General Board of Promotion. See Deficit Account on page 10.

SCHEDULE X
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

	1921-1922	1922-1923
Deficit Previous Year	\$689,459.51	\$914,262.50
Deficit Adjustments	<u>78,189.89</u>	(1) <u>742,219.63</u> <u>2,749.72</u>
		<u>\$1,053,732.41</u>
Foreign Field Appropriations:		
Field Salaries of Missionaries	\$450,635.44	\$418,633.65
Salaries of Missionaries on Furlough	176,351.68	161,148.89
Passages of Missionaries to and from the Field	115,894.58	88,085.14
Work of Missionaries and Native Agencies	307,314.55	307,173.10
Care of Property	51,404.50	53,527.61
Work and Workers in Europe	68,000.00	(3)
Special Relief Work in Europe	155,435.79	(2)
Retired Missionaries and Widows	30,974.16	(3)
New Appointees	105,651.55	(4)
Education of Oriental Students	21,084.82	4,233.33
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children	28,112.66	13,750.00
Foreign Missions Conference	7,600.00	(3)
"Missions" and Literature sent to Missionaries	2,179.39	6,260.50
Visitation of Mission Fields	5,000.00	1,998.54 4,684.84
Total Foreign Field Appropriations	<u>\$1,524,739.12</u>	<u>\$1,059,495.60</u>
Home Expenditures:		
Foreign Department Administration	\$58,117.05	\$49,817.00
Home Department Administration	40,065.45	41,637.53
Treasury Department Administration	59,341.03	53,247.54
		<u>\$144,702.07</u>
Interest	\$157,523.53	\$19,298.20
Retired Officers and Workers	23,54.73	1,800.00
Secretary and Treasurer, General Conference Free Baptists	2,400.00	200.00
	<u>330.72</u>	<u>183,508.98</u>
Total Home Expenditures		<u>166,000.27</u>

SCHEDULE X (Continued)
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

	<i>1921-1922</i>	<i>1922-1923</i>
Total Appropriations, Regular Budget	\$1,708,248.10	
Specific Budget—Contra:		
Specifics on \$100,000,000 Fund	104,932.77	
		324,503.36
Total Appropriations	\$1,813,180.87	\$1,549,999.23
Supplemental Budget:		
Specifics not on \$100,000,000 Fund ...	\$46,203.64	
		\$33,607.92
J. D. Rockefeller Fund:		
Buildings, including Land and Equipment	163,467.76	
Work in Europe	35,500.00	71,683.91
Retired Missionaries and Widows .....	.....	75,000.00
New Appointees .....	.....	36,889.00
Homes for Missionaries and Missionaries' Children .....	.....	28,454.20
		23,710.57
Total Appropriations not on \$100,000,000 Fund	245,171.40	
		269,345.60
Total Regular, Specific, and Supplemental Budget Appropriations		
	\$2,058,352.27	
		\$1,819,344.83
		<hr/>
		\$2,826,001.67
		<hr/>

* Deduction.

1922.
 (1) Net adjustment of our share of the Interchurch Obligations in accordance with the action of the Board of Managers, June 13-20,

(2) Expenditure met by special contributions.

(3) Expenditure met by Supplemental Budget.

(4) Part of Expenditures met by Supplemental Budget.

**COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF REVENUE STATEMENTS AND OTHER RECEIPTS FOR
1922-1923 WITH 1921-1922**

	ON NEW WORLD MOVEMENT BUDGET				OUTSIDE N. W. M. BUDGET		FOR PERMANENT ENDOWMENT
	GENERAL 1921-1922	1922-1923	1921-1922	1922-1923	1921-1922	1922-1923	
Donations, Regular	\$1,100,869.76	\$1,079,343.46	\$5,458.70	\$106,914.15	\$12,370.55	\$20,981.48	\$28,352.16
Donations, Specific .....	.....	104,927.77	295,285.25	46,203.64	33,607.92	.....	.....
Legacies	169,672.89	135,838.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annuity Agreements Matured	47,325.00	58,860.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Income from Investments ..	198,266.70	113,516.21	.....	313,123.50	315,908.00	.....	.....
All Other Sources	3,520.66	1,403.56	.....	29,218.11	20,659.77	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$1,429,655.01	\$1,388,962.46	\$110,386.47	\$431,417.51	\$371,697.69	\$391,157.17	\$28,352.16
	For ANNUITY AGREEMENTS				For SPECIAL TRUST AGREEMENTS		GRAND TOTALS
	1921-1922	1922-1923	1921-1922	1922-1923	1921-1922	1922-1923	1921-1922
Donations, Regular	\$65,350.47	\$98,861.00	\$51,944.00	\$820.00	\$136,239.28	\$47,680.00	\$1,400,584.92
Donations, Specific .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151,131.41
Legacies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,672.89
Annuity Agreements Matured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,325.00	58,860.37
Income from Investments ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421,390.20	429,424.21
All Other Sources .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,520.66	51,281.44
Totals.....	\$65,350.47	\$98,861.00	\$51,944.00	\$820.00	\$136,239.28	\$47,680.00	\$2,193,625.08
							\$2,397,492.41

* See Deficit Account. Amount distributed by General Board of Promotion as of April 30, 1922, and set up as a Reserve for Contingent Repayment to General Board of Promotion. (See page 167 of the Annual Report for 1921-1922.)

SCHEDULE XII
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROVED BUDGET FOR
1922-1923
WITH ACTUAL INCOME FOR 1922-1923

Income	<i>Approved</i> 1922-1923	<i>Actual</i> 1922-1923
Current Budget:		
Sources Outside Donations:		
Income from Funds	\$90,000.00	\$113,516.21
Annuity Agreements Matured	20,000.00	58,860.37
Legacies	115,000.00	135,838.86
Other Sources	1,000.00	1,403.56
Total Outside Donations	<u>\$226,000.00</u>	<u>\$309,619.00</u>
Regular Donations:		
Direct	\$61,103.28	
Through General Board of Promotion	<u>\$1,281,890.00</u>	<u>1,018,240.18</u>
Total Regular Donations	<u>1,281,890.00</u>	<u>1,079,343.46</u>
Total Regular Budget Receipts	<u>\$1,507,890.00</u>	<u>\$1,388,962.46</u>
Supplemental Budget (not on \$100,000,000 Fund):		
Income John D. Rockefeller Fund	\$310,000.00	\$315,908.00
Regular Donations		20,981.48
Other Sources		20,659.77
Total Supplemental Budget ..	<u>310,000.00</u>	<u>357,549.85</u>
Total Income Regular and Supplemental Budgets	<u>\$1,817,890.00</u>	<u>\$1,746,511.71</u>
Specific Budget—Contra:		
Specifics on \$100,000,000 Fund:		
Contributions received Direct	\$220,495.61	
Contributions received through General Board of Promotion	74,780.64	
Other Sources	29,218.11	
Total Specifics on \$100,000,- ooo Fund	<u>\$550,000.00</u>	<u>\$324,503.36</u>
Specifics not on \$100,000,000 Fund:		
Contributions received Direct	32,848.96	
Contributions received through General Board of Promotion	758.96	
Total Specifics not on \$100,- ooo Fund	<u>\$33,607.92</u>	
Total Specific Budget	<u>550,000.00</u>	<u>358,111.28</u>
Total Income Regular, Supple- mental and Specific Budgets	<u>\$2,367,890.00</u>	<u>\$2,104,632.99</u>

SCHEDULE XII
BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

	<i>Approved</i> 1922-1923	<i>Actual</i> 1922-1923
Regular Budget:		
Foreign Field Appropriations:		
Field Salaries of Missionaries..	\$437,716.77	\$418,633.65
Salaries of Missionaries on Fur- lough	153,226.21	161,148.89
Passages of Missionaries to and from the Field	72,265.00	88,085.14
Work of Missionaries and Native Agencies	301,295.55	307,173.10
Care of Property	50,959.03	53,527.61
Work in Europe	75,000.00	*
Retired Missionaries and Widows	40,014.00	*
New Appointees	30,870.29	14,233.33
Education of Oriental Students..	13,750.00	13,750.00
Homes for Missionaries and Mis- sionaries' Children	25,000.00	*
Foreign Missions Conference ..	5,000.00	6,260.50
" Missions " and Literature sent to Missionaries	2,000.00	1,908.54
Visitation of Mission Fields	2,500.00	4,684.84
 Total Foreign Field Appropriations	 \$1,209,596.85	 \$1,059,495.60
 Home Expenditures:		
Foreign Department Administra- tion	\$58,100.00	\$49,817.00
Home Department Administration	40,000.00	41,637.53
Treasury Department Administra- tion	59,300.00	53,247.54
 Interest	 \$157,400.00	 \$144,702.07
Retired Officers and Workers ..	25,000.00	19,298.20
Secretary and Treasurer, General Conference Free Baptists	2,400.00	1,800.00
 Total Home Expenditures	 185,000.00	 200.00
 Total Appropriations Regular Budget	 \$1,394,596.85	 \$1,225,495.87
 Reserve Fund	201,618.15	.....
 Supplemental Budget:		
Land, Buildings, and Equipment ..	.....	\$71,683.91
Work and Workers in Europe ..	.....	75,000.00
Retired Missionaries and Widows.	.....	36,889.00
New Appointees .....	.....	28,454.20
Homes for Missionaries and Mis- sionaries' Children .....	.....	23,710.57
Other Objects	\$221,075.00	.....
 Total Supplemental Budget	 221,675.00	 235,737.68
 Total Regular and Supplement Budgets, Reserve Fund	 \$1,817,890.00	 \$1,461,233.55
 Specific Budget—Contra:		
Land, Buildings, and Equipment }	\$550,000.00	\$242,489.83
Relief Work .....	.....	84,278.14
General Work .....	.....	31,343.31
 Total Regular, Supplemental, and Specific Budget Appropriations..	 550,000.00	 358,111.28
 Balance Transferred to Deficit Ac- count	 \$2,367,890.00	 \$1,819,344.83
 Grand Total	 \$2,367,890.00	 \$2,104,622.99

* Transferred temporarily to Supplemental Budget.

† Part of Expenditure met by Supplemental Budget.

MISCELLANEOUS

FIELDS AND STATIONS

With the names of missionaries assigned to each

Reference signs used in the list:

* Representing the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

¶ Serving without full missionary appointment.

** Representing the Mennonite Brethren of South Russia.

† Supported by Swedish Baptist Conference.

The key to the pronunciation of the names of stations given in these tables is that used in the latest edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

I. THE BURMA MISSION

Begun 1814.

1. RANGOON (Rän-gōōn) 1813
(See footnote)

Judson College

R. L. Howard, M. A., Principal
Mrs. R. L. Howard
G. S. Jury, M. A., Vice-principal
Mrs. G. S. Jury
David Gilmore, D. D.
Mrs. David Gilmore
Wallace St. John, Ph. D.
Mrs. Wallace St. John
R. P. Currier, M. A.
Mrs. R. P. Currier
C. E. Van Horn, Ph. D.
Mrs. C. E. Van Horn
G. E. Gates, M. A.
Mrs. G. E. Gates
* Miss Helen K. Hunt
* Miss Marian E. Shivers, M. A.

Rangoon Baptist Schools

Cushing High School

L. W. Hattersley, M. A., Principal
Mrs. L. W. Hattersley
¶ S. W. Gard

English Baptist High School

(In charge of L. W. Hattersley)

Normal School

G. D. Josif, Principal
Mrs. G. D. Josif

Baptist Mission Press

J. L. Snyder
Mrs. J. L. Snyder
S. E. Miner
Mrs. S. E. Miner
S. V. Hollingworth
Mrs. S. V. Hollingworth
R. J. Journey
Mrs. R. J. Journey
Miss Olive A. Hastings

Work for Burmans

H. H. Tilbe, Ph. D. (at Kalaw)
Mrs. H. H. Tilbe (at Kalaw)

* Miss Lillian Eastman (at Kemandine)

* Miss Margaret M. Sutherland (at Kemandine)

* Miss Mary E. Phillips

* Miss Gertrude E. Teele

Work for Karen

A. E. Seagrave

Mrs. A. E. Seagrave

* Miss Rachel H. Seagrave

* Miss Violetta R. Peterson

* Miss Alta O. Ragon

Work for Peninsular India

W. H. Duff

Work among English-speaking Peoples

V. W. Dyer

Mrs. V. W. Dyer

Field Secretary for Burma

W. E. Wiatt

Mrs. W. E. Wiatt

Miss Lucy P. Bonney

General Evangelist for Burma

W. F. Thomas, D. D.

Mrs. W. F. Thomas

2. INSEIN (In-sāne) 1889

Karen Theological Seminary

H. I. Marshall, President

Mrs. H. I. Marshall

Burman Theological Seminary

John McGuire, D. D., President

Mrs. John McGuire

Burmese Woman's Bible School

* Miss Harriet Phinney

* Miss Ruth W. Ranney

3. MOULMEIN (Mall-māne') 1827

Work for Burmans

H. S. Philpott

Mrs. H. S. Philpott

Note.—Work was begun in Rangoon in 1813 by Rev. Adoniram Judson, although the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society (at first known as "The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions") was not organized until 1814.

- * Miss Mildred A. Mosier
 * Miss F. Faith Hatch
- Work for Karen*
- C. L. Klein
 - Mrs. C. L. Klein
 - * Miss Nellie E. Lucas
- Work for Talains*
- ¶ R. Halliday
 - ¶ Mrs. R. Halliday
 - * Miss Martha J. Gifford, M. D.
(Ellen Mitchell Hospital)
 - * Miss Emma L. Geis (language study)
- Work for Peoples from Peninsular India*
- E. N. Armstrong
- Work among English-speaking Peoples*
- W. G. Evans
 - Mrs. W. G. Evans
 - * Miss Annie L. Prince
 - * Miss Ethel M. Jones
4. TAVOY (Tâ-voy') 1828
- Work for Burmans*
- M. L. Streeter
 - Mrs. M. L. Streeter
- Work for Karen*
- W. D. Sutton
 - Mrs. W. D. Sutton
5. BASSEIN (Bâs'sêne) 1852
- Work for Burmans*
- J. C. Richardson, Ph. D.
 - Mrs. J. C. Richardson
 - * Miss Helen L. Tufts
- Work for Karen*
- C. L. Conrad
 - Mrs. C. L. Conrad
 - ¶ E. E. Sowards
 - * Miss Minnie B. Pound
 - * Miss Louise E. Tschirch
 - * Miss Clara B. Tingley
 - * Miss Margaret P. Stevens
6. HENZADA (Hén-zâ-da) 1853
- Work for Burmans*
- A. C. Hanna
 - Mrs. A. C. Hanna
 - * Miss Mary D. Thomas
- Work for Karen*
- A. C. Phelps
 - Mrs. A. C. Phelps
 - * Miss Marion A. Beebe
7. TOUNGOO (Toung-ôô) 1853
- Work for Burmans*
- * Miss Mary W. Ranney
- Work for Karen*
- E. N. Harris
 - Mrs. E. N. Harris
 - A. V. B. Crumb
 - Mrs. A. V. B. Crumb
 - A. J. Weeks
 - Mrs. A. J. Weeks
 - Miss Harriet N. Eastman
 - * Miss Effie L. Adams
 - * Miss Esther M. Nelson
8. SHWEGYIN (Shwây-gyîn') 1853
- Work for Karen*
- * Miss Stella T. Ragon
 - * Miss Hattie V. Petheram (at Nyaunglebin)
 - * Miss Frieda Feter (at Nyaunglebin)
9. PROME (Prôme) 1854
- Work for Burmans*
- * Miss Ida W. Davis
10. THONZE (Thôn'zê) 1855
- Work for Burmans*
- J. T. Latta
 - Mrs. J. T. Latta
11. ZIGON (Zêe-göñ) 1876
- Work for Burmans*
- (In charge of J. T. Latta, at Thonze)
12. BHAMO (Bâ-mô') 1877
- Work for Kachins*
- H. W. Smith
 - Mrs. H. W. Smith
 - Ola Hanson, Litt. D. (Literary work)
 - Mrs. Ola Hanson
- Work for Burmans and Shans*
- (In charge of H. W. Smith)
13. MAUBIN (Mâ-ôô-bîñ) 1879
- Work for Karen*
- P. R. Hackett (temporarily)
 - Mrs. P. R. Hackett (temporarily)
 - * Miss Carrie E. Putnam
 - * Miss Carrie E. Hesseltine
14. THATON (Thâ-ton) 1880
- Work for Burmans*
- (In charge of J. T. Latta, at Thonze)
15. MANDALAY (Mân-dâ-lây), including MAYMYO (Mây-myô) 1886
- Work for Burmans*
- Ernest Grigg
 - Mrs. Ernest Grigg
 - * Miss Julia E. Parrott
 - * Mrs. Ida B. Elliott
 - * Miss Malinda K. Miller
- Mandalay High School*
- H. E. Hinton, Principal
 - Mrs. H. E. Hinton
- Work among English-speaking Peoples*
- H. P. Cochrane (at Maymyo)
 - Mrs. H. P. Cochrane (at Maymyo)
16. THAYETMYO (Thâ-yët-myo) 1887
- Work for Chins*
- E. C. Condict
 - Mrs. E. C. Condict
17. MYINGYAN (Myîn-gyän) 1887
- Work for Burmans*
- E. Tribollet
 - Mrs. E. Tribollet

18. PEGU (Pë-gu', g is hard) 1887

Work for Burmans

M. C. Parish

Mrs. M. C. Parish

* Miss Mary L. Parish

19. SAGAING (Sa-ging, g is hard) 1888

Work for Burmans

S. R. McCurdy

Mrs. S. R. McCurdy

20. SANDOWAY (Sän'dö-wäy) 1888

Work for Chins and Burmans

L. W. Spring

Mrs. L. W. Spring

* Miss Helen E. Bissell

* Miss Ina B. Fry

* Miss Clara E. Barrows

21. THARRAWADDY (Thär-rä-wad'-di) 1889

Work for Karen

* Miss Cecelia L. Johnson

* Miss Gertrude R. Anderson

22. MEIKTILA (Mäke'-ti-la) 1890

Work for Burmans

H. E. Dudley

23. MONGNAI (Möng-ni') 1892

Work for Shan

H. C. Gibbens, M. D.

Mrs. H. C. Gibbens

24. NAMKHAM (Näm-käm') 1893

Work for Shan

G. S. Seagrave, M. D.

Mrs. G. S. Seagrave

Work for Kachins

G. A. Sword

Mrs. G. A. Sword

25. MYITKYINA (Myit-chë-na) 1894

Work for Kachins

N. E. Woodbury

Mrs. N. E. Woodbury

26. HAKA (Hä-kä) 1899

Work for Chins

J. H. Cope

27. LOIKAW (Loi-ka') 1899

Work for Karen

G. E. Blackwell

Mrs. G. E. Blackwell

Mrs. Truman Johnson

28. KENG TUNG (Keng-tööng') 1901

Work for Shan and Hill Tribes

A. H. Henderson, M. D.

Mrs. A. H. Henderson

¶ R. E. Henderson

29. PYINMANA (Pin-mä-na) 1905

Work for Burmans

B. C. Case

Mrs. B. C. Case

L. C. Whitaker
Mrs. L. C. Whitaker

30. TAUNGGYI (Toung-jë') 1910
Work for Shans

C. H. Heptonstall

Mrs. C. H. Heptonstall

* Mrs. H. W. Mix

* Miss Emilie G. Lawrence

* Miss Anna B. Grey, M. D.

School for Missionaries' Children
Miss Mabel F. Ivins, Principal

31. PYAPON (Pyä-pön') 1911
Work for Burmans

(In charge of G. D. Josif, at Rangoon)

32. MONG LEM 1919

Work for Shans

W. M. Young

AT HOME ON FURLOUGH

* Miss Kate W. Armstrong

W. B. Brown

Mrs. W. B. Brown

¶ J. R. Case

C. E. Chaney

Mrs. C. E. Chaney

Mrs. J. H. Cope

R. N. Crawford

Mrs. R. N. Crawford

L. W. Cronkhite, D. D.

Mrs. L. W. Cronkhite

* Miss Frances E. Crooks

B. P. Cross

Mrs. B. P. Cross

J. E. Cummings, D. D.

Mrs. J. E. Cummings

A. C. Darrow

Mrs. A. C. Darrow

* Miss Bertha E. Davis

Mrs. H. E. Dudley

Mrs. W. H. Duff

* Miss Nona G. Finney

* Miss Helen M. Good

Robert Harper, M. D.

Mrs. Robert Harper

* Miss Elizabeth B. Hughes

* Miss Ethel L. Hunt

Mrs. E. W. Kelly, M. D.

J. L. Lewis

Mrs. J. L. Lewis

* Miss Selma M. Maxville

Mrs. L. H. Mosier

C. A. Nichols, D. D.

* Miss Grace L. Pennington

* Miss Irene Pennington

Mrs. F. D. Phinney

* Miss Hattie M. Price

E. B. Roach

Mrs. E. B. Roach

L. B. Rogers

Mrs. L. B. Rogers

H. E. Safford, M. A.

Mrs. H. E. Safford

O. H. Sisson

Mrs. O. H. Sisson

Miss Anna H. Smith

J. H. Telford

Mrs. J. H. Telford

* Miss F. Alice Thayer

C. H. Whitnah, M. A.

Mrs. C. H. Whitnah

II. THE ASSAM MISSION

Begun 1836.

33. SIBSAGOR (Sib-saw'-gor) (including Dibrugarh) 1841
 (See footnote a)
Work for Assamese and Immigrant Peoples
 A. C. Bowers
 Mrs. A. C. Bowers
34. NOWGONG (Nou-göng) 1841
Work for Assamese and Immigrant Peoples
 W. R. Hutton
 Mrs. W. R. Hutton
 * Miss Edith E. Crisenberry
 * Miss Elizabeth E. Hay
 * Miss Edna M. Stever
 * Miss Marion J. Tait
 * Miss Millie M. Marvin
35. GAUHATI (Gou-hä'ti) 1843
Work for Assamese and Garos
 A. E. Stephen
 Mrs. A. E. Stephen
 A. J. Tuttle
 Mrs. A. J. Tuttle
 C. G. Fielder
 Mrs. C. G. Fielder
 G. R. Kampfer
 * Miss Isabella Wilson
 * Miss Augusta M. Geisenhener
 * Miss E. Marie Holmes
 * Miss Ethel E. Nichols
36. GOALPARA (Gö-äl-pära) 1867
Work for Rabhas and Garos
37. TURA (Töö'-ra) 1876
Work for Garos, including the Garo Training School
 M. C. Mason, D. D.
 Mrs. M. C. Mason
 F. W. Harding
 Mrs. F. W. Harding
 W. A. Phillips
 Mrs. W. A. Phillips
 R. H. Ewing
 Mrs. R. H. Ewing
 * Miss Ella C. Bond
 * Miss Charlotte A. Wright
 * Miss A. Verna Blakely
38. IMPUR (Im-pöör') 1893
 (See footnote b)
Work for Nagas, including the Naga Training School
 J. R. Bailey, M. D.
 Mrs. J. R. Bailey
 * Miss E. May Stevenson
 * Miss Ethel A. Masales
39. KOHIMA (Kö-hë'-ma) 1879
Work for Nagas
 J. E. Tanquist
 Mrs. J. E. Tanquist
 G. W. Supplee
 Mrs. G. W. Supplee
40. NORTH LAKHIMPUR (Läk-him-pöör') 1895
Work for Immigrant Peoples
 John Firth
 Mrs. John Firth
41. KANGPOKPI 1896
Work for Nagas
 William Pettigrew
 Mrs. William Pettigrew
42. TIKA (Té'-ka) 1896
Work for Mikirs and Immigrant Peoples
 (In charge of W. R. Hutton, at Nowgong)
43. GOLAGHAT (Gö-la-ghät) 1893
Work for Assamese, Immigrant Peoples and Mikirs
 O. L. Swanson, General Evangelist for Assam
 Mrs. O. L. Swanson
 V. H. Sword, Mission Builder
 Mrs. V. H. Sword
 * Miss Anna E. Long
 * Miss R. Grace Lewison
 * Miss May A. Nichols
 * Miss E. Ruth Paul
 * Miss Emma V. Christenson (language study.)
44. JORHAT (Jör-hät') 1903
Jorhat Christian Schools. Work for Immigrant Peoples and Mikirs
 H. O. Wyatt, Supt. Jorhat Christian Schools
 Mrs. H. O. Wyatt
 S. A. D. Boggs
 C. E. Blanc
 Mrs. C. E. Blanc
 W. K. Allen
 Mrs. W. K. Allen
 Miss Ella D. Cheeseman
45. SADIYA (Sä-dë-ya) 1906
 (See footnote c)
Work for Abors and Miris
 John Selander
 Mrs. John Selander

NOTE a.—The first station opened in Assam was Sadiya (1836). This was given up in 1839, being reopened in 1906. The oldest station in Assam in continuous occupation is Sibsagor.

NOTE b.—Work was begun at Molung in 1876, and was transferred to Impur in 1893.

NOTE c.—Work was begun at Sadiya in 1836, but was given up. In 1906 Sadiya was reopened.

AT HOME ON FURLOUGH

J. A. Ahlquist, M. D.	Mrs. H. W. Kirby
Mrs. J. A. Ahlquist	R. B. Longwell
Mrs. S. A. D. Boggs	Mrs. R. B. Longwell
G. G. Crozier, M. D.	S. W. Rivenburg, M. D.
Mrs. G. G. Crozier	Mrs. S. W. Rivenburg
* Miss Florence H. Doe	C. H. Tilden
* Miss Linnie M. Holbrook	Mrs. C. H. Tilden
Mrs. G. R. Kampfer	* Miss E. Elizabeth Vickland
H. W. Kirby, M. D.	W. E. Witter, D. D.
	Mrs. W. E. Witter

III. THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION

Begun 1836

46.	NELLORE (Nēl-lōrē) 1840 (See footnote)	Mrs. W. E. Boggs
	David Downie, D. D. (at Coonoor)	49. ALLUR (Ul-lōōr) 1873
	Mrs. David Downie (at Coonoor)	W. S. Davis
	F. P. Manley	Mrs. W. S. Davis
	Mrs. F. P. Manley	50. SECUNDERABAD (Sē-kün-dēr-a bād) 1873
	* Miss Lena A. Benjamin, M. D.	C. R. Marsh
	* Miss Annie S. Magilton	Mrs. C. R. Marsh
	* Miss Lillian V. Wagner	* Miss Edith E. Hollis
	* Miss Margarita F. Moran	
	* Miss Gladys A. Dorrie	51. KURNOOL (Kür-nōōl). 1876
	* Miss Geneva M. Brunner	W. A. Stanton, D. D.
	Boys' High School	Mrs. W. A. Stanton
	L. C. Smith	
	Mrs. L. C. Smith	High School
	F. G. Christenson	B. J. Rockwood
	Elementary and Normal School	Mrs. B. J. Rockwood
	* Miss Frances M. Tentate	52. MADRAS (Mā-drās') 1878
	* Miss Ethel M. Ross	W. L. Ferguson, D. D.
	Girls' High School	Mrs. W. L. Ferguson
	* Miss Ella J. Draper	F. C. Marquiss
	* Miss Olive E. Jones	Mrs. F. C. Marquiss
47.	ONGOLE (On-gōlē) 1866 (Field work, in charge of T. V. Witter, at Podili)	A. S. Woodburne, Ph. D.
	J. W. Stenger, M. D.	Mrs. A. S. Woodburne
	Mrs. J. W. Stenger	* Miss Julia E. Bent
	A. G. Boggs, M. D.	* Miss Eleanor D. Mason
	Mrs. A. G. Boggs	* Miss Susan C. Ferguson
	* Miss Sarah Kelly	* Miss Helen L. Bailey
	* Miss Amelia E. Dessa	* Miss Edith P. Ballard
	* Miss Jennie L. Reilly	
	* Miss Ursula Dresser	
	* Miss Kate W. Failing	
	High School	53. HANUMAKONDA (Hün-ōō-ma- kōn'-da) 1879
	L. E. Rowland	J. S. Timpany, M. D.
	Mrs. L. E. Rowland	Mrs. J. S. Timpany
48.	RAMAPATNAM (Rā' - mā - pūt'- num) 1869	54. CUMBUM (Küm-büm) 1882
	Wheeler Boggess, General Evangel- ist for South India	John Newcomb, D. D.
	Mrs. Wheeler Boggess	Mrs. John Newcomb
	Union Baptist Theological Seminary	55. VINUKONDA (Vīn - öō - kōn' - dā) 1883
	W. E. Boggs, Principal	Ernest Holsted, M. D.
		Mrs. Ernest Holsted
		* Miss Margaret C. Wolcott
		* Miss Sadie E. Robbins

NOTE.—The South India Mission was begun in 1836 at Vizagapatam, whence the work was removed in 1837 to Madras. In 1840 it was transferred to Nellore. Madras was reopened in 1878.

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|-----|--|-----|--|
| 56. | NARSARAVUPET (Nür - sā - rā' - vōō-pēt') 1883
E. E. Silliman
Mrs. E. E. Silliman
Mrs. F. E. Boggs
* Miss Lena A. Keans | 67. | MARKAPUR (Mär-kū-pōōr) 1895
A. T. Fishman
Mrs. A. T. Fishman |
| 57. | BAPATLA (Bā-püt'-lā) 1883
<i>General Work and Normal Training Institution</i>
L. E. Martin
Mrs. L. E. Martin | 68. | GURZALLA (Gōōr-zā'-lā) 1895
E. O. Schugren
Mrs. E. O. Schugren |
| 58. | UDAYAGIRI (Oō' - dā - ya - gī-rī)
1885
F. W. Stait
Mrs. F. W. Stait, M. D. | 69. | SOORIAPETT (Sōō-rī-ā-pēt') 1900
* Miss Melissa E. Morrow
* Miss Irene Smedley, M. D. |
| 59. | MAHBUBNAGAR (Mä - büb - nüg-
ar) 1885
A. M. Boggs
Mrs. A. M. Boggs
* Miss Marian E. Farbar, M. D.
* Miss Harriet Barrington | 70. | JANGAON (Jün-gän) 1901
(In charge of C. R. Marsh, at
Secunderabad) |
| 60. | NALGONDA (Näl-gōn'-dā) 1890
E. B. Davis
Mrs. E. B. Davis
* Miss Helene Bjornstad | 71. | DONAKONDA (Dönä - kōn' - dā)
1903
J. A. Curtis
Mrs. J. A. Curtis |
| 61. | KANIGIRI (Kün-i-gī-rī) 1892
G. H. Brock
Mrs. G. H. Brock | 72. | GADVAL (Güd-väl') 1903
W. C. Owen
Mrs. W. C. Owen |
| 62. | KAVALI (Kā-vā-lī) 1893
S. D. Bawden
Mrs. S. D. Bawden
Mrs. Edwin Bullard (at Ootaca-
mund)
* Miss E. Grace Bullard | 73. | NANDYAL (Nün-dl-äl') 1904
S. W. Stenger |
| 63. | KANDUKURU (Kün' - dōō - kōō-
rōō) 1893
(Has been transferred to Telugu
Baptist Convention) | 74. | MADIRA (Mü-dl-ra) 1905
Frank Kurtz
Mrs. Frank Kurtz |
| 64. | ATMAKUR (At-mä-kōōr) 1893
(In charge of W. S. Davis, at
Allur) | | AT HOME ON FURLOUGH |
| 65. | PODILI (Pō-dl-lī) 1894
T. V. Witter
Mrs. T. V. Witter | | J. M. Baker
Mrs. J. M. Baker
* Miss Lucy H. Booker
* Miss Florence E. Carman
A. H. Curtis
Mrs. A. H. Curtis
* Miss Anna M. Degenring, M. D.
John Dusman
* Miss Kate M. French
** A. J. Hubert
** Mrs. A. J. Hubert
B. M. Johnson
Mrs. B. M. Johnson
* Miss Sigrid C. Johnson
W. J. Longley
Mrs. W. J. Longley
C. R. Manley, M. D.
Mrs. C. R. Manley
*** Miss Aganetha Neufeld
** Johann Penner
** Mrs. Johann Penner
* Miss Susan A. Roberts
Charles Rutherford
Mrs. Charles Rutherford
* Miss Olive M. Sarber
Mrs. S. W. Stenger
** Cornelius Unruh
** Mrs. Cornelius Unruh
Thorlief Wathne
Mrs. Thorlief Wathne |
| 66. | SATTENAPALLE (Sät'-tē-nā-pūl'-
lē) 1894
* Miss Dorcas Whitaker | | |

IV. THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION

Begun 1836

75.	BALASORE (Bäl-a-söre') 1838 (See footnote)	L. C. Kitchen Mrs. L. C. Kitchen * Miss Grace I. Hill
	V. G. Krause Mrs. V. G. Krause H. I. Frost Mrs. H. I. Frost Lloyd Eller Mrs. Lloyd Eller W. S. Dunn	80. CHANDBALI (Chünd'-bali) 1886
	* Miss Sarah B. Gowen * Miss Mary W. Bacheler, M. D. * Miss Gladys E. Doe * Miss Ethel M. Cronkite	81. BHADRAK (Bhud'-rak) 1890
76.	JELLASORE (Jäl-lä-söre) 1840 * Miss Emilie E. Barnes	82. CONTAI (Cön-tí') 1892 J. A. Howard Mrs. J. A. Howard
77.	MIDNAPORE (Mid-nä-pöre) 1844 (See footnote a)	83. KHARAGPUR (Kar-ag-pöör) 1902 M. R. Hartley Mrs. M. R. Hartley
	M. A. Raymond Mrs. M. A. Raymond * Miss M. Ruth Daniels * Miss M. Elsie Barnard * Miss Naomi H. Knapp (language study)	84. JAMSHEDPUR 1919 Z. D. Browne Mrs. Z. D. Browne
78.	SANTIPORE (Sän-ti-pöre) 1865 ¶ G. Agar ¶ Mrs. G. Ager	AT HOME ON FURLough * Miss Mabel E. Bond * Miss Amy B. Coe C. A. Collett Mrs. C. A. Collett * Mrs. Ida M. Holder H. C. Long Mrs. H. C. Long J. H. Oxieder Mrs. J. H. Oxieder * Miss Amorette Porter
79.	BHIMPORE (Beem-pöre) 1873 H. R. Murphy, M. D. Mrs. H. R. Murphy	

NOTE.—The Bengal-Orissa Mission was begun in 1836 at Cuttack, in connection with the English Baptist Mission. Sambalpur, the first station, was opened in 1837, but on account of its unhealthfulness the work was transferred, in 1838, to Balasore, and this became the first permanent station of the Free Baptist Mission. A. B. F. M. S., 1911.

NOTE a.—Work was begun temporarily at Midnapore in 1844, permanently in 1863.

V. THE CHINA MISSION

Begun 1836

SOUTH CHINA

85.	SWATOW (Swatou) 1860 (See footnote)	General Work E. S. Hildreth Mrs. E. S. Hildreth K. G. Hobart Mrs. K. G. Hobart * Mrs. Prudence C. Worley * Miss Melvina Sollman * Miss Fannie Northcott * Miss Clara C. Leach, M. D. * Miss Mabelle R. Culley * Miss Marguerite E. Everham, M. D. * Miss Edith G. Traver * Miss Abbie G. Sanderson * Miss Emily E. Miller
	Ashmore Theological Seminary William Ashmore, D. D., President Mrs. William Ashmore	
	Swatow Academy R. T. Capen Mrs. R. T. Capen N. H. Carman Mrs. N. H. Carman, M. D. ¶ P. F. Cressey	

NOTE.—Work was begun at Macao in 1836. In 1842 this was transferred to Hongkong and thence in 1860 to Swatow.

	* Miss Enid P. Johnson	90.	CHAOYANGHSIEN (Chow-yāng) 1905
	* Miss Margaret D. Winn		Miss Mary E. Ogg
	* Miss Marjorie Fleming		HOPO (Hō-pō) 1907
	* Miss Edna DeW. Smith (language study)	91.	J. L. Bjelke
	* Miss Elsie M. Kittlitz (language study)		* Mrs. J. L. Bjelke
86.	KAYING (Kā-yīng) 1890		* Miss Edith L. Dulin
	G. E. Whitman	92.	CANTON 1913
	Mrs. G. E. Whitman		China Publication Society
	J. H. Giffin		
	Mrs. J. H. Giffin	93.	SUNWUHSIEN formerly CHANG- NING (Chōng-ning) 1915
	* Miss Louise Campbell		Dr. C. E. Bousfield
	* Miss Edda M. Mason		Mrs. C. E. Bousfield
	¶ Miss Minnie Milne		A. S. Adams
87.	UNGKUNG (Ung-kung) 1892		AT HOME ON FURLough
	G. W. Lewis		Mrs. A. S. Adams
	Mrs. G. W. Lewis		* Miss Gladys R. Aston
88.	CHAOCHOWFU (Chou-chou-fōō) 1894		S. S. Beath
	B. L. Baker		Mrs. S. S. Beath
	Mrs. B. L. Baker, M. D.		E. S. Burkett
	* Miss Marion H. Boss		* Mrs. E. S. Burkett
89.	KITYANG (Kit-yāng) 1896		* Miss Anna E. Foster
	C. B. Lesher, M. D.		A. F. Groesbeck, D. D.
	Mrs. C. B. Lesher, M. D.		Mrs. A. F. Groesbeck
	E. H. Giedt		A. H. Page
	Mrs. E. H. Giedt		Mrs. A. H. Page
	* Miss Emma H. Simonsen		Jacob Speicher
	* Miss Katherine E. Bohn (language study)		Mrs. Jacob Speicher
			G. H. Waters
			Mrs. G. H. Waters
			W. W. Zwick, M. D.
			Mrs. W. W. Zwick
			EAST CHINA
94.	NINGPO (Ning-po) 1843	96.	KINHWA (Kīn-whā) 1883
	J. S. Grant, M. D.		* Miss Stella Relyea
	C. L. Bromley		* Miss Lilian M. van Hook
	Mrs. C. L. Bromley		* Miss Elizabeth D. Nash
	L. C. Hylbert	97.	HUCHOW (Hōō-chou) 1888
	Mrs. L. C. Hylbert		A. I. Nasmith
	F. C. Wilcox		Mrs. A. I. Nasmith
	Mrs. F. C. Wilcox		C. D. Leach, M. D.
	H. R. S. Benjamin		Mrs. C. D. Leach
	Mrs. H. R. S. Benjamin		* Miss Mary I. Jones
	Harold Thomas, M. D.		* Miss Edna G. Shoemaker
	Mrs. Harold Thomas		* Miss Ruth Mather
	* Miss Dora Zimmerman	98.	HANGCHOW (Hāng-chou) 1889
	* Miss F. Jane Lawrence		J. V. Latimer, D. D.
	* Miss Harriet N. Smith		Mrs. J. V. Latimer
	* Miss Emma S. Irving		Mrs. W. S. Sweet
	* Miss Viola C. Hill		* Miss Helen M. Rawlings
	* Miss Arcola I. Pettit		* Miss Ellen J. Peterson
95.	SHAOHSING (Zhou-shing) 1869		* Miss Gertyude F. McCulloch
	F. W. Goddard, M. D.		* Miss Evelyn Speidon
	Mrs. F. W. Goddard		* Miss Anna R. Clark
	A. F. Ufford		* Miss Anne Ruth Harris (language study)
	Mrs. A. F. Ufford		* Miss Florence A. Webster (lan- guage study)
	C. H. Barlow, M. D.		
	Mrs. C. H. Barlow		
	David Gustafson		
	Mrs. David Gustafson		
	* Miss Marie A. Dowling		
	* Miss Alma L. Pittman		
	* Miss Lelia B. Droz		
	* Miss Charlotte M. Larner		
			Wayland Academy
			E. H. Cressy
			Mrs. E. H. Cressy

E. H. Clayton Mrs. E. H. Clayton	100. NANKING (Nan-king) 1911 <i>University of Nanking</i>
99. SHANGHAI (Shang-hi) 1907 <i>Shanghai Baptist College and Theological Seminary</i>	† C. S. Keen Mrs. C. S. Keen Miss Bertha C. Smith
F. J. White, D. D., President Henry Huizinga, Ph. D. Mrs. Henry Huizinga G. A. Huntley, M. D. Mrs. G. A. Huntley P. R. Bakeman Mrs. P. R. Bakeman F. C. Mabee, A. M. Mrs. F. C. Mabee D. H. Kulp, II Mrs. D. H. Kulp, II Victor Hanson, A. M. Mrs. Victor Hanson R. B. Kennard Mrs. R. B. Kennard H. W. Decker, M. D. Mrs. H. W. Decker Miss Leontine J. Dahl	<i>College of Agriculture and Forestry</i> C. S. Gibbs, Ph. D. Mrs. C. S. Gibbs
<i>General Work</i>	<i>Language School</i>
E. J. Anderson (Supt. of Schools) Mrs. E. J. Anderson ¶ C. H. Lavers (Mission Builder) ¶ Mrs. C. H. Lavers Miss Ethel L. Lacey * Miss Josephine C. Lawney, M. D. (Union Medical School)	J. W. Decker, Th. D. (language study) Mrs. J. W. Decker (language study) * Miss Emilie M. Schultz (language study)
<i>Mission Treasury</i>	AT HOME ON FURLOUGH
Miss Helen E. Ritner	* Miss Harriet H. Brittingham * Miss Mary Cressey M. D. Eubank, M. D. Mrs. M. D. Eubank * Miss M. Jean Gates * Mrs. J. R. Goddard * Miss Clarissa A. Hewey * Miss Esther E. Hokanson C. F. MacKenzie, M. D. Mrs. C. F. MacKenzie J. T. Proctor, D. D. Mrs. J. T. Proctor R. D. Stafford Mrs. R. D. Stafford Mrs. F. J. White

† Died May 20, 1923.

WEST CHINA

101. SUIFU (Swā-fōō) 1889 <i>General Work</i>	Mrs. J. C. Jensen L. A. Lovegren (Mission Builder) Mrs. L. A. Lovegren C. F. Wood Mrs. C. F. Wood R. L. Crook, M. D. * Miss Winifred M. Roeder * Miss L. Emma Brodbeck * Miss Frances Therolf
102. KIATING (Jä-ding) 1894 F. J. Bradshaw A. G. Adams Mrs. A. G. Adams Mrs. J. M. Wellwood	104. NINGYUAN (Ning-yuan) 1905 J. P. Davies Mrs. J. P. Davies (at Shanghai, East China)
103. YACHOW (Yä-jö) 1894 F. N. Smith Mrs. F. N. Smith J. C. Jensen	105. CHENGTU (Chēng-tōō) 1909 <i>West China Union University</i> W. R. Morse, M. D. Mrs. W. R. Morse C. L. Foster Mrs. C. L. Foster J. C. Humphreys, M. D. Mrs. J. C. Humphreys
<i>Monroe Academy</i>	<i>General Work</i>
W. W. Cossum Mrs. W. W. Cossum	H. J. Openshaw Mrs. H. J. Openshaw * Miss Beulah E. Bassett * Miss Minnie M. Argetsinger * Miss Lettie G. Archer * Miss Sara B. Downer

Language School

- M. F. Yates, D. D. S. (language study)
- Mrs. M. F. Yates (language study)
- D. L. Phelps (language study)
- Mrs. D. L. Phelps (language study)
- S. S. Clark (language study)
- Mrs. S. S. Clark (language study)
- Miss Carrie A. Shurtleff (language study)
- * Miss Mary A. Matthew (language study)

AT HOME ON FURLough

- Mrs. F. J. Bradshaw, M. D.
- * Miss Irene M. Chambers
- * Miss L. Jennie Crawford
- D. S. Dyc
- Mrs. D. S. Dyc
- J. E. Moncrieff
- Mrs. J. E. Moncrieff
- Joseph Taylor, D. D.
- Mrs. Joseph Taylor

VI. THE JAPAN MISSION

Begun 1872

106. YOKOHAMA (Yō-kō-ha'-ma) 1872

- Henry Topping
- Mrs. Henry Topping

Mabie Memorial Boys' School

- J. F. Gressitt
- Mrs. J. F. Gressitt
- R. H. Fisher
- Mrs. R. H. Fisher

Mary L. Colby School, Konagawa

- * Miss Minnie V. Sandberg
- * Miss Evelyn B. Bickel
- * Miss Agnes S. Meline

107. TOKYO (Tō-kyō) 1874

General Work

- William Wynd
- Mrs. William Wynd
- William Axling, D. D.
- Mrs. William Axling
- J. R. Wilson
- Mrs. J. R. Wilson
- J. S. Kennard, Jr.
- J. H. Covell
- Mrs. J. H. Covell
- * Miss M. M. Carpenter
- Miss Elma R. Tharp
- * Miss Amy R. Crosby
- * Miss F. Louise Jenkins (language study)
- * Miss Gertrude E. Ryder (language study)
- * Miss Lucy K. Russell (language study)
- * Miss Georgia M. Newbury (language study)
- * Miss Wimfred M. Aeock (language study)
- * Miss Anna M. Kludt (language study)

Japan Theological Seminary

- C. B. Tenny, D. D.
- Mrs. C. B. Tenny
- D. C. Holton
- Mrs. D. C. Holton

108. KOBE (Kō'bē) 1881

- * Miss Jessie M. G. Wilkinson

109. SENDAI (Sen-dai) 1882

- C. H. Ross
- Mrs. C. H. Ross
- * Miss Mary D. Jesse

- * Miss Thomasine Allen
- * Miss Annabelle Pawley
- * Miss Ruth C. Ward
- * Miss Ruth E. Smith

110. MORIOKA (Mō-ri-ō-ka) 1887

- F. W. Steadman
- Mrs. F. W. Steadman
- * Miss Annie S. Buzzell (at Tono)
- * Miss Ella M. Gifford

111. MITO (Mē-to) 1889

- 112. OSAKA (O-sā-ka) 1892
- J. H. Scott
- Mrs. J. H. Scott
- J. A. Foote
- Mrs. J. A. Foote
- * Miss Evalyn A. Camp
- * Miss Lucy C. Palmer

113. INLAND SEA 1890

- J. F. Laughton
- Mrs. J. F. Laughton

- 114. HIMEJI (Hi-mā-jī) 1907
- F. M. Derwacter
- Mrs. F. M. Derwacter
- * Miss Amy A. Aeock
- * Miss Edith F. Wilcox
- * Miss Alice C. Bixby
- * Miss Vida Post

115. KYOTO (Kyō-tō) 1907

- E. T. Thompson
- Mrs. E. T. Thompson

AT HOME ON FURLough

- * Miss Ruby L. Anderson
- H. B. Benninghoff, D. D.
- Mrs. H. B. Benninghoff
- * Miss Mary A. Clagett
- * Miss Clara A. Converse
- D. G. Haring
- Mrs. D. G. Haring
- * Miss F. Marguerite Haven
- G. E. Haynes
- Mrs. G. E. Haynes
- * Miss Lavinia Mead
- R. A. Thomson, D. D.
- Mrs. R. A. Thomson

VII. THE CONGO MISSION

Adopted 1884

116.	BANZA MANTEKE (Män-tē'-ka) 1879	A. V. Marsh Mrs. A. V. Marsh * Miss Edna Oden
	Thomas Hill Mrs. Thomas Hill C. E. Smith Mrs. C. E. Smith * Miss Florence N. Crane Henry Erickson	
117.	MATADI (Mā-tā-dī) 1880 B. L. Korling Mrs. B. L. Korling	122. KIMPESE (Kim-pē-sī) 1908 <i>Congo Evangelical Training Institution</i>
118.	MUKIMVIKA (Mu-kim-vē'-ka) In Portuguese Africa, 1882	123. VANGA (Vän'-gä) 1913 W. H. Leslie, M. D. Mrs. W. H. Leslie H. Richards Leslie (Mission Builder)
119.	TSHUMBIRI (Chūm-bē-rī) 1890 P. C. Metzger Mrs. P. C. Metzger	UNDESIGNATED † K. O. Andersson † Mrs. K. O. Andersson
120.	SONA BATA (Sō-na Bā-ta) 1890 Thomas Moody Mrs. Thomas Moody P. A. McDiarmid Mrs. P. A. McDiarmid A. V. Wakeman Mrs. A. V. Wakeman * Miss Etelka M. Schaffer * Miss Hilda T. Lund	AT HOME ON FURLough J. E. Geil Mrs. J. E. Geil * Miss Anna M. Hagquist J. C. King, M. D. Mrs. J. C. King * Miss Catharine L. Mabie, M. D. S. E. Moon Mrs. S. E. Moon W. H. Nugent Mrs. W. H. Nugent H. Ostrom, M. D. Mrs. H. Ostrom W. E. Rodgers Mrs. W. E. Rodgers * Miss Helen R. Yost
121.	NTONDO (Ntō-ndō) 1894 Joseph Clark Mrs. Joseph Clark	

VIII. THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION

Begun 1900

124.	ILOILO (E-lō-ē-lō) including JARO (Hā-ro) Panay (Pā-nī) Island 1900	125. BACOLOD (Bā-kō-lōd) Negros (Nā'-gros) Island 1901
	<i>Hospital Work</i>	W. O. Valentine Mrs. W. O. Valentine W. B. Charles Mrs. W. B. Charles * Miss Sarah Whelpton
	R. C. Thomas, M. D. Mrs. R. C. Thomas * Miss Rose E. Nicolet	
	<i>Bible Training School</i>	126. CAPIZ (Cāp'-es) Panay Island 1903
	* Miss Ellen W. Martien * Miss Hazel R. Malliet * Miss Grace S. Mills * Miss Carrie M. Mather	F. W. Meyer, M. D. Mrs. F. W. Meyer * Miss Cora W. Sydney * Miss Mabel Stumpf * Miss Mayme M. Goldenburg
	<i>Central Philippine College and General Work</i>	AT HOME ON FURLough
	H. W. Munger F. H. Rose, Principal Mrs. F. H. Rose A. E. Bigelow H. F. Stuart Mrs. H. F. Stuart E. W. Thornton Mrs. E. W. Thornton Miss A. B. Houger * Miss Anna V. Johnson (at Photo- tan)	* Miss Frieda L. Appel * Miss Anna L. Dahlgren * Miss Dorothy A. Dowell G. J. Geis Mrs. G. J. Geis * Miss Selma M. Lagergren

NOT IN ACTIVE SERVICE

Mrs. A. L. Bain	* Miss Bertha A. Fetzer	Mrs. F. H. Knollin
Mrs. L. W. Bickel	P. J. Gates	F. P. Lynch, M. D.
* Mrs. F. C. Briggs	Mrs. P. J. Gates	A. K. Mather
Mrs. Julia P. Burkholder	Mrs. C. K. Harrington	Mrs. A. K. Mather
Walter Bushell	Mrs. C. H. Harvey	L. B. Moss
Mrs. Walter Bushell	J. Heinrichs	Mrs. L. B. Moss
Mrs. A. E. Carson	Mrs. J. Heinrichs	* Miss Helen W. Munroe
* Miss Frances A. Cole	J. F. Ingram	Joseph Paul
* Miss Lavina C. Coombs	Mrs. J. F. Ingram	Mrs. Joseph Paul
* Miss Mary E. Danielson	E. E. Jones	L. F. Wood
W. F. Dowd	Mrs. E. E. Jones	Mrs. L. F. Wood
Mrs. W. F. Dowd	E. H. Jones	P. F. W. Ziemann
William Dring	Mrs. E. H. Jones	Mrs. P. F. W. Ziemann
Mrs. William Dring	F. H. Knollin	

RETIRED

Mrs. J. S. Adams	Mrs. P. Frederickson	P. E. Moore
R. E. Adkins, M. D.	Mrs. C. B. Glenesk	Mrs. P. E. Moore
* Miss Lucy L. Austin	J. O. Gotaas	Mrs. P. H. Moore
W. E. Bailey	Mrs. J. O. Gotaas	Mrs. F. E. Morgan
Mrs. W. E. Bailey	Z. F. Griffin	W. B. Parshley, D. D.
Mrs. C. B. Banks	Mrs. Z. F. Griffin	Mrs. W. B. Parshley
W. F. Beaman	A. K. Gurney	Mrs. S. B. Partridge
Mrs. W. F. Beaman	Mrs. A. K. Gurney	C. E. Petrick
Mrs. A. A. Bennett	H. W. Hale	Mrs. E. G. Phillips
Mrs. A. Billington	S. W. Hamblen	Henry Richards
N. W. Brown, M. D.	Mrs. S. W. Hamblen	* Miss Mary L. R. Riggs
Mrs. N. W. Brown	G. H. Hamlen, D. D.	* Miss Clara E. Righter
W. B. Bullen	Mrs. G. H. Hamlen	Mrs. W. H. Roberts
Mrs. W. B. Bullen	S. W. Hartsock	B. E. Robison
G. Campbell	Mrs. S. W. Hartsock	Mrs. B. E. Robison
Mrs. G. Campbell	W. H. S. Hascall	J. F. Russell
J. E. Case	G. W. Hill	* Mrs. J. F. Russell
Mrs. J. E. Case	Mrs. G. W. Hill	Mrs. Anna K. Scott, M. D.
Mrs. Arthur Christopher	T. D. Holmes	A. Sims, M. D.
Elbert Chute	Mrs. T. D. Holmes	F. K. Singiser
Mrs. Elbert Chute	G. J. Huizinga	Mrs. F. K. Singiser
Mrs. E. W. Clark	Mrs. G. J. Huizinga	S. C. Sonnichsen
Mrs. J. E. Clough	Mrs. H. A. Kemp	Mrs. S. C. Sonnichsen
Mrs. E. L. Coldren	A. L. Kennan, M. D.	W. L. Soper
Mrs. F. D. Crawley	Mrs. A. L. Kennan	Mrs. W. L. Soper
Mrs. J. L. Dearing	Mrs. C. A. Kirkpatrick	Mrs. E. O. Stevens
W. T. Elmore, Ph. D.	Mrs. M. B. Kirkpatrick	Mrs. F. P. Sutherland
Mrs. W. T. Elmore	F. H. Levering	* Miss Thora M. Thompson
E. H. Eveleth, D. D.	Mrs. F. H. Levering, M.D.	* Miss Agnes Whitehead
Mrs. J. G. Fetzer	Eric Lund, D. D.	L. E. Worley
Mrs. C. H. D. Fisher	Mrs. Eric Lund	Mrs. L. E. Worley
Mrs. E. N. Fletcher	Mrs. John McLaurin	H. E. Wyman
J. M. Foster, D. D.	Mrs. W. R. Manley	Mrs. H. E. Wyman
Mrs. J. M. Foster	W. C. Mason	
P. Frederickson	Mrs. W. C. Mason	

DEATHS

Mrs. William Ashmore	E. W. Kelly, Ph. D.	Mrs. Mary M. Rose
A. L. Bain	* Miss Annie M. Lemon	* Miss Sarah R. Slater
Mrs. John Dussman	Mrs. C. G. Lewis	F. Wiens
Melvin Jameson	F. D. Phinney	

RESIGNATIONS

S. E. Baldwin	* Miss Elberta F. Chute	Mrs. H. W. Newman
Mrs. S. E. Baldwin	P. J. Clark	H. C. Nycom
J. M. Carvell	Mrs. P. J. Clark	Mrs. H. C. Nycom
Mrs. J. M. Carvell	* Miss Martha L. Mills	* Miss F. Pearl Page
	H. W. Newman, M. D.	

MARRIAGES

J. H. Covell, Japan, to * Miss Charma M. Moore, Japan.
 E. B. Roach, Burma, to * Miss Augusta H. Peck, Burma.
 Wheeler Bogges, South India, to * Miss Florence M. Rorer, South India.
 G. W. Lewis, South China, to Miss Joybell Hatcher.
 B. L. Korling, Belgian Congo, to Miss Florence Carter.

FIANCEES, APPOINTMENT EFFECTIVE UPON MARRIAGE

Miss Erna M. Brueckmann, fiancee H. D. Sorg.
 Miss Elva L. Caul, fiancee C. O. Olney.
 Miss Rhoda C. Broholm, fiancee B. W. Armstrong.

MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT

* Miss Jennie C. Adams	Miss Lea Blanche Edgar	C. E. Olney
* Miss Velva V. Brown, M. D.	M. S. Engwall	R. C. Ostergren
W. H. Buermann	Mrs. M. S. Engwall	Mrs. R. C. Ostergren
Mrs. W. H. Buermann	J. W. Gainfort	P. F. Russell, M. D.
* Miss Helen H. Clark	Mrs. J. W. Gainfort	Mrs. P. F. Russell
* Miss May A. Coggins	* Miss W. Pauline Harris	* Miss Grace R. Seagrave
H. N. Cooper, M. D.	L. H. R. Hass	H. D. Sorg
G. B. Cressey	L. T. Helfrich	* Miss Bessie M. Traber
Walfred Danielson	* Miss Fannie J. Holman	W. C. Whitaker
Mrs. Walfred Danielson	E. R. Huckleberry, M. D.	Mrs. W. C. Whitaker
	Mrs. E. R. Huckleberry	

Above list of Missionaries under Appointment does not include those who have received their appointment subsequent to May 1, 1922. Their names will be included in the list of missionaries in the Annual Report for 1923.

STATISTICAL TABLES

The Burma Mission

NOTE.—Totals include statistics of last year in the case of Work for Karen—Toungoo (Bwe); Work for Shans—Taunggyi; Telugus and Tamils, from which statistical reports for 1922 have not been received.

The South India Mission

NOTE.—Totals include statistics of last year in the case of Nellore; Madras; Madras (English Church); Hanumakonda; Bapatla; Kanigiri; Kavali; Markapur; Gadval, from which statistical reports for 1922 have not been received.

The Congo Mission

NOTE.—Totals include statistics of last year in the case of Matadi; Mukimvika; Kimpese; Congo Evangelical Training Institution, from which statistical reports for 1922 have not been received.

The Philippine Islands Mission

NOTE.—Totals include statistics of last year in the case of Iloilo; Central Philippine College, from which statistical reports for 1922 have not been received.

THE BURMA MISSION—Table 1

Number of Lines WORK AND STATIONS	MISSIONARIES						NATIVE WORKERS						Preachers		Teachers		Bible Women and Zenana Workers		Medical Assistants		Other Native Workers	
	Men, Ordained			Wives			Single Women			Physicians, Men and Women			Total Missionaries		Ordained	Unordained	Men	Women	Bible Women and Zenana Workers		Men	Women
	Men, Unordained		Wives	Single Women		Physicians, Men and Women	Total Missionaries		Ordained	Unordained	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
	Men	Wives	Men	Single Women	Men	Physicians, Men and Women	Total	M	O	Men	W	Men	W	B	Z	Men	W	Men	W			
1 Theological Seminaries																						
2 Karen Theological Seminary	1		1				2	3	3	(3)	(3)											
3 Burman Theological Seminary																						
4 Judson College	3	4	7	2			16		1	2			12									
5 Rangoon Baptist Schools	2	1	2				5						36	16								
6 Baptist Mission Press			4	4	1		9															
7 Burmans (a)																						
8 Rangoon	2		2	7			11	7	3	5	22	4										
9 Moulinmein	1		1	2			4	2	2	16	43	1										
10 Tavoy (b)	1		1				2			4	7	11										
11 Bassein	1		1	1			3	1	7	15	29	3										
12 Henzada			1	1			3	3	9	33	20	1										
13 Toungoo									1	2	5	2	3									
14 Prome									1	2	7	11	1									
15 Thonze									2	3	4	8	10	2								
16 Zigon									1	3	9	2										
17 Thaton (c)	(1)						(1)	1	3													
18 Mandalay (d)	(1)						(1)															
19 Myingyan	2	2	3				7	5	4	14	21	4										
20 Pegu (f)	1		1	1			2	1	1	13	2	1										
21 Sagaing			1	1			3	1	4	4	7	1										
22 Meiktila								2	1	1	10											
23 Pyinmana			1	1	2			1	2		10	5										
24 Pyapon			(1)				(1)	1	3	11	6											
25 Totals, Burmans	(14)	(1)	(14)	(17)			(46)	(36)	(59)	(159)	(206)	(21)										
26 Karens																						
27 Rangoon—Sgaw	2		2	1			5	46	132	112	107	6										
28 Rangoon—Pwo (g)				2			2					3										
29 Moulinmein—Sgaw																						
30 Tavoy—Sgaw			1	1	1		3	14	28	30	50	2										
31 Bassein—Pwo	1		1	1			2	4	26	17	30											
32 Bassein—Sgaw			1	1	3		5	18	21	55	41	3										
33 Henzada—Sgaw			1	1	1		2	55	82	130	84											
34 Toungoo—Paku			1	1	3		3	23	41	60	54											
35 Toungoo—Bwe	2		2				4	11	42	43	15	2										
36 Shwesgyin—Sgaw (i)				3			3	15	47	51	25											
37 Tharrawaddy—Sgaw				2			2	10	20	34	20	2										
38 Maubin—Pwo					2		4	5	23	16	29	2										
39 Loikaw			1	1	2		3	3	14	14	2											
40 Totals, Karens	(9)	(3)	(11)	(20)			(43)	(214)	(544)	(576)	(470)	(17)	(1)	(2)	(16)							
41 Kachins																						
42 Bhamo		1	1	2			4	5	3	24	10											
43 Myitkyina		1		1			2	4	2	9	1											
44 Namkham		1		1			2	2	5	10	5											
45 Totals, Kachins	(3)	(1)	(4)				(8)	(11)	(10)	(43)	(16)											
46 Shans																						
47 Bhamo	(1)						(1)															
48 Mongnai		1		1			(1)	2	1	5	4											
49 Namkham			1	1			(1)	2	1	6	3											
50 Kengtung		2		1			(1)	3	11	10	24	5										
51 Taunggyi		1		1	4	(1)	6	*1	*5	*8	*11											
52 Mong Lem (j)		1																				
53 Totals, Shans	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(14)	(18)	(5)	(59)	(53)	(28)											
54 Chins																						
55 Thayetmyo		1		1			2	3	4	5	2											
56 Sandoway		1		1	3		5	5	7	12	16	2										
57 Haka		1																				
58 Totals, Chins	(3)		(2)	(3)			(8)	(9)	(22)	(30)	(18)	(2)										
59 Talains																						
60 Moulinmein		1		1	2	(1)	4	*5	*5	*2	*5											
61 Telugus and Tamils		1	1				2	*2	*9	*25	*9	*4										
62 Chinese (k)	(1)																					
63 English-speaking Peoples																						
64 Rangoon		1		1			2	1														
65 Mealmein		1		1	2		4															
66 Mandalay		1		1			2															
67 Totals, English-speaking Peoples	(3)		(3)	(2)			(8)	(1)	(2)													
68 Missionaries at Home		15	2	18	16	(2)	51															
69 Totals for Burma		59	20	72	67	(7)	218	300	715	936	768	46	5	8	22	5						

THE BURMA MISSION—Table 2

THE BURMA MISSION—Table 3

EDUCATIONAL

THE BURMA MISSION—Table 4

STATISTICS		NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS						MEDICAL SUMMARY						
rupus United with Church During Year	Fees Paid by Pupils	Government Grants to Schools	For Church Expenses and Other Workers	For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)	For Missions and Other Benevolences	Total Native Contributions	Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants	Receipts in Fees	Number of Lines
1														1
2														2
3														3
4														4
5														5
6														6
7														7
8														8
9	4886	11860	1663	52	1352	3067								9
8	9234	9846	2701	.....	1689	4390								10
4	983	1875	72	17	516	605								11
25	4800	4633	587	306	187	1080								12
10	6590	6852	559	28	298	885								13
4	500	750	226	21	60	307								14
			250	66	825	1141								15
			1368	288	475	763								16
			1666	76	13	183	272							17
														18
														19
														20
														21
														22
														23
														24
														25
														26
														27
														28
														29
														30
														31
														32
														33
														34
														35
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														47
														48
														49
														50
														51
														52
														53
														54
														55
														56
														57
														58
														59
														60
														61
														62
														63
														64
														65
														66
														67
														68
348	\$114080	\$197205	\$87441	\$119775	\$37098	\$244314	4	12	2145	15176	38209	\$11830	\$6455	69

THE ASSAM MISSION—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	MISSIONARIES						NATIVE WORKERS						Medical Assistants		Other Native Workers		
		Men, Ordained			Men, Unordained			Total Missionaries			Preachers		Teachers		Medical Assistants		Other Native Workers	
		Wives		Single Women	Physicians, Men and Women		Total	Ordained		Unordained	Men		Women	Bible Women and Zenana Workers	Men	Women	Men	Women
70	Assamese (1)																	
71	Garos																	
72	Tura	4	...	4	3			11	3	28	88		5	...	3	...	6	2
73	Goalpara (m)																	
74	Gauhati (n)	3	1	3	4			11	1	21	36		3	...	1	1	1	2
75	Totals, Garos	(7)	(1)	(7)	(7)			(22)	(4)	(49)	(124)		(8)	3		(3)	(7)	(2)
76	Kacharis																	
77	Goalpara																	
78	Nagas	(1)	...					(1)	...		7	6	...					I
79	Impur	1	...	1	2	(1)		4	1	58	46	2	...					
80	Kohima	1	1	2	2				4	3	(e)7							
81	Kangpokpi	1	1	1	2				2	19	31							
82	Totals, Nagas	(3)	(1)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(10)		(4)	(81)	(84)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(1)			
83	Immigrant Peoples																	
84	Sibsagor	1	...	1				2	1	33	11	1						
85	Nowgong (n)	1	...	1	5			7	1	7	2	(e)12						
86	North Lakhimpur	1	...	1				2	2	25	10	1						
87	Golaghat	2	...	2	5			9	2	41	21		1	2				
88	Jorhat																	
89	Jorhat Christian Schools	3	1	3	1			8	(1)		(e)12							
90	Sadiya (o)																	2
91	Totals, Immigr'nt Peoples	(8)	(1)	(8)	(11)			(28)	(6)	(106)	(56)	(14)	(1)	(3)				(2)
92	Mikirs																	
93	Tika	(1)	...					(1)	...		2	5						
94	Golaghat	(1)	...					(1)	...		6	13						
95	Totals, Mikirs										(8)	(18)						
96	Abors and Miris																	
97	Sadiya	1	1	1														
98	Missionaries at Home	6	1	9	3	(4)		2	...		6	6	1	1				
99	Totals for Assam	25	4	29	23	(5)	81	14	257	294	25	3	9	1	10	2		

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	MISSIONARIES						NATIVE WORKERS						Medical Assistants		Other Native Workers		
		Men, Ordained			Men, Unordained			Total Missionaries			Preachers		Teachers		Medical Assistants		Other Native Workers	
		Wives		Single Women	Physicians, Men and Women		Total	Ordained		Unordained	Men		Women	Bible Women and Zenana Workers	Men	Women	Men	Women
100	Nellore	3	1	3	10	(1)	17	*3	*7	*41	*20	*9	...	*2	...	*5	...	
101	Ongole	2	1	3	5	(2)	11	3	50	187	106	61	4	4	3	(6)		
102	Ramapatnam	1	...	1			2	...	2	6	7	2						
103	Union Baptist Theological Seminary	1	...	1														
104	Allur	1	...	1			2	*	*	3	2							
105	Secunderabad	1	...	1			2	*	6	*12	*3	5						
106	Kurnool	2	...	2			3	*	5	5	6	3						
107	Madras	3	3	5			11	*	14	53	31	4						
108	English Church																	
109	Hanumakonda	1	1		(1)		2	*	4	*11	*8	2	8	*4	*1			
110	Cumbum	1	1				2	1	9	68	40	8	1					
111	Vinukonda	1	1	2	(1)		4	2	9	II	15	2						
112	Narsaravupet	1	1	1	2		2	4	8	34	14	2						
113	Bapatla	1	1				2	*	11	*44	*10	*5						
114	Udayagiri	1	1		(1)		2	2	6	10	2	2	2	7	4	1		
115	Mahubnagar	1	1	2	(1)		4	2	8	4	II	3	4					
116	Nalgonda	1	1	1			3	...	35	5	15	8	1	3	1	2		
117	Kanigiri	1	1	1			2	*	6	*21	*129	*32	*14					
118	Kavalai	1	1	2			4	*	11	*15	*24	*20	*14					
119	Kandukuru (p)																	
120	Atmakur	(1)	...		(1)					4	1							
121	Podili	1	1				2	3	15	14	16							
122	Sattenapalle																	
123	Markapur																	
124	Gurzalla	1	1	1			2	1	5	4	3	3	3					
125	Sooriapett																	
126	Jangaon	(1)	...		2	(1)		(1)	...	15	4	...	1					
127	Donakonda	1	1				2	1	(13)	26	22	4	1					3
128	Gadval	1	1	1			2	1	*	6	*2	*2	*4					
129	Nandyal	1	1	1			1	1	2	8	2	3						
130	Madira	1	1	1			2	1	11	28	18	5	5					
131	Missionaries at Home	10	1	11	8	(2)	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	Totals for South India	38	6	42	41	(10)	127	42	315	780	452	177	19	39	99	23		

THE ASSAM MISSION—Table 2

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 2

*87	*6	* ⁽¹⁾	*4	*9	*300	*540	*840	...	*15	*500	*3	*87	100	
418	8	(3)	89	210	7106	5166	12272	203	120	3503	3	85	101	
20	3	.....	5	5	325	288	613	16	6	300	.....	.....	102
7	8	* ⁽¹⁾	1	8	*13	.....	915	81	*13	*384	1	32	21
20	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	96	6	6	250	.....	.....	103
112	12	(12)	39	40	.....	.....	2742	348	40	1077	.....	.....	104
*53	*2	* ⁽²⁾	1	9	*357	*209	*566	.....	*11	*523	.....	.....	105
.....	11	.....	1	1	*127	*132	*159	.....	*1	*153	.....	.....	106
*49	*5	* ⁽¹⁾	*2	*18	*430	*230	*660	.....	*10	*420	.....	.....	107
159	4	.....	60	80	2670	2247	4917	33	90	1650	.....	.....	108
39	10	.....	9	12	1596	1519	3115	96	24	425	.....	.....	109
62	34	.....	8	8	3450	1738	5188	113	24	700	.....	.....	110
*78	*1	* ⁽¹⁾	*29	.....	.....	.....	*7421	.....	*37	.....	*1	*137	111
36	2	.....	5	9	261	201	462	4	3	140	.....	.....	112
32	1	(1)	3	7	256	186	442	1	2	75	.....	.....	113
70	7	(5)	14	50	.....	.....	3950	200	20	250	.....	.....	114
*203	*16	.....	*101	*121	*3674	*1850	*5524	.....	*143	*2398	.....	.....	115
†99	†2	†(2)	†3	†7	†538	†360	†898	.....	†10	†2503	.....	.....	116
6	1	.....	*2	*4	.....	.....	50	6	*4	*130	.....	.....	117
48	15	.....	38	51	.....	.....	3412	90	36	591	.....	.....	118
32	7	.....	6	10	986	714	1700	150	3	180	.....	.....	119
*15	*4	* ⁽⁴⁾	*49	*66	*3241	*2150	*5391	.....	*63	*2050	.....	.....	120
16	3	.....	5	1049	800	1840	19	6	350	.....	.....	121	
172	2	(1)	14	39	1532	1298	2830	92	13	220	.....	.....	122
21	1	(1)	15	.....	.....	.....	400	15	1	60	.....	.....	123
*57	15	(1)	35	58	2698	2887	5855	51	51	1164	.....	.....	124
*14	*3	.....	4	*7	*288	*124	*412	.....	*1	*8	.....	.....	125
16	2	.....	11	21	406	325	731	112	10	150	.....	.....	126
67	9	(9)	25	34	1442	807	2249	146	35	691	.....	.....	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
1946	185	(45)	576	949	75559	1782	798	20745	8	169	193	132

THE ASSAM MISSION—Table 3

EDUCATIONAL

Number of Lites	WORK AND STATIONS	High Schools		Secondary Schools (other than High Sch'l's)		Secondary Schools		Primary Schools		Pupils in Primary Schools		Total Number of Schools of all Grades	Schools Entirely Sponsoring
		Pupils in High Schools		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
		High Schools	Boys	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
70	Assamese (l)												
71	Garos												
72	Tura					I		79	1318	612	81		
73	Goalpara (m)												
74	Gauhati (n)					1		35	748	346	36	(18)	
75	Totals, Garos					(2)	(18)	(282)	(114)	(2066)	(958)	(117)	(18)
76	Kacharis												
77	Goalpara												
78	Nagas												
79	Impur					I	164	26	41	693	385	42	(10)
80	Kohima					I	103						1
81	Kangpokpi					2	136	19	26	504	36	28	(10)
82	Totals, Nagas					(4)	(403)	(45)	(67)	(1257)	(421)	(71)	(10)
83	Immigrant Peoples												
84	Sibsagar												
85	Nowgong (n)												
86	North Lakhimpur												
87	Golaghat												
88	Jorhat					I	70						
89	Jorhat Christian Schools	I	124						I	24		3	
90	Sadiya (o)												
91	Totals, Immigrant Peoples	(1)	(124)			(2)	(70)	(248)	(38)	(705)	(246)	(43)	
92	Mikirs												
93	Tiks												
94	Golaghat												
95	Totals, Mikirs												
96	Abors and Miris												
97	Sadiya												
98	Missionaries at Home												
99	Totals for Assam	I	124	...	9	507	587	249	4378	1685	262	(38)	

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 3

100	Nellore	* ²	*351	*95					*7	*79	*198	*12		
101	Ongole	I	256	...	2	154	298	225	3623	2438	231	(16)		
102	Ramapatnam								9	164	100	9	(5)	
103	Union Baptist Theological Seminary													
104	Allur					I	200		I	144	61	12		
105	Secunderabad					I	59	41	2	15	5	3		
106	Kurnool	I	230	4	I		55	41	733	424	43	(36)		
107	Madras								*10	*302	*386	*10		
108	English Church													
109	Hanumakonda					*I	*12	*4	*7	*146	*85	*8		
110	Cumbum					I	80	22	65	980	576	66	(6)	
111	Vinukonda									25	178	25		
112	Narsaravupet					I	62	28	41	985	558	42		
113	Bapatla								*35	*801	375	*36	(36)	
114	Udayagiri					I	67	31	3	30	20	4	(1)	
115	Mahbubnagar								I	90	37	11		
116	Nalgonda								I	60	20	11		
117	Kanigiri					*I	*41	35	10					
118	Kavali								*147	*2109	*1054	*148	(15)	
119	Kandukuru (p)					I	*218	*156	I	*392	*175	*26		
120	Atmakur													
121	Podili													
122	Sattenapalle					I	20	20	65	950	429	66	(6)	
123	Markapur													
124	Gurzalla					*I	*71	*24	*70	*1368	*418	*71	(7)	
125	Sooriapett									7	110	65	7	
126	Jangaon									I	18	27	13	
127	Donakonda									I	10	93	13	
128	Gadval										56	479	56	
129	Nandyal										*4	*28	4	
130	Madira										I	184	81	
131	Missionaries at Home										44	695	330	44
132	Totals for South India	4	837	99	I4	1052	714	968	15759	8785	994	(212)		

THE ASSAM MISSION—Table 4

in this Field Pupils United with Church During Year	STATISTICS			NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS						MEDICAL SUMMARY						Number of Lines
	Fees Paid by Pupils		Government Grants to Schools	For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers	For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)			Total Native Contributions			Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants
	Pupils	With Year			Pupils	Grants		Pupils	Grants		Hospitals	Dispensaries	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Treatments	Expenses	Fees
34	353	\$78	\$1308	\$1558	\$623	\$713	\$2894	1	2	24	4859	(e) 10000	\$1475	\$1171	70	
27	(353)	241	248	541	349	181	1071	(1)	(2)	(24)	(4859)	(10000)	(1475)	(1171)	71	
90	.....	.....	(e) 100	.....	.....	(e) 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
68	.....	.....	308	2681	104	113	2898	1	1	114	4744	9402	1075	916	73
23	.....	.....	220	303	230	3	536	.....	.....	142	3607	5974	1272	73	80
55	87	628	193	400	100	693	.....	.....	.....	(250)	(8351)	(15370)	(2504)	489	81
60	(87)	.....	(1156)	(3177)	(734)	(216)	(4127)	(2)	(3)	(250)	(8351)	(15370)	(2504)	(1478)	82
300	.....	.....	756	67	358	1181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
278	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
210	46	.....	717	437	433	1587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407	85
471	.....	.....	244	133	838	1215	.....	.....	.....	40	4389	.....	.....	407	86
58	1	266	49	.....	745	193	938	.....	.....	2260	.....	.....	823	515	88
7	(47)	(266)	(49)	(2017)	(1382)	(1822)	(5221)	.....	(1)	(40)	(6649)	.....	(823)	(922)	90
40	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	333	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
36	.....	.....	(103)	.....	.....	(333)	(436)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
112	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	152	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	93
342	489	\$585	\$3261	\$7496	\$3088	\$3417	\$14001	3	7	320	19859	25376	\$4802	\$3671	99	

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 4

310	.....	**\$3918	**\$2504	**\$8	.....	**\$33	**\$41	* 1	* 1	* 1394	* 6530	* 45524	* \$6565	* \$1618	100
854	66	1912	10828	1241	1097	168	2506	1	1	505	5907	17350	3012	509	101
204	.....	17	266	82	30	51	163	1	.....	56	1698	8025	1166	40	102
53	.....	.....	.....	207	.....	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
405	3	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
120	16	1250	2424	801	* 458	.....	1259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
588	388	* 1415	* 420	* 160	* 178	* 758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
447	.....	* 51	* 135	* 10	* 17	* 162	1	1	122	7672	13354	4663	835	107	107
658	6	177	307	56	733	57	846	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	107	15	110
515	17	11	408	166	117	7	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
633	16	190	1389	107	100	16	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
313	.....	* 7690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
148	2	8	216	80	.....	38	118	1	1	156	3542	1911	592	57	114
127	8	.....	129	.....	3	132	1	1	(r) 53	(r) 820	(r) 1094	(r) 1022	(r) 197	115	115
156	20	118	601	.....	.....	601	1	1	150	900	11888	1202	560	116	116
231	.....	* 139	* 2381	* 733	* 1752	* 107	* 2592	1	1	126	12925	14905	1566	151	117
941	.....	* 137	* 5020	* 198	.....	* 114	* 312	1	1	126	12925	14905	1566	151	118
* 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
419	8	57	1158	67	.....	75	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
503	19	66	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
881	.....	.....	.....	133	40	50	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
175	.....	.....	.....	383	.....	73	456	1	1	367	5946	20674	1259	659	124
203	32	74	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
* 254	15	24	1012	286	238	33	657	1	1	395	1032	113	54	127	128
* 40	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	* 13	* 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129
265	9	45	243	177	28	9	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
025	22	39	423	323	35	50	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
608	251	\$8916	\$38359	\$6877	\$5015	\$1042	\$12934	9	8	2929	36335	125757	\$20267	\$4595	132

THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 1

THE CHINA MISSION—Table 1

THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 2

THE CHINA MISSION—Table 2

24	(3)	25	27	*607	*517	*1124	.	.	*26	*2290	I	.	.	78	.	150	
*7	(1)	*7	*7	*220	*232	*452	.	.	*9	*1000	I	I	I ₂	.	151		
22	(7)	22	26	565	294	859	15	.	21	1281	.	.	.	.	152
8	(1)	8	9	185	135	320	29	.	7	(e)450	.	.	.	.	153
41	(12)	40	42	759	534	1293	31	40	40	1250	.	.	.	.	154
18	(6)	24	37	705	299	1004	40	28	28	1239	.	.	.	.	155
8	.	8	17	223	41	264	30	*	6	541	.	.	.	.	156
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	157
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	158
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	159
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	160
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	161
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	162
(135)	7	(30)	7	7	265	154	419	25	7	452	163	
.	.	(141)	(172)	.	.	.	(5735)	(170)	(144)	(8503)	(3)	(24)	(78)	.	.	164	
13	.	4	17	601	401	1002	91	21	1111	(1)	.	.	.	.	165
9	.	7	16	254	170	424	142	14	831	(1)	.	.	.	.	166
5	.	1	6	123	64	187	.	5	380	.	.	.	.	.	167
10	.	4	14	352	123	475	41	17	387	(1)	.	.	.	.	168
3	.	5	8	295	123	418	95	9	945	.	.	.	.	.	169
1	.	.	1	71	28	99	4	1	(e)50	.	.	.	.	.	170
I	.	2	3	255	22	277	36	5	(e)550	I	18	.	.	I	171	7	171
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	172
(42)	.	(23)	(65)	.	.	(2882)	(409)	(72)	(4254)	(1)	(18)	.	.	(1)	(171)	(7)	173
I	.	20	.	376	110	486	80	*6	400	.	.	.	.	.	174
I	.	4	4	321	79	400	.	4	364	.	.	.	.	.	175
I	.	20	21	475	111	586	37	13	590	.	.	.	.	.	176
I	.	2	2	109	46	155	18	3	260	.	.	.	.	.	177
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	178
(4)	.	(46)	(27)	.	.	(1627)	(135)	(26)	(1614)	(3)	3	8	(3)	(1)	20	179	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	181
181	(30)	210	264	.	.	.	10244	714	242	14371	7	50	81	2	191	7	182

THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 3

EDUCATIONAL

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	High Schools		Secondary Schools (Other than High Schools)		Secondary Schools (Other than High Schools)		Primary Schools		Pupils in Primary Schools		Total Number of Schools of all Grades	Schools Entirely Self-supporting	Total Number			
		Pupils in High Schools		Pupils in Secondary Schools		Pupils in Secondary Schools		Pupils in Primary Schools		Pupils in Primary Schools							
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
133	Bengalis																
134	Contai																
135	Kharagpur (inc. Eng. w'k)																
136	Midnapore			1	10		35	6	55	140	8						
137	Jamshedpur																
138	Totals, Bengalis			(1)	(10)	(35)	(10)	(95)	(168)	(12)							
139	Oriyas																
140	Balasore	1	130			3	78	47	131	191	450	17					
141	Bhadrak (q)																
142	Chandbali (q)																
143	Jellasore																
144	Santipore																
145	Totals, Oriyas	(1)	(130)			(3)	(78)	(47)	(25)	(369)	(571)	(29)					
146	Santal																
147	Bhimpore					2	260	70	83	1910	30	85					
148	Missionaries at Home																
149	Totals for Bengal-Orissa	1	130			6	348	152	118	2374	769	126					

THE CHINA MISSION—Table 3

150	South China													
151	Swatow	2	388	30	7	447	106	33	1024	604	43	(4)		
152	Ashmore Theological Sem.	*	*276	*6	*2	*137	*37	*8	*338	*338	1			
153	Kaying	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*13		
154	Ungkung			5	137			20	726	67	25	(9)		
155	Chaochowfu				1	71	5	8	392	143	9			
156	Kityang				1	202	7	32	1016	157	33	(16)		
157	Chaoyanghsien				1	147		38	1278	47	39	(14)		
158	Hopo							19	575	89	19			
159	Canton													
160	Sunwuhsien													
161	Totals, South China	(4)	(664)	(36)	(19)	(1189)	(159)	(166)	(5550)	(1212)	(192)	(46)	(89)	
162	East China													
163	Ningpo	3	229	45	3	288	59	15	515	310	21			
164	Shaohsing	1	76		3	86	59	12	228	240	16			
165	Kinhsia	1	83	14	1			2	58	69	4			
166	Huchow	2	57	8	3	52	49	11	211	217	16			
167	Hangchow	(t) 2	168	(t) 112	(t) 3	(t) 134	(t) 119	(t) 7	(t) 255	(t) 296	(t) 12			(t) 1
168	Shanghai					1	2	2	16	18	2			
169	Shanghai Baptist College and Theological Sem.	1	274		1	6		3	60	22	7			
170	Nanking													
171	University of Nanking (inc. Language School)													
172	Totals, East China	(10)	(887)	(179)	(15)	(568)	(324)	(51)	(1343)	(1172)	(78)			(46)
173	West China													
174	Suifu				2	40	3	8	405	275	10			
175	Kiating							7	216	145	7			
176	Yachow							9	370	201	9			
177	Ningyuan (u)													
178	Chengtu													
179	West China Union Univer (inc. Language School)	1	85		2	31	13	2	57	93	9			
180	Totals, West China	(1)	(85)		(4)	(71)	(16)	(26)	(1048)	(714)	(35)			(19)
181	Missionaries at Home													
182	Totals for China		15	1636	215	38	1828	499	243	7941	3098	305	(46)	155

THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 4

STATISTICS		NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS					MEDICAL SUMMARY						
Fees Paid by Pupils	Government Grants to Schools	For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers	For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)	For Missions and Other Benevolences	Total Native Contributions	Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants	Receipts in Fees	Number of Lines
\$1 81 (82)	\$401 (401) (1349)	\$7 810 155 377 (1)	\$1 35 49 20 (125)	\$21 846 204 397 (1475)	\$28 846 204 397 (1475)								133 134
1077	3319	318		88	406								140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148
6 (1087)	72 161 (459)	31 110 (112)	11 13 (571)	42 123 (571)									135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148
129	370	117		24	141		I			4060	\$316	\$239	149
\$1298	\$4323	\$1925	\$1	\$261	\$2187		I			4060	\$316	\$239	149

THE CHINA MISSION—Table 4

\$23088		\$1029	\$20	\$2317	\$3366	I	2	802	37714	83138	\$770	\$990	150	
3076		234		96	*330								151	
2640		1116		83	1199		I	253	2159	12173	813	725	152	
1152		300		53	353								153	
2664		1770	I188	242	3200	I		469	2632	6799	2084	935	154	
5055		1116		108	1224	I		885	3564	10084	1799	1167	155	
1130		\$4	138		5	143	I						156	
507		204		61	205			205	6085	7370	631	294	157	
(39312)	(4)	(5907)	(1208)	(2965)	(10080)	(3)	(5)	(2614)	(52154)	(119564)	(6097)	(4111)	158	
11100		1195		.51	1246	I	I	1238	10230	11468	11920	929	159	
3499		584		40	624	I	I	600	8416	9016	13189	4350	160	
1234		345		25	370	2	I	633	7525	8158	4484	2479	161	
(1)12637		689		68	757	(S)I	(S)I	(S)1443	(S)13238	(S)14681	(S)13440	(S)9842	162	
200		962		30	1132								163	
32507		487		75	562			532	13081	13613	3680	3892	164	
(62839)		(5304)		(302)	(5666)	(5)	(4)	(4446)	(52490)	(56936)	(46713)	(21492)	165	
433		110	I55	113	378	2	3	768	8109	36860	7405	3893	166	
134	6	59		5	64								167	
188		202	30	20	252	I	I	224	1702	14015	1280	160	168	
									2083	2083		72	169	
200		(955)	(6)	(404)	(185)	(304)	(893)	(3)	(4)	(992)	(11894)	(52958)	(8685)	(4125)
													170	
\$103106	\$10	\$11675	\$1393	\$3571	\$16639	I1	I3	8052	116538	229458	\$61495	\$29728	182	

THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	MISSIONARIES						NATIVE											
		Men, Ordained		Men, Unordained		Wives		Single Women		Physicians, Men and Women		Total Missionaries		Preachers		Teachers		Bible Women and Zenana Workers	
		Men	Ordained	Men	Unordained	Wives		Single Women		Physicians, Men and Women		Total Missionaries	Men	Ordained	Unordained	Men	Women	Men	Women
183	Yokohama		1	1	1	3				5		3	2	39	11	4			
184	Mabie Memorial Boys' School		2	2	2	.....				4		.....		.....		
185	Tokyo	4	1	4	9	.....				18		5	1	17	21	3			
186	Japan Baptist Theological Seminary		2		2	.....				4		.....						
187	Kobe					1				3		3	3			10			
188	Sendai	1		1	5	.....				7		2	3	6	15	3			
189	Morioka	1		1	2	.....				4		2	4			6	1		
190	Mito												2	3			1		
191	Osaka	2		2	2	.....				6		3	2	9	9	4			
192	Inland Sea	1		1	2	.....				2		1	2			4			
193	Himeji	1		1	4	.....				6		2	1						
194	Kyoto	1		1	2	.....				2		1		5	6	3			
195	Missionaries at Home		4		4	5	.....			13		.....						
196	Totals for Japan		17	4	20	31	.....			72		24	21	76	79	22	.....	

THE CONGO MISSION—Table 1

197	Banza Manteke	1	1	2	1	.....				5	7	6	140	3			2		
198	Matadi		2	1	.....					3			73						72
199	Mukimvika												†12	†32	†3	†1	†1		
200	Tshumbiri	1		1	2	.....				2		12	25	4	1	1			
201	Sona Bata	3		3	2	.....				8	2	25	150	1	1	1	2		
202	Ntondo	2		2	1	.....				5			66	6	1	3			
203	Kimpeze												*2					*1	
204	Congo Evangelical Training Institution																		2
205	Vanga	1	1	1	(1)	.....				3		2	86	5					
206	Undesignated Missionaries	1		1	2	.....				2									
207	Missionaries at Home	5	1	6	3	(3)	.....			15									
208	Totals for Congo		14	5	17	7	(4)			43	9	45	484	50	6	11	5		

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 1

209	Iloilo	2		1	5	(1)	8			*6	*3	*13	*16	*6	*2	*5			
210	Central Philippine College	2	2	3	2	.....	9			*1	*1	*13	*20	*1					
211	Bacolod	2		2	1	.....	5			4	3	13	11						
212	Capiz		1	1	3	(1)	5			5	4	5	1	7	1				
213	Missionaries at Home	1		1	4	.....	6												
214	Totals for Philippine Islands ...	7	3	8	15	(2)	33			15	11	47	35	7	3				

THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 2

WORKERS				CHURCH STATISTICS										EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS					
Other Agricultive Workers	Women	Total Native Workers	Total Organized Churches	Church Members						Added by Baptism During Year	Sunday Schools	Total Enrolled Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries and Training Schools	Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women	Number of Lines
				Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Church Buildings and Chapels	Total Places for Regular Meetings	Male	Female	(v) Total										
1	3	63	6	(2)	5	7	228	319	547	46	18	989	...	...	(1)	...	16	183
		47	6	(1)	7	7	504	387	891	183	15	1221	...	20	(2)	(1)	9	183	
I	6	23	5	(2)	4	9	168	272	440	59	9	854	...	...	24	...	...	180
I	1	29	6	(2)	4	12	373	353	726	61	18	1394	...	...	...	...	...	187
I	15	2	2	...	4	14	195	141	336	21	12	856	...	...	...	...	...	188
I	6	2	2	...	3	10	130	90	220	64	7	488	...	...	...	...	...	190
I	27	4	(2)	7	7	131	112	243	18	22	1140	...	...	17	...	...	191	
I	7	1	...	1	26	170	130	303	3	34	2500	...	...	...	...	...	192	
I	17	2	2	...	1	4	47	173	220	42	25	1134	...	...	...	...	...	193
I	1	1	1	1	1	34	30	64	3	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	194	
																		195	
3	10	235	35	(9)	37	97	3990	500	161	10676	3	20	41	(4)	(11)	79	196

THE CONGO MISSION—Table 2

2	1	161	5	(4)	150	150	1759	2310	4069	612	1	120	I	13		197	
		+5	+2	... †(1)	+3	+3	+200	+68	+208	...	+3	+50	...			198	
	+6	+55	+1	+†(1)	+33	+40	+295	+130	+425	...	+1	+240	+1	+18	+1	199	
2	2	47	1	(1)	24	34	326	126	45	24	1	232	...			200	
		+81	27	(11)	27	150	3508	2336	5844	3000	15	1107	I	24		201	
		76	I	...	53	53	...	...	892	168	53	13000	...			202
		*3	*7										*I	*12	*9	204	
		95	2	...	88	88	112	19	131	58	2	200	...			205	
																206	
																207	
5	12	627	39	(17)	378	518	12081	3862	76	14949	4	67	10	...	208

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 2

* ²	* ⁵³	* ³¹	* ¹⁹	* ³⁹	* ⁹²⁹	* ⁹⁹²	* ¹⁹²¹	.....	*⁵¹	* ²⁶⁷¹	I	38	209	
+ ²³	+ ¹	+ ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
31	36	-	21	21	1112	1009	2121	170	41	2714	-	-	-	211
18	17	(4)	12	19	564	698	1262	113	21	1100	-	-	-	212
														213
2	125	85	(5)	53	80	.....	3533	283	114	6626	I	38 .....	.....	214

THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 3

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	EDUCATIONAL									
		Pupils in High Schools		Secondary Schools (Other than High Sch's)		Pupils in Secondary Schools		Primary Schools		Pupils in Primary Schools	
		High Schools	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total Number of Schools of all Grades
183	Yokohama	2	429	289	1	100	.....	1	34	36	4
184	Mabie Memorial Boys' School										
185	Tokyo			6	652	429	5	188	175	12	(2)
186	Japan Baptist Theological Seminary										
187	Kobe										1
188	Sendai	1		169	1	32		3	100	120	3
189	Morioka							1	30	30	3
190	Mito							2	56	43	2
191	Osaka										
192	Inland Sea							40	2	53	4
193	Himeji	1		161	1	180		1	22	38	3
194	Kyoto										
195	Missionaries at Home										
196	Totals for Japan	4	429	619	10	964	469	15	483	494	32
											(3)

THE CONGO MISSION—Table 3

197	Banza Manteke				2	64	10	150	2164	2412	153
198	Matadi							13	120	115	13
199	Mukimvika				1	24	20	136	1121	1360	135
200	Tshumbiri							28	822	454	28
201	Sona Bata				1	56	33	177	1770	885	179
202	Ntondo							26	55	3550	1780
203	Kimpese										56
204	Congo Evangelical Training Institution								*2	*31	*3
205	Vanga										
206	Undesignated Missionaries				1	190	49	95	3353	2256	96
207	Missionaries at Home										
208	Totals for Congo						6	334	138	546	12931
											8179 556 (329)

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 3

209	Iloilo	*						2	56	75	3
210	Central Philippine College	*	164	5				1	136	31	2
211	Bacolod	2	89	29	4	140	124	7	408	385	13
212	Capiz				1	4	2	4	86	127	5
213	Missionaries at Home										
214	Totals for Philippine Islands	3	253	34	5	144	126	14	686	618	23 (13)

THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 4

STATISTICS			NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS						MEDICAL SUMMARY														
Total Number Under Instruction in this Field	Pupils United with Church During Year	Fees Paid by Pupils	Government Grants to Schools			For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers			For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)			For Missions and Other Benevolences			Total Native Contributions	Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments	Total Expenses Including Assistants	Receipts in Fees	Number of Lines
904	14	\$16535	\$2021	\$32	...	\$414	\$2467	183
1477	47	5183	...	...	4209	17	970	5196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
220	...	925	...	...	2683	87	155	2925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
315	17	3578	...	...	2066	...	67	2133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
99	...	675	...	...	1635	28	128	1791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
162	...	757	...	...	933	13	87	1033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
401	27	2369	...	...	405	...	16	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
...	...	...	...	...	855	...	218	1073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
...	...	...	...	...	451	...	41	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
3598	105	\$30022	...	...	\$17345	\$192	\$2144	\$19681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196

THE CONGO MISSION—Table 4

4663	...	...	...	...	\$606	\$606	...	\$1212	1	2	50	...	...	...	12193	\$276	\$276	197
†135	...	...	...	...	†9	...	...	†9	...	...	...	...	...	...	†7000	†162	†162	198
†1544	...	...	...	...	†98	†97	...	†195	...	...	...	...	...	...	†7500	†152	138	199
1276	...	...	...	...	52	52	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	12264	227	68	200
2768	...	...	...	...	906	...	...	906	...	...	1	705	...	...	15426	483	272	201
5356	106	...	...	...	282	...	...	282	...	2	265	...	2080	...	18250	106	106	202
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	*9500	...	...	*150
*69	203
5848	55	...	...	...	72	...	...	72	1	1	256	(e) 2950	(e) 19500	...	538	190	204	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
21659	161	...	...	...	\$2025	\$755	...	\$2780	3	9	1336	14530	92133	\$1944	\$1190	208	...	...

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 4

169	...	\$1476	...	...	*\$385	...	...	*\$16	*\$401	*1	*4	*1459	*4972	*9781	*\$34095	*\$33456	209
*336	...	*6523	...	...	27	...	...	*30	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
1175	23	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
219	2	...	...	...	388	...	...	388	1	...	404	913	8940	4259	4295	212	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
1899	25	\$7999	...	...	\$810	...	...	\$46	\$856	2	4	1863	5885	18721	\$38354	\$37751	214

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Table 1

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	MISSIONARIES										NATIVE				
		Men, Ordained		Men, Unordained		Wives		Single Women		Physicians Men and Women		Total Missionaries		Preachers	Teachers	Medical Assistants
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
215	Totals for Burma	59	20	72	67	(7)	218	300	715	936	768	46	5	5	8	
216	Totals for Assam	25	4	29	23	(5)	81	14	257	294	25	3	9	1	1	
217	Totals for South India	38	6	42	41	(10)	127	42	315	780	452	177	19	39		
218	Totals for Bengal-Orissa	9	5	13	13	(2)	40	10	39	150	48	44	227	76	39	
219	Totals for China	44	34	75	78	(24)	231	17	151	451	227	37	76	39		
220	Totals for Japan	17	4	20	31	...	72	24	21	76	79	22	...	...
221	Totals for Congo	14	5	17	7	(4)	43	9	45	484	50	6	11	5	5	
222	Totals for Philippine Islands	7	3	8	15	(2)	33	15	11	47	35	7	3	5	5	
223	Totals, Non-Christian Lands, 1922	213	81	276	275	(54)	845	431	1554	3218	1684	342	125	97		
224	Do. for 1921.	217	79	273	267	(51)	836	434	1638	2975	1499	354	125	75		
225	Do. for 1920.	224	67	274	259	(55)	824	426	1563	2874	1640	364	117	76		
226	Do. for 1919.	220	53	256	226	(55)	755	440	1670	2661	1373	365	127	79		
227	Do. for 1918.	212	51	246	204	(55)	714	443	1659	2763	1337	369	80	62		
228	Do. for 1917.	211	52	251	193	(56)	707	450	1622	2659	1303	395	82	70		
229	Europe								2279							
230	Totals, Europe and Non-Christian Lands, 1922	213	81	276	275	(54)	845	431	3833	3218	1684	342	125	97		
231	Do. for 1921.	217	79	273	267	(51)	836	434	4434	2975	1499	354	125	75		
232	Do. for 1920.	224	67	274	259	(55)	824	426	2220	2874	1640	304	117	76		
233	Do. for 1919.	220	53	256	226	(55)	755	440	4360	2661	1373	365	127	79		
234	Do. for 1918.	212	51	246	204	(55)	714	443	4166	2763	1337	369	80	62		
235	Do. for 1917.	211	52	251	193	(56)	707	450	4129	2659	1303	395	82	70		

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Table 3

Number of Lines	WORK AND STATIONS	EDUCATIONAL										Total Number of Schools of all Grades	
		High Schools		Pupils in High Schools		Secondary Schools (other than High Sch'l's)		Pupils in Secondary Schools		Primary Schools			
		High Schools	Boys	Boys	Girls	Secondary Schools (other than High Sch'l's)	Boys	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
215	Totals for Burma	16	1873	1031	72	5147	2852	777	12756	10351	871	(716)	
216	Totals for Assam	1	124	...	.9	507	587	249	4378	1685	262	(38)
217	Totals for South India	4	837	99	14	1052	714	968	15759	8785	994	(212)	
218	Totals for Bengal-Orissa	1	130	...	6	348	152	118	2374	769	126	...	
219	Totals for China	15	1636	215	38	1828	499	243	7941	3098	305	(46)	
220	Totals for Japan	4	429	619	10	964	469	15	483	494	32	(3)	
221	Totals for Congo	4	...	...	6	334	138	546	12931	8179	556	(329)
222	Totals for Philippine Islands	3	253	34	5	144	126	14	686	618	23	(13)	
223	Totals, Non-Christian Lands, 1922	44	5282	1998	160	10324	5537	2930	57308	33979	3169	(1357)	
224	Do. for 1921.	41	4816	2036	143	8399	4592	2681	52830	29037	2889	(1025)	
225	Do. for 1920.	42	4777	1731	142	8653	4241	2620	48052	27540	2845	(947)	
226	Do. for 1919.	38	3373	985	119	8085	3212	2544	46153	26599	2737	(620)	
227	Do. for 1918.	37	3056	1204	129	8187	2954	2473	45004	25294	2764	(850)	
228	Do. for 1917.	35	3426	1118	114	7797	3572	2515	44509	25531	2696	(847)	
229	Europe										8		
230	Totals, Europe and Non-Christian Lands, 1922	44	5282	1998	160	10324	5537	2930	57308	33979	3177	(1357)	
231	Do. for 1921.	41	4816	2036	143	8399	4592	2681	52830	29037	2905	(1025)	
232	Do. for 1920.	42	4777	1731	142	8653	4241	2620	48052	27540	2845	(947)	
233	Do. for 1919.	38	3373	985	119	8085	3212	2544	46153	26599	2743	(620)	
234	Do. for 1918.	37	3056	1204	129	8187	2954	2473	45004	25294	2680	(850)	
235	Do. for 1917.	35	3426	1118	114	7797	3572	2515	44509	25531	2702	(847)	

Schools Entirely
Self-supporting

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Table 2

WORKERS	CHURCH STATISTICS										EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS								
	Other Native Workers		Men		Women		Total Native Workers		Total Organized Churches		Church Members		Pupils in Theological Seminaries and Schools		Pupils in Colleges				
	Native	Workers	Men	Women	Total Native Workers	Total Organized Churches	Church Buildings and Chapels	Total Places for Regular Meetings	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Male	Female	Total	Sunday Schools	Men	Women	Men	Women		
22	5	2805	1109	(898)	1153	1180	83283	7452	695	28837	5	220	101	1	147	48	215
10	2	615	281	(180)	369	485	...	...	24416	3700	312	15497	3	44	17	...	...	216
99	23	1946	185	(45)	576	949	...	...	75559	1782	798	20745	1	169	193	...	...	217
3	3	299	21	(4)	19	30	...	...	1574	122	42	1734	1	12	6	...	...	218
29	15	1042	181	(30)	210	264	10244	714	242	14371	7	50	81	2	191	7	219
3	10	235	35	(9)	37	97	3990	500	161	10676	3	20	41	(4)	(11)	79	220
5	12	627	39	(7)	378	518	...	...	12081	3862	76	14949	4	67	10	...	...	221
...	2	125	85	(5)	53	80	...	...	3533	283	114	6626	1	...	38	...	...	222
171	72	7694	1936	(1188)	2795	3603	214680	18415	2440	113435	32	582	487	3	338	134	223
200	70	7370	1889	(1114)	2513	3526	203586	12174	2371	98613	29	663	583	4	263	41	224
226	74	7360	1853	(925)	2452	3338	201655	10483	2345	92858	28	636	559	4	322	26	225
192	72	6979	1834	(1027)	2437	3429	...	...	194373	10145	2396	101717	32	553	466	4	326	226
210	73	6996	1767	(1075)	2483	3360	...	...	188710	7098	2273	87932	31	756	588	4	283	227
212	79	6872	1745	(1054)	2440	3583	...	...	180388	9770	2375	89601	26	723	532	6	261	228
...	...	2279	1224	(298)	...	2278	...	...	151513	10086	2304	123955	8	207	...	...	...	229
171	72	9973	3160	(1486)	2795	5881	366193	28501	4744	237300	40	789	487	3	338	134	230
200	70	10166	3074	(2001)	2513	5679	350632	18363	4704	220473	36	858	583	4	263	41	231
226	74	8017	2785	(025)	2452	3594	290714	14224	3763	173022	28	636	559	4	322	26	232
192	72	9669	3059	(1234)	2437	5203	...	...	341688	14773	4899	329755	38	639	466	4	326	233
210	73	9503	2977	(1287)	2483	5143	...	...	332696	7098	4779	219489	37	834	588	4	283	234
212	79	9379	2957	(1266)	2440	5366	...	...	330374	12489	4881	221218	32	801	532	6	261	235

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Table 4

STATISTICS	NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS						MEDICAL SUMMARY								
	Pupils United with Church During Year		Government Grants to Schools		Fees Paid by Pupils		For Church Expenses Support of Pastors and Other Workers			For Education (Not Including Fees of Pupils)			Total Native Contributions		
	Native	Workers	Native	Workers	Native	Workers	Native	Workers	Native	Native	Workers	Native	Number of In-Patients	Number of Out-Patients	Total Number of Treatments
34526	348	\$114080	\$197205	\$87441	\$119775	\$37098	\$244314	4	12	2145	15176	38209	\$11830	\$6455	215
7342	489	585	3261	7496	3088	3417	14001	3	7	320	19859	25376	4802	3671	216
27608	251	8916	38359	6877	5015	1042	12934	9	8	2929	36335	125757	20267	4595	217
13791	36	1298	4323	1925	1	261	2187	1	1	...	...	4060	316	239	218
15546	224	103106	10	11075	1393	3571	16639	11	13	8052	116538	229458	61495	29728	219
3598	105	30022	...	17345	192	2144	19681	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	220
21659	101	...	...	2025	755	...	2780	3	9	1336	14530	92133	1944	1190	221
1899	25	7999	...	810	46	856	1	4	1863	5885	18721	38354	37751	222	
115969	1639	266006	243158	135594	130219	47579	313392	31	54	16645	208323	533714	139008	83629	223
103200	2703	249950	146889	119239	33699	62353	215291	28	55	16921	190009	422134	120113	85159	224
96537	1685	238135	146121	104352	67877	45226	217455	32	66	15505	197171	419460	94030	73509	225
89752	1685	203676	105489	97030	50109	34868	182007	24	62	9658	137199	364959	104198	56080	226
87386	1013	240837	133038	91841	182293	167974	432108	26	57	10453	80361	320396	93294	62153	227
87469	1608	171211	138133	81325	52132	31428	166685	26	46	9828	90082	331591	40393	28054	228
207	...	...	...	958990	...	8176	967166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
116176	1639	266006	243158	1094584	130219	55755	1280558	31	54	16645	208323	533714	139008	83629	230
103455	2703	249950	146889	1048239	33699	180633	1262571	28	55	16921	190009	422134	120113	85189	231
66537	1685	238135	146121	1091339	68777	45226	2104424	32	66	15505	197171	419460	94030	73509	232
89838	1685	203676	105489	1245538	50109	70197	1365844	24	62	9658	137199	364959	104198	56080	233
87464	1013	240837	133038	988011	192293	203303	1383607	26	57	10453	80361	320396	93294	62153	234
87547	1608	171211	138133	979295	52132	66757	1098184	26	46	9828	90082	331591	40393	28054	235

THE EUROPEAN MISSIONS

COUNTRIES	Ordained and Unordained Preachers		Total Organized Churches	Churches Entirely Self-supporting	Total Places for Regular Meetings (including Churches)	Church Members	Baptisms During Year	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Membership	Theological Seminaries	Students in Theological Seminaries ²	Contributions for Self-support	Contributions for Benevolences	Total Contributions
	Total	Parish												
France	30	32	.....	80	2000	130	70	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$104768
Germany	400	231	(284)	707	53866	2997	627	29681	1	41	\$96592	\$8176	.....	.....
Russia . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	29	42	.....	55	4703	232	49	3886	*1	*13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	1337	680	.....	776	59903	2295	1133	71184	2	101	855093	.....	.....	855093
Denmark	89	32	(14)	123	5173	297	95	5300	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland	186	59	.....	217	8783	1187	80	2831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	28	25	.....	125	3100	730	98	2000	1	14	2927	.....	.....	2927
Estonia	64	38	.....	74	4531	1060	47	2467	1	16	1772	.....	.....	1772
Latvia	114	64	.....	119	9312	1124	94	4976	1	15	2006	.....	.....	2006
Lithuania	2	1	.....	2	142	34	2	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2279	1224	(298)	2278	151513	10086	2304	123955	8	207	\$958990	\$8176	\$967166	.....

REFERENCE SIGNS AND NOTES

GENERAL NOTE.—Figures in parentheses are not included in the totals of the sections (e. g., entries under the heading "Physicians, Men and Women" are not included in total missionaries in Burma, 218) as they are counted under other heads. Missionaries engaged in both general and school work are reported in parentheses in cases where a separate entry is made for the school. Statistics of "Missionaries" are for the year ending April 30, 1923, to correspond with the list given under "Fields and Stations"; other statistics are for the year ending December 31, 1922.

* Statistics for 1921—not including baptisms.

† Statistics for 1920—not including baptisms.

‡ Statistics for 1919—not including baptisms.

§ Statistics for 1918—not including baptisms.

¶ Statistics for 1913—not including baptisms.

(a) Small numbers of Burmese are included in the statistics for some Karen and other churches.

(b) Include statistics for Telugu and Chinese work.

(c) Statistics are included under Moulmein.

(d) Include statistics for Chinese work and work at Maymyo.

(e) Estimated.

(f) Include statistics for Chin work.

(g) Statistics, except those for the Woman's Bible School, are included under Maubin.

(h) Figures for Moulmein, Anglo-Vernacular school only.

(i) Include statistics for Nyaunglebin.

(j) Across the border in Yunnan Province, China.

(k) Statistics for Chinese work included under English Work, Rangoon.

(l) Figures for this work are included in statistics for other races, Assamese converts being few in number and connected with churches whose members are largely from other peoples.

(m) Statistics are included under Work for Kacharis, Goalpara.

(n) Include statistics for Assamese and Other Peoples.

(o) Statistics included under Work for Abors and Miris.

(p) Transferred to Telugu Baptist Convention.

(q) Statistics are included under Balasore.

(r) Figures for six months.

(s) Include statistics of Union Hospital.

(t) Include statistics of Union Girls' School.

(u) In process of transfer to another Board.

(v) Many stations have not been able to report an accurate division of church-members into male and female. In such cases the total only is given.

MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND
NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH
ANNUAL MEETING

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, May 25, 26, 1923

The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, in pursuance to a call issued by the Recording Secretary and published in the denominational press, convened in Atlantic City, New Jersey, for its one-hundred-and-ninth annual meeting, the sessions being held in connection with the meetings of the Northern Baptist Convention.

The Society met in the auditorium on the Steel Pier on Friday morning, May 25, and was called to order by President W. S. Abernethy.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Frederick E. Taylor.

On motion of Secretary William B. Liphard, it was

Voted: That the minutes of the one-hundred-and-eighth annual meeting of the Society, held June 14-21, 1922, in Indianapolis, Indiana, as printed in the Annual Report of the Society for 1922, be approved.

The Annual Report of the Society was presented by Secretary William B. Liphard, in harmony with the provision of the By-laws, and copies having been distributed to the delegates in attendance, the report was accepted.

Secretary William B. Liphard presented the following communication prepared by the Board of Managers for forwarding to the Baptists in Sweden on the occasion of their Seventy-fifth Anniversary in July, 1923, which was adopted:

To the Baptist Churches in Sweden:

DEAR BRETHREN: The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, in session in its 109th annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., May 25, 1923, sends Christian greeting to the Baptists of Sweden upon the completion of seventy-five years of notable denominational history. We are glad to have been permitted to have a share in your work, and we rejoice with you in the

remarkable achievements of these years. We claim a share in the memory of Drake and Broady, and in the fellowship of the beloved brethren who still abide with you.

You number today more than 60,000 members of your churches, while more than 30,000 members of the constituency of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society have come to America during these years from your shores. Your brethren across the seas regard this as a most remarkable evidence of divine favor. We are not unmindful of the difficulties under which you have labored, nor of the sacrificial service which you have been called upon to render in the establishment of our Baptist work in Sweden. The steadfast courage with which you have maintained your principles in the presence of those who have not understood nor appreciated you, has been duly rewarded by the Lord of the harvest.

We venture to express the earnest hope that the past may be a prophecy of even greater growth in the years to come. We beg you to remember that always this Society is most vitally interested in your work. You have "endured as seeing him who is invisible," and your loyalty to truth is an unfailing source of inspiration to us.

"Peace be to the brethren, and love with faith, from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."

On behalf of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society,

W. S. ABERNETHY, *President,*

FREDERICK L. ANDERSON,

Chairman of the Board of Managers,
WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD, *Recording Secretary.*

Rev. Frederick L. Anderson, Chairman of the Board of Managers, delivered an address on "Annual Review of the Work of the Society." Miss L. M. Holbrook, of Assam, and Rev. J. T. Proctor, of East China, addressed the Society regarding the work on their respective fields.

The Society adjourned at 11.40 a. m., to reconvene at 2.00 p. m.

The Society reconvened at 2.00 p. m., in joint session with the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. W. A. Montgomery.

Prayer was offered by Vice-president Joshua Gravett.

The following missionaries were introduced by the secretaries charged with administrative responsibility for the work on their respective fields, each of whom addressed the Societies regarding the achievements, opportunities, and needs on his or her respective field:

France, Rev. O. Brouillette.
Bengal-Orissa, Rev. J. H. Oxrieder.
Burma, Hattie M. Price.
South India, Rev. Charles Rutherford.
Japan, Ruby L. Anderson.
South China, Rev. G. H. Waters.
West China, J. E. Moncrieff.
Belgian Congo, Catharine L. Mabie, M. D.
Philippine Islands, Rev. G. J. Geis.
Belgian Congo, Rev. J. E. Geil.
Burma, Rev. C. E. Chaney.
Assam, Rev. W. E. Witter.

The Society adjourned at 4.30 p. m., to reconvene at 7.45 p. m.

The Society reconvened at 7.45 p. m., in joint session with the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The meeting was called to order by President W. S. Abernethy.

Prayer was offered by Rev. L. W. Cronkhite, of Burma.

Rev. H. B. Benninghoff, of Japan, addressed the societies regarding "Progress, Opportunities, and Needs in Japan."

Rev. K. Imai, of Japan, interpreted by Rev. H. Y. Shibata, addressed the societies regarding his experiences as an evangelist in Japan, in the Hawaiian Islands, and recently on the Pacific Coast.

Musical selections were rendered by a quartet of students from Shaw University.

The following Oriental students in America were introduced:

Shozo Hashimoto.	R. Sawano.
F. Y. Kanamori.	K. Takenaka.
T. G. Ling.	T. K. Van.
C. S. Miao.	Charles Ba Thein.

On behalf of the Oriental students, C. S. Miao and Charles Ba Thein addressed the Societies.

Rev. R. B. Longwell introduced the newly appointed missionaries, several of whom addressed the Society briefly regarding his or her call to missionary service:

Dana M. Albaugh.
Mabel Maria Knight (fiancée of Mr. Albaugh).
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard W. Armstrong.
George B. Cressey.

Mr. and Mrs. Walfred Danielson.
Rev. and Mrs. Martin S. Engwall.
Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Gleason.
Rev. Leopold H. R. Hass.
L. Trevor Helfrich.
Charles E. Olney.
Lorraine Caul (fiancée of Mr. Olney).
Rev. and Mrs. Ralph C. Ostergren.
Rev. and Mrs. Herman D. Sorg.

Miss Mabelle R. McVeigh introduced the following newly appointed missionaries of the Woman's Society, several of whom addressed the Societies briefly regarding their call to missionary service:

Miss Helen H. Clark.
Miss W. Pauline Harris.
Miss Fannie J. Holman.
Miss Marian H. Reifsneider.

A dedication prayer was offered by Rev. Carter Helm Jones and by Mrs. Nathan R. Wood.

The Societies adjourned at 10.10 p. m., to reconvene at 11.45 a. m., on May 26.

SATURDAY MORNING, May 26

The Society reconvened at 11.45 a. m.

The meeting was called to order by President W. S. Abernethy. Rev. G. W. Cassidy, Chairman of the Nominating Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention, which was also the Nominating Committee of the Society, presented the following nominations:

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

OFFICERS

President, Fred T. Field, Massachusetts.
First Vice-president, Rev. Joshua Gravett, Colorado.
Second Vice-president, Mrs. C. D. Eulette, Illinois.
Recording Secretary, William B. Liphard, New York.
Treasurer, George B. Huntington, New York.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Term Expiring 1926

Rev. W. S. Abernethy, District of Columbia.
Rev. A. C. Baldwin, Pennsylvania.
Henry Bond, Vermont.
President G. A. Hagstrom, Minnesota.
G. Ellsworth Huggins, New York.
President E. W. Hunt, Pennsylvania.
O. R. Judd, New York.
T. Otto, New York.
Rev. Carey J. Pope, Nebraska.

Term expiring 1924 to fill vacancy

Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, New Hampshire.

On motion of Secretary William B. Liphard it was

Voted: That the tellers appointed by the Northern Baptist Convention be appointed also as tellers of the Society.

The tellers distributed the ballots.

On motion of G. W. Cassiday it was

Voted: That the Secretary be authorized to cast a ballot for the persons nominated on behalf of the Society.

The secretary cast the ballot.

Upon statement that the secretary had cast the ballot, the chairman declared that the persons nominated had been duly elected to their respective positions as officers of the Society and as members of the Board of Managers.

Mr. Shozo Hashimoto, of Japan, presented the following communication in Japanese, which was interpreted by E. B. Cross, from the Baptists of Japan with regard to their forthcoming anniversary:

To the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society:

As we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Baptist work in our land, we Japanese Baptists wish to express our heartfelt gratitude to our brothers and sisters in America.

We recognize that we are what we are today through the grace of God and as a result of the immense financial resources and the large number

of messengers of Christ which, accompanied by prayer, you have sent out in our behalf.

We face the future determined to requite your good will by an ever-increasing, whole-hearted endeavor to extend Christ's kingdom.

Most earnestly do we pray that God's richest blessing may abide upon you, our brothers and sisters, and upon your activities in kingdom building.

In behalf of the Japan Baptist Convention,

(Signed) YUGURO CHIBA.

Tokyo, Japan, April 20, 1923.

Rev. Carter Helm Jones made a statement regarding the persecution of Baptists in Roumania, and called attention to the action taken by the Southern Baptist Convention. On his recommendation it was

Voted: That the Board of Managers be instructed to take such action concerning the persecution of Baptists in Roumania and restrictions to religious liberty as may seem advisable.

The Society adjourned at 12.20 p. m.

WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD,

Recording Secretary.

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